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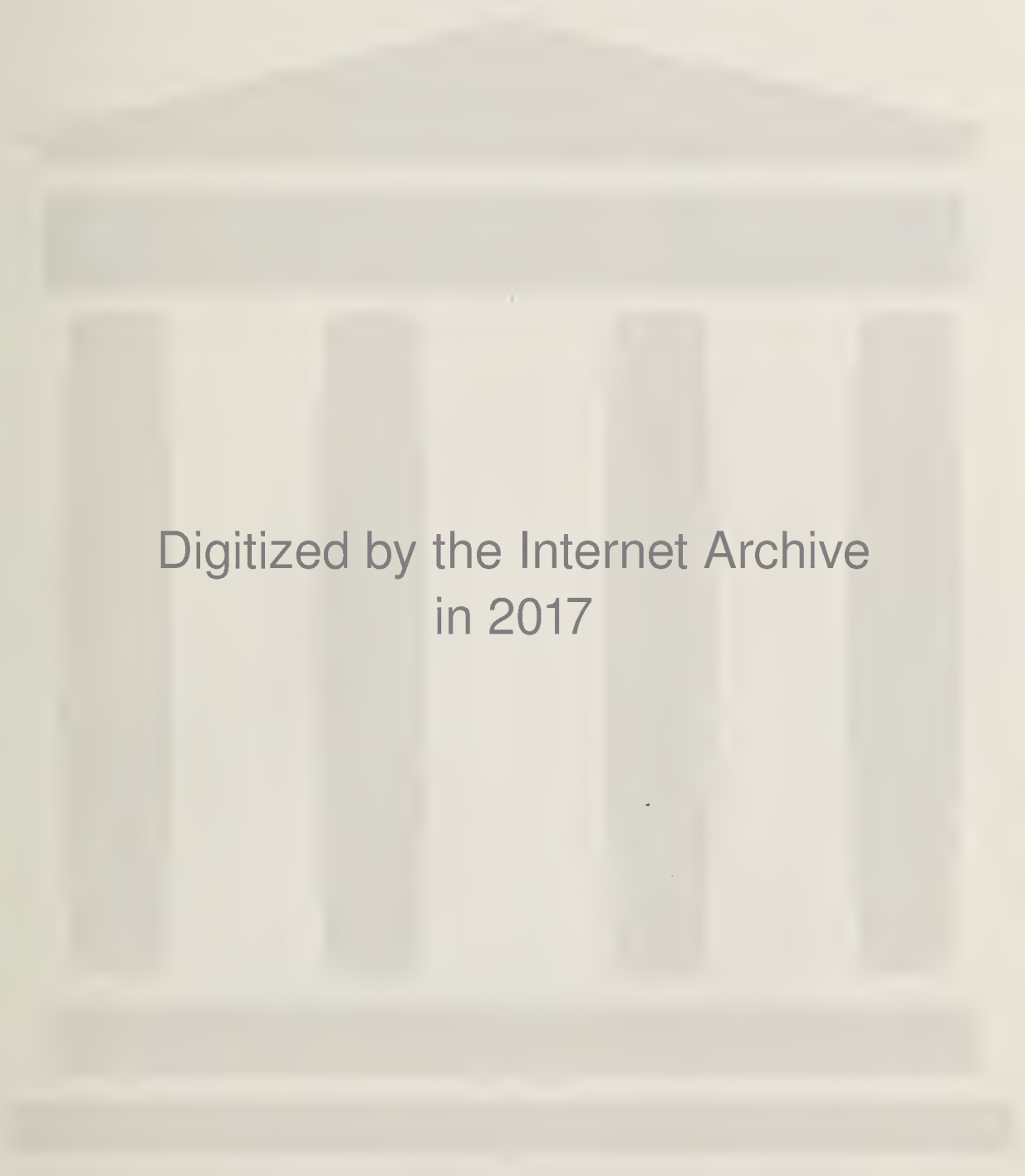
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THE

PAST AND PRESENT

OF

LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS,

CONTAINING

A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY—ITS CITIES, TOWNS, &C., A BIOGRAPHICAL
DIRECTORY OF ITS CITIZENS, WAR RECORD OF ITS VOLUNTEERS IN
THE LATE REBELLION, PORTRAITS OF EARLY SETTLERS AND
PROMINENT MEN, GENERAL AND LOCAL STATISTICS, MAP OF
LAKE COUNTY, HISTORY OF ILLINOIS, ILLUSTRATED,
HISTORY OF THE NORTHWEST, ILLUSTRATED, CON-
STITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, MIS-
CELLANEOUS MATTERS, ETC., ETC.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
WM. LE BARON & CO.,
186 Dearborn Street,
1877.

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P R E F A C E.

In presenting our Past and Present of Lake County in historical form, we deem a few prefatory words necessary. We have spared neither pains nor expense to fulfill our engagement with our patrons and make the work as complete as possible. We have acted upon the principle that justice to those who have subscribed, be they few or many, requires that the work should be as well done as if it was patronized by every citizen in the county. We do not claim that our work is entirely free from errors; such a result could not be attained by the utmost care and foresight of ordinary mortals. Some of the Township Histories are indeed longer than others, as the townships are larger and older, containing larger cities and towns, and have been the scenes of more important and interesting events. While fully recognizing this important difference, the historian has sought to write up each township with equal fidelity to the facts and information within his reach. We take this occasion to present our thanks to all our numerous subscribers for their patronage and encouragement in the publication of the work. In this confident belief we submit it to the enlightened judgment of those for whose benefit it has been prepared, believing that it will be received as a most valuable and complete work.

THE PUBLISHERS.



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HIGH BRIDGE, LAKE BLUFF.



RUSTIC BRIDGE, LAKE BLUFF.



LAKE BLUFF.

The frontage of Lake Bluff Grounds on Lake Michigan, with one hundred and seventy feet of gradual ascent.

Pikeville





R. 13 E.

R. 12 E.

R. 11 E.

R. 10 E.

R. 9 E.



MAP OF LAKE COUNTY ILLINOIS 1877

REFERENCE

- Church
- School House
- Road
- Railroad
- Swamp
- Creek

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

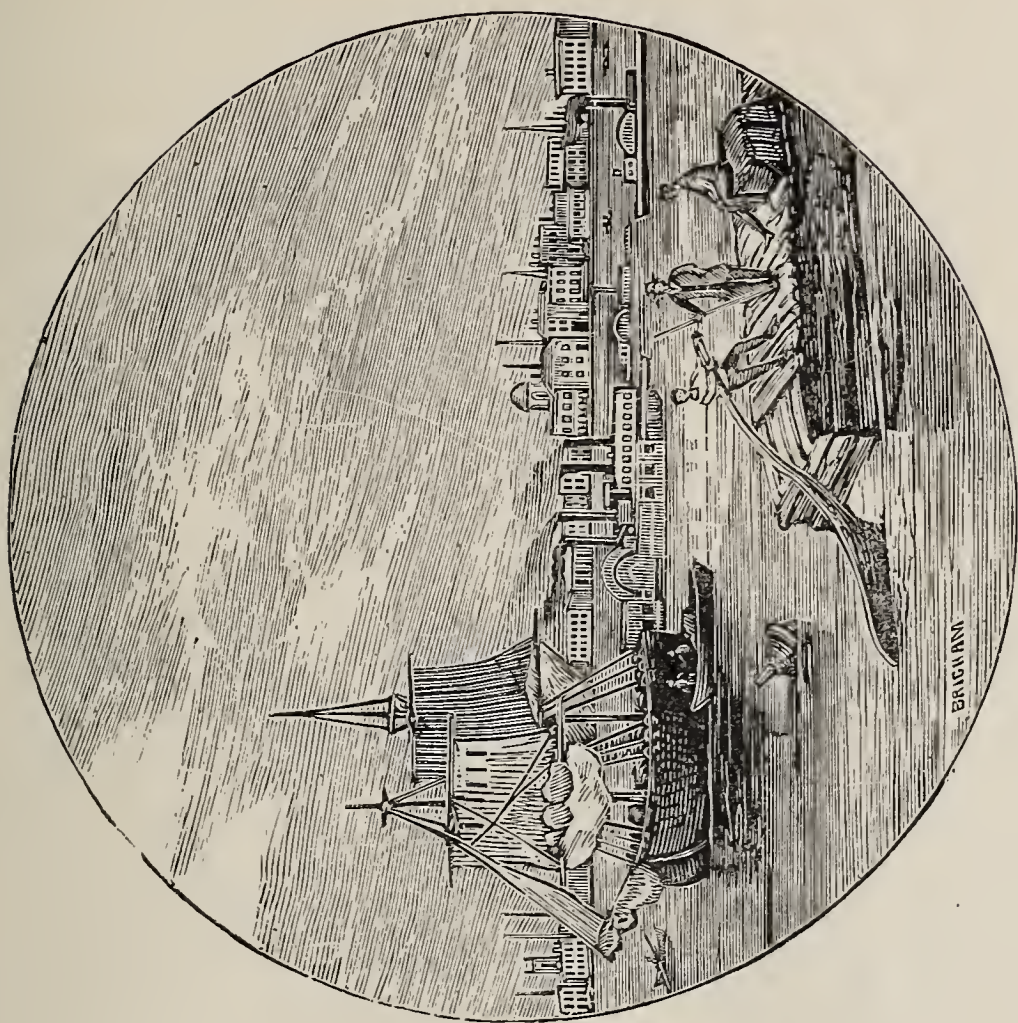
For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied—as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a



MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.



SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assistant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of

Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand "reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France." By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of inhabitants yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.



THE WILD PRAIRIE.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33° , where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course

up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de La Salle and Louis Hennepin.

After La Salle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of La Salle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by following the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that La Salle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

La Salle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chev-

alier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors,



LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all his men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment

no inhabitants. The *Seur de LaSalle* being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts*. Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Crevecœur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort Crevecœur on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May, when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony

in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen,



BUFFALO HUNT.

headed by one Seur de Luth, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen Hennepin and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after LaSalle had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. Hennepin soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.

The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, he fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February, reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

“We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de LaSalle went to reconnoiter the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the 8th we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

Louis Le Grand, Roi De France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme Avril, 1682.

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of “*Vive le Roi*,” the column was erected by M. de LaSalle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. LaSalle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois, thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing along the shore of the gulf. On his third voyage he was killed, through the

treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great



TRAPPING.

number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by

the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although LaSalle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecœur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecœur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wă-bă, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chicasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated

* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1742. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined, and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.

injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. * * * From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to

work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams."



HUNTING.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackinac or Massillimacanic, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country,

and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de LaSalle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian

from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving



IROQUOIS CHIEF.

among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He

had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field. **1356310**

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1774, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquility in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775-1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manœuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-

ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were

working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

“ The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song ; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing ; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand ; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river ; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. * * * That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecoeur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela.”

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries ; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the “ Meadows,” where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns ; one against Fort DuQuesne ; one against Nova Scotia ; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755--6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those

acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756-7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcalm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimacnac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly



PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN.

upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimacnac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

yet conquered us ! We are not your slaves ! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainebleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States ; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecœur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England ; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-

ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants—the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771"—when these observations were made—"300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made:

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates—east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock. Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset; even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,

and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequalled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-

ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus

the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsmen, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,

and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoe," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoe," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779-80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts

and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 16th of April, 1781, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the widely known Moravian missionary, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterwards cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Contemporaneous with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruc-



INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

tion. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was

proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the Cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

“Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being bought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Phila-

delphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used. During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments. Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.

While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states



A PRAIRIE STORM.

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows—beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Poly-potamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,—the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles

square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia. The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787-8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Yohiogany, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."



A PIONEER DWELLING.

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the new-born city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius*;" square number 19, "*Capitolium*;" square number 61, "*Cecilia*;" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via*." Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest,

under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788—many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L.* of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had

been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiltes with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but



BREAKING PRAIRIE.

was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Pontchartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the “Red-stone Paper Mill”—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that :

“In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made ; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada.”

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these :

“That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory.”

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides :

“That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River ; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory.”

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law

was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number. and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for \$15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

“The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. * * * A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant.”

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.



TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANOE CHIEFTAIN.

TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present City of Piqua, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

He remained under this Government, doing effective work for the Crown while engaged in the war of 1812 which now opened. He was, however, always humane in his treatment of the prisoners, never allowing his warriors to ruthlessly mutilate the bodies of those slain, or wantonly murder the captive.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.

On the 2d of October, the Americans began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. Early in the engagement, Tecumseh who was at the head of the column of Indians was slain, and they, no longer hearing the voice of their chieftain, fled. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest.



INDIANS ATTACKING A STOCKADE.

Just who killed the great chief has been a matter of much dispute ; but the weight of opinion awards the act to Col. Richard M. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol, the shot proving fatal.

In 1805 occurred Burr's Insurrection. He took possession of a beautiful island in the Ohio, after the killing of Hamilton, and is charged by many with attempting to set up an independent government. His plans were frustrated by the general government, his property confiscated and he was compelled to flee the country for safety.

In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of \$300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one



BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEFTAIN.

of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre had a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British Government but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birth-place, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The

body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

OTHER INDIAN TROUBLES.

Before leaving this part of the narrative, we will narrate briefly the Indian troubles in Minnesota and elsewhere by the Sioux Indians.

In August, 1862, the Sioux Indians living on the western borders of Minnesota fell upon the unsuspecting settlers, and in a few hours massacred ten or twelve hundred persons. A distressful panic was the immediate result, fully thirty thousand persons fleeing from their homes to districts supposed to be better protected. The military authorities at once took active measures to punish the savages, and a large number were killed and captured. About a year after, Little Crow, the chief, was killed by a Mr. Lampson near Scattered Lake. Of those captured, thirty were hung at Mankato, and the remainder, through fears of mob violence, were removed to Camp McClellan, on the outskirts of the City of Davenport. It was here that Big Eagle came into prominence and secured his release by the following order :



BIG EAGLE.

“Special Order, No. 430.

“WAR DEPARTMENT,

“ADJUTANT GENERAL’S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1864.

“Big Eagle, an Indian now in confinement at Davenport, Iowa, will, upon the receipt of this order, be immediately released from confinement and set at liberty.

“By order of the President of the United States.

“Official :

“E. D. TOWNSEND, *Ass’t Adj’t Gen.*

“CAPT. JAMES VANDERVENTER, *Com’y Sub. Vols.*

“Through Com’g Gen’l, Washington, D. C.”

Another Indian who figures more prominently than Big Eagle, and who was more cowardly in his nature, with his band of Modoc Indians, is noted in the annals of the New Northwest: we refer to Captain Jack. This distinguished Indian, noted for his cowardly murder of Gen. Canby, was a chief of a Modoc tribe of Indians inhabiting the border lands between California and Oregon. This region of country comprises what is known as the “Lava Beds,” a tract of land described as utterly impenetrable, save by those savages who had made it their home.

The Modocs are known as an exceedingly fierce and treacherous race. They had, according to their own traditions, resided here for many generations, and at one time were exceedingly numerous and powerful. A famine carried off nearly half their numbers, and disease, indolence and the vices of the white man have reduced them to a poor, weak and insignificant tribe.

Soon after the settlement of California and Oregon, complaints began to be heard of massacres of emigrant trains passing through the Modoc country. In 1847, an emigrant train, comprising eighteen souls, was entirely destroyed at a place since known as “Bloody Point.” These occurrences caused the United States Government to appoint a peace commission, who, after repeated attempts, in 1864, made a treaty with the Modocs, Snakes and Klamaths, in which it was agreed on their part to remove to a reservation set apart for them in the southern part of Oregon.

With the exception of Captain Jack and a band of his followers, who remained at Clear Lake, about six miles from Klamath, all the Indians complied. The Modocs who went to the reservation were under chief Schonchin. Captain Jack remained at the lake without disturbance until 1869, when he was also induced to remove to the reservation. The Modocs and the Klamaths soon became involved in a quarrel, and Captain Jack and his band returned to the Lava Beds.

Several attempts were made by the Indian Commissioners to induce them to return to the reservation, and finally becoming involved in a

difficulty with the commissioner and his military escort, a fight ensued, in which the chief and his band were routed. They were greatly enraged, and on their retreat, before the day closed, killed eleven inoffensive whites.

The nation was aroused and immediate action demanded. A commission was at once appointed by the Government to see what could be done. It comprised the following persons: Gen. E. R. S. Canby, Rev. Dr. E. Thomas, a leading Methodist divine of California; Mr. A. B. Meacham, Judge Rosborough, of California, and a Mr. Dyer, of Oregon. After several interviews, in which the savages were always aggressive, often appearing with scalps in their belts, Bogus Charley came to the commission on the evening of April 10, 1873, and informed them that Capt. Jack and his band would have a "talk" to-morrow at a place near Clear Lake, about three miles distant. Here the Commissioners, accompanied by Charley, Riddle, the interpreter, and Boston Charley repaired. After the usual greeting the council proceedings commenced. On behalf of the Indians there were present: Capt. Jack, Black Jim, Schnac Nasty Jim, Ellen's Man, and Hooker Jim. They had no guns, but carried pistols. After short speeches by Mr. Meacham, Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas, Chief Schonchin arose to speak. He had scarcely proceeded when, as if by a preconcerted arrangement, Capt. Jack drew his pistol and shot Gen. Canby dead. In less than a minute a dozen shots were fired by the savages, and the massacre completed. Mr. Meacham was shot by Schonchin, and Dr. Thomas by Boston Charley. Mr. Dyer barely escaped, being fired at twice. Riddle, the interpreter, and his squaw escaped. The troops rushed to the spot where they found Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas dead, and Mr. Meacham badly wounded. The savages had escaped to their impenetrable fastnesses and could not be pursued.

The whole country was aroused by this brutal massacre; but it was not until the following May that the murderers were brought to justice. At that time Boston Charley gave himself up, and offered to guide the troops to Capt. Jack's stronghold. This led to the capture of his entire gang, a number of whom were murdered by Oregon volunteers while on their way to trial. The remaining Indians were held as prisoners until July when their trial occurred, which led to the conviction of Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charley, Hooker Jim, Broncho, *alias* One-Eyed Jim, and Slotuck, who were sentenced to be hanged. These sentences were approved by the President, save in the case of Slotuck and Broncho whose sentences were commuted to imprisonment for life. The others were executed at Fort Klamath, October 3, 1873.

These closed the Indian troubles for a time in the Northwest, and for several years the borders of civilization remained in peace. They were again involved in a conflict with the savages about the country of the



CAPTAIN JACK, THE MODOC CHIEFTAIN.

Black Hills, in which war the gallant Gen. Custer lost his life. Just now the borders of Oregon and California are again in fear of hostilities ; but as the Government has learned how to deal with the Indians, they will be of short duration. The red man is fast passing away before the march of the white man, and a few more generations will read of the Indians as one of the nations of the past.

The Northwest abounds in memorable places. We have generally noticed them in the narrative, but our space forbids their description in detail, save of the most important places. Detroit, Cincinnati, Vincennes, Kaskaskia and their kindred towns have all been described. But ere we leave the narrative we will present our readers with an account of the Kinzie house, the old landmark of Chicago, and the discovery of the source of the Mississippi River, each of which may well find a place in the annals of the Northwest.

Mr. John Kinzie, of the Kinzie house, represented in the illustration, established a trading house at Fort Dearborn in 1804. The stockade had been erected the year previous, and named Fort Dearborn in honor of the Secretary of War. It had a block house at each of the two angles, on the southern side a sallyport, a covered way on the north side, that led down to the river, for the double purpose of providing means of escape, and of procuring water in the event of a siege.

Fort Dearborn stood on the south bank of the Chicago River, about half a mile from its mouth. When Major Whistler built it, his soldiers hauled all the timber, for he had no oxen, and so economically did he work that the fort cost the Government only fifty dollars. For a while the garrison could get no grain, and Whistler and his men subsisted on acorns. Now Chicago is the greatest grain center in the world.

Mr. Kinzie bought the hut of the first settler, Jean Baptiste Point au Sable, on the site of which he erected his mansion. Within an inclosure in front he planted some Lombardy poplars, seen in the engraving, and in the rear he soon had a fine garden and growing orchard.

In 1812 the Kinzie house and its surroundings became the theater of stirring events. The garrison of Fort Dearborn consisted of fifty-four men, under the charge of Capt. Nathan Heald, assisted by Lieutenant Lenai T. Helm (son-in-law to Mrs. Kinzie), and Ensign Ronan. The surgeon was Dr. Voorhees. The only residents at the post at that time were the wives of Capt. Heald and Lieutenant Helm and a few of the soldiers, Mr. Kinzie and his family, and a few Canadian voyagers with their wives and children. The soldiers and Mr. Kinzie were on the most friendly terms with the Pottawatomies and the Winnebagoes, the principal tribes around them, but they could not win them from their attachment to the British.

After the battle of Tippecanoe it was observed that some of the leading chiefs became sullen, for some of their people had perished in that conflict with American troops.

One evening in April, 1812, Mr. Kinzie sat playing his violin and his children were dancing to the music, when Mrs. Kinzie came rushing into the house pale with terror, and exclaiming, "The Indians! the Indians!" "What? Where?" eagerly inquired Mr. Kinzie. "Up at Lee's, killing and scalping," answered the frightened mother, who, when the alarm was given, was attending Mrs. Burns, a newly-made mother, living not far off.



KINZIE HOUSE.

Mr. Kinzie and his family crossed the river in boats, and took refuge in the fort, to which place Mrs. Burns and her infant, not a day old, were conveyed in safety to the shelter of the guns of Fort Dearborn, and the rest of the white inhabitants fled. The Indians were a scalping party of Winnebagoes, who hovered around the fort some days, when they disappeared, and for several weeks the inhabitants were not disturbed by alarms.

Chicago was then so deep in the wilderness, that the news of the declaration of war against Great Britain, made on the 19th of June, 1812, did not reach the commander of the garrison at Fort Dearborn till the 7th of August. Now the fast mail train will carry a man from New York to Chicago in twenty-seven hours, and such a declaration might be sent, every word, by the telegraph in less than the same number of minutes.



VILLAGE RESIDENCE.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NORTHWEST

Preceding chapters have brought us to the close of the Black Hawk war, and we now turn to the contemplation of the growth and prosperity of the Northwest under the smile of peace and the blessings of our civilization. The pioneers of this region date events back to the deep snow



A REPRESENTATIVE PIONEER.

of 1831, no one arriving here since that date taking first honors. The inciting cause of the immigration which overflowed the prairies early in the '30s was the reports of the marvelous beauty and fertility of the region distributed through the East by those who had participated in the Black Hawk campaign with Gen. Scott. Chicago and Milwaukee then had a few hundred inhabitants, and Gurdon S. Hubbard's trail from the former city to Kaskaskia led almost through a wilderness. Vegetables and clothing were largely distributed through the regions adjoining the

lakes by steamers from the Ohio towns. There are men now living in Illinois who came to the state when barely an acre was in cultivation, and a man now prominent in the business circles of Chicago looked over the swampy, cheerless site of that metropolis in 1818 and went southward into civilization. Emigrants from Pennsylvania in 1830 left behind



LINCOLN MONUMENT, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

them but one small railway in the coal regions, thirty miles in length, and made their way to the Northwest mostly with ox teams, finding in Northern Illinois petty settlements scores of miles apart, although the southern portion of the state was fairly dotted with farms. The water courses of the lakes and rivers furnished transportation to the second great army of immigrants, and about 1850 railroads were pushed to that extent that the crisis of 1837 was precipitated upon us,

from the effects of which the Western country had not fully recovered at the outbreak of the war. Hostilities found the colonists of the prairies fully alive to the demands of the occasion, and the honor of recruiting



A PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE.

the vast armies of the Union fell largely to Gov. Yates, of Illinois, and Gov. Morton, of Indiana. To recount the share of the glories of the campaign won by our Western troops is a needless task, except to mention the fact that Illinois gave to the nation the President who saved

it, and sent out at the head of one of its regiments the general who led its armies to the final victory at Appomattox. The struggle, on the

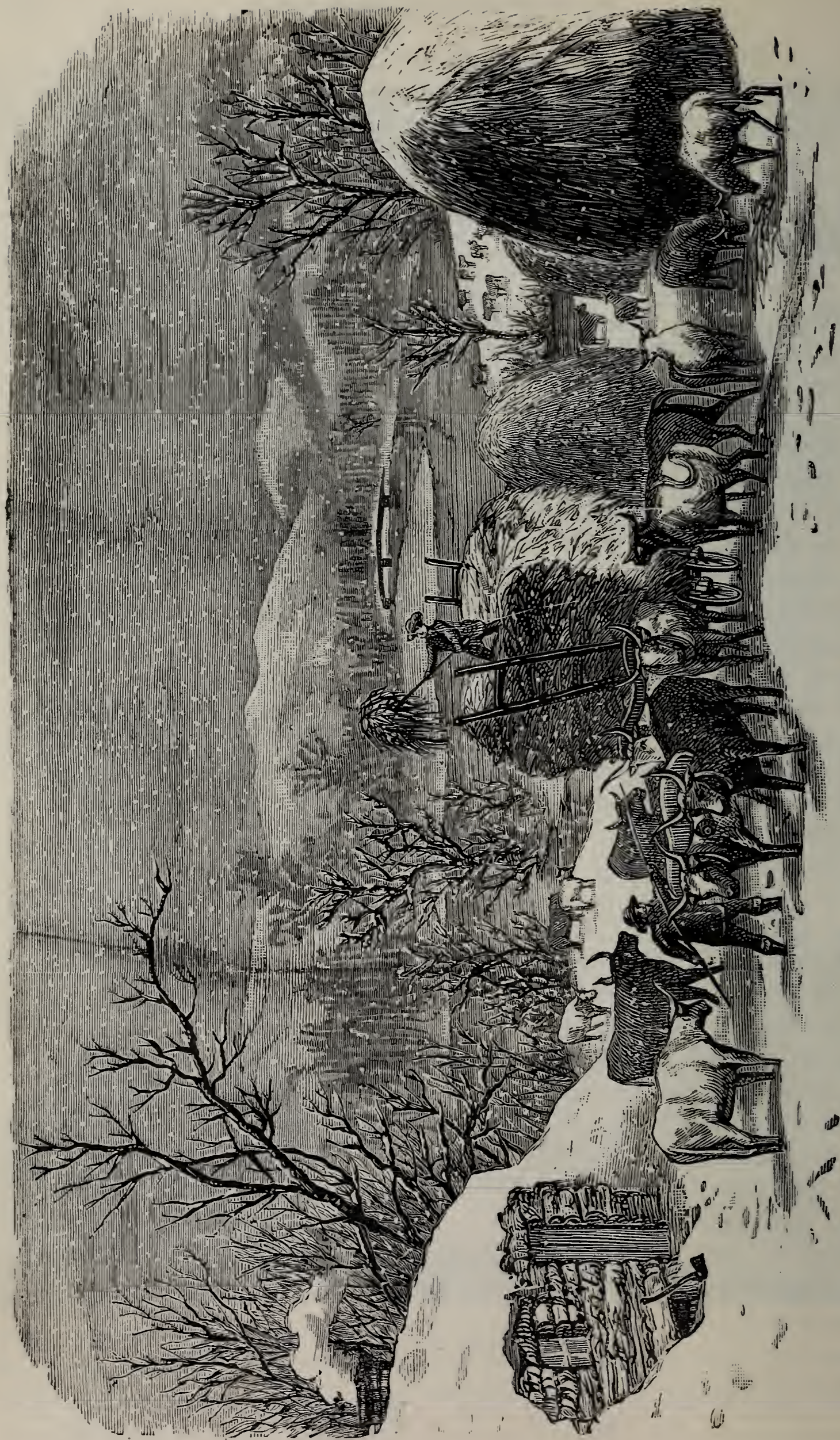


FARM VIEW IN WINTER.

whole, had a marked effect for the better on the new Northwest, giving it an impetus which twenty years of peace would not have produced. In a large degree this prosperity was an inflated one, and with the rest of the Union we have since been compelled to atone therefor by four



SPRING SCENE.



PIONEERS' FIRST WINTER.

years of depression of values, of scarcity of employment, and loss of fortune. To a less degree, however, than the manufacturing or mining regions has the West suffered during the prolonged panic now so near its end. Agriculture, still the leading feature in our industries, has been quite prosperous through all these dark years; and the farmers have cleared away many incumbrances resting over them from the period of fictitious values. The population has steadily increased, the arts and sciences are gaining a stronger foothold, the trade area of the region is becoming daily more extended, and we have been largely exempt from the financial calamities which have nearly wrecked communities on the seaboard dependent wholly on foreign commerce or domestic manufacture.

At the present period there are no great schemes broached for the Northwest, no propositions for government subsidies or national works of improvement, but the capital of the world is attracted hither for the purchase of our products or the expansion of our capacity for serving the nation at large. A new era is dawning as to transportation, and we bid fair to deal almost exclusively with the increasing and expanding lines of steel rail running through every few miles of territory on the prairies. The lake marine will no doubt continue to be useful in the warmer season, and to serve as a regulator of freight rates; but experienced navigators forecast the decay of the system in moving to the seaboard the enormous crops of the West. Within the past five years it has become quite common to see direct shipments to Europe and the West Indies going through from the second-class towns along the Mississippi and Missouri.

As to popular education, the standard has of late risen very greatly, and our schools would be creditable to any section of the Union.

More and more as the events of the war pass into obscurity will the fate of the Northwest be linked with that of the Southwest, and the next Congressional apportionment will give the valley of the Mississippi absolute control of the legislation of the nation, and do much toward securing the removal of the Federal capitol to some more central location.

Our public men continue to wield the full share of influence pertaining to their rank in the national autonomy, and seem not to forget that for the past sixteen years they and their constituents have dictated the principles which should govern the country.

In a work like this, destined to lie on the shelves of the library for generations, and not doomed to daily destruction like a newspaper, one can not indulge in the same glowing predictions, the sanguine statements of actualities that fill the columns of ephemeral publications. Time may bring grief to the pet projects of a writer, and explode castles erected on a pedestal of facts. Yet there are unmistakable indications before us of



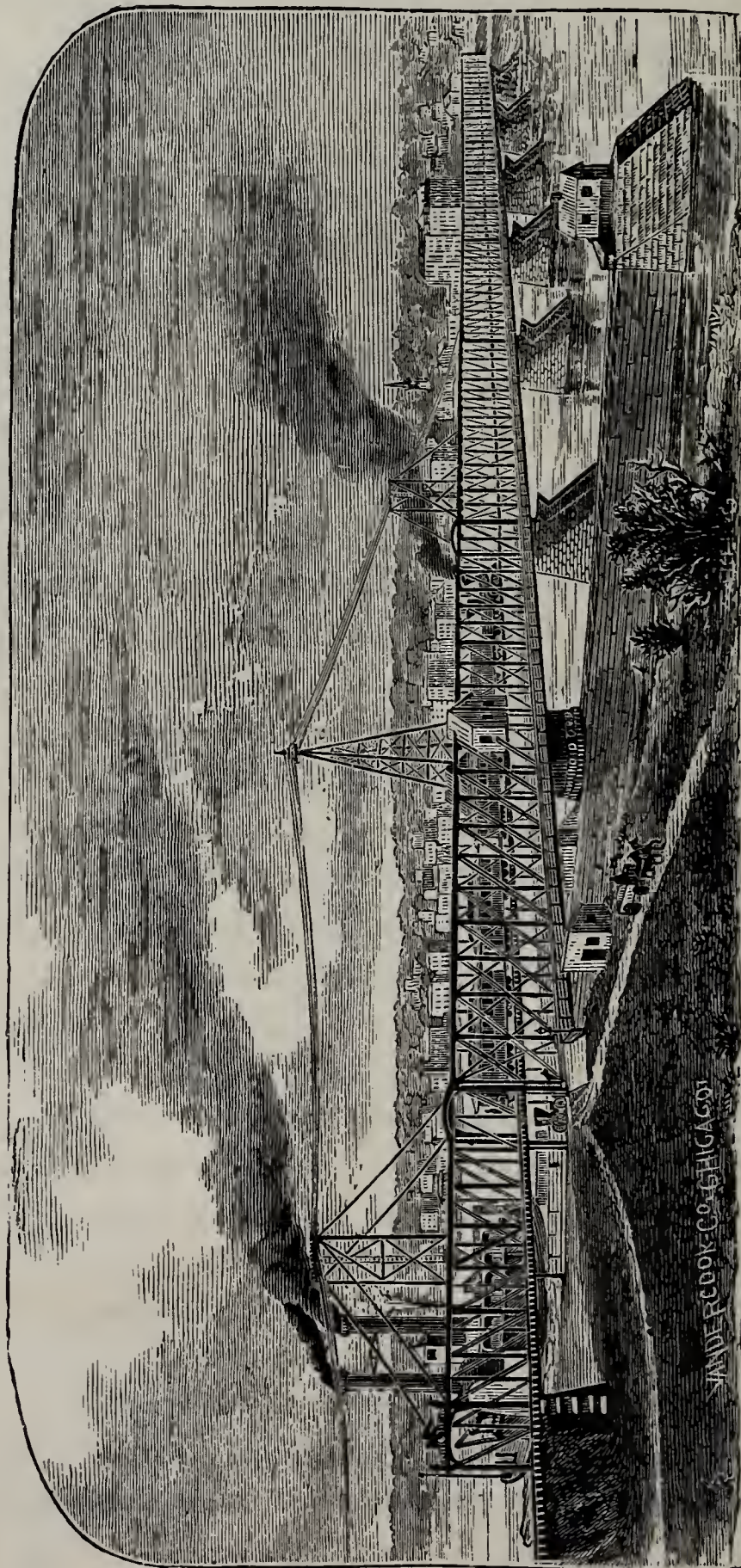
the same radical change in our great Northwest which characterizes its history for the past thirty years. Our domain has a sort of natural geographical border, save where it melts away to the southward in the cattle raising districts of the southwest.

Our prime interest will for some years doubtless be the growth of the food of the world, in which branch it has already outstripped all competitors, and our great rival in this duty will naturally be the fertile plains of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, to say nothing of the new empire so rapidly growing up in Texas. Over these regions there is a continued progress in agriculture and in railway building, and we must look to our laurels. Intelligent observers of events are fully aware of the strides made in the way of shipments of fresh meats to Europe, many of these ocean cargoes being actually slaughtered in the West and transported on ice to the wharves of the seaboard cities. That this new enterprise will continue there is no reason to doubt. There are in Chicago several factories for the canning of prepared meats for European consumption, and the orders for this class of goods are already immense. English capital is becoming daily more and more dissatisfied with railway loans and investments, and is gradually seeking mammoth outlays in lands and live stock. The stock yards in Chicago, Indianapolis and East St. Louis are yearly increasing their facilities, and their plant steadily grows more valuable. Importations of blooded animals from the progressive countries of Europe are destined to greatly improve the quality of our beef and mutton. Nowhere is there to be seen a more enticing display in this line than at our state and county fairs, and the interest in the matter is on the increase.

To attempt to give statistics of our grain production for 1877 would be useless, so far have we surpassed ourselves in the quantity and quality of our product. We are too liable to forget that we are giving the world its first article of necessity — its food supply. An opportunity to learn this fact so it never can be forgotten was afforded at Chicago at the outbreak of the great panic of 1873, when Canadian purchasers, fearing the prostration of business might bring about an anarchical condition of affairs, went to that city with coin in bulk and foreign drafts to secure their supplies in their own currency at first hands. It may be justly claimed by the agricultural community that their combined efforts gave the nation its first impetus toward a restoration of its crippled industries, and their labor brought the gold premium to a lower depth than the government was able to reach by its most intense efforts of legislation and compulsion. The hundreds of millions about to be disbursed for farm products have already, by the anticipation common to all commercial

nations, set the wheels in motion, and will relieve us from the perils so long shadowing our efforts to return to a healthy tone.

Manufacturing has attained in the chief cities a foothold which bids fair to render the Northwest independent of the outside world. Nearly



GREAT IRON BRIDGE OF C. R. I. & P. R.R., CROSSING MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT DAVENPORT.

our whole region has a distribution of coal measures which will in time support the manufactures necessary to our comfort and prosperity. As to transportation, the chief factor in the production of all articles except food, no section is so magnificently endowed, and our facilities are yearly increasing beyond those of any other region.

The period from a central point of the war to the outbreak of the panic was marked by a tremendous growth in our railway lines, but the depression of the times caused almost a total suspension of operations. Now that prosperity is returning to our stricken country we witness its anticipation by the railroad interest in a series of projects, extensions, and leases which bid fair to largely increase our transportation facilities. The process of foreclosure and sale of incumbered lines is another matter to be considered. In the case of the Illinois Central road, which formerly transferred to other lines at Cairo the vast burden of freight destined for the Gulf region, we now see the incorporation of the tracks connecting through to New Orleans, every mile co-operating in turning toward the northwestern metropolis the weight of the inter-state commerce of a thousand miles or more of fertile plantations. Three competing routes to Texas have established in Chicago their general freight and passenger agencies. Four or five lines compete for all Pacific freights to a point as far as the interior of Nebraska. Half a dozen or more splendid bridge structures have been thrown across the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers by the railways. The Chicago and Northwestern line has become an aggregation of over two thousand miles of rail, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul is its close rival in extent and importance. The three lines running to Cairo *via* Vincennes form a through route for all traffic with the states to the southward. The chief projects now under discussion are the Chicago and Atlantic, which is to unite with lines now built to Charleston, and the Chicago and Canada Southern, which line will connect with all the various branches of that Canadian enterprise. Our latest new road is the Chicago and Lake Huron, formed of three lines, and entering the city from Valparaiso on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago track. The trunk lines being mainly in operation, the progress made in the way of shortening tracks, making air-line branches, and running extensions does not show to the advantage it deserves, as this process is constantly adding new facilities to the established order of things. The panic reduced the price of steel to a point where the railways could hardly afford to use iron rails, and all our northwestern lines report large relays of Bessemer track. The immense crops now being moved have given a great rise to the value of railway stocks, and their transportation must result in heavy pecuniary advantages.

Few are aware of the importance of the wholesale and jobbing trade of Chicago. One leading firm has since the panic sold \$24,000,000 of dry goods in one year, and they now expect most confidently to add seventy per cent. to the figures of their last year's business. In boots and shoes and in clothing, twenty or more great firms from the east have placed here their distributing agents or their factories; and in groceries

Chicago supplies the entire Northwest at rates presenting advantages over New York.

Chicago has stepped in between New York and the rural banks as a financial center, and scarcely a banking institution in the grain or cattle regions but keeps its reserve funds in the vaults of our commercial institutions. Accumulating here throughout the spring and summer months, they are summoned home at pleasure to move the products of the prairies. This process greatly strengthens the northwest in its financial operations, leaving home capital to supplement local operations on behalf of home interests.

It is impossible to forecast the destiny of this grand and growing section of the Union. Figures and predictions made at this date might seem ten years hence so ludicrously small as to excite only derision.



ILLINOIS.

Length, 380 miles, mean width about 156 miles. Area, 55,410 square miles, or 35,462,400 acres. Illinois, as regards its surface, constitutes a table-land at a varying elevation ranging between 350 and 800 feet above the sea level; composed of extensive and highly fertile prairies and plains. Much of the south division of the State, especially the river-bottoms, are thickly wooded. The prairies, too, have oasis-like clumps of trees scattered here and there at intervals. The chief rivers irrigating the State are the Mississippi—dividing it from Iowa and Missouri—the Ohio (forming its south barrier), the Illinois, Wabash, Kaskaskia, and Sangamon, with their numerous affluents. The total extent of navigable streams is calculated at 4,000 miles. Small lakes are scattered over various parts of the State. Illinois is extremely prolific in minerals, chiefly coal, iron, copper, and zinc ores, sulphur and limestone. The coal-field alone is estimated to absorb a full third of the entire coal-deposit of North America. Climate tolerably equable and healthy; the mean temperature standing at about 51° Fahrenheit. As an agricultural region, Illinois takes a competitive rank with neighboring States, the cereals, fruits, and root-crops yielding plentiful returns; in fact, as a grain-growing State, Illinois may be deemed, in proportion to her size, to possess a greater area of lands suitable for its production than any other State in the Union. Stock-raising is also largely carried on, while her manufacturing interests in regard of woolen fabrics, etc., are on a very extensive and yearly expanding scale. The lines of railroad in the State are among the most extensive of the Union. Inland water-carriage is facilitated by a canal connecting the Illinois River with Lake Michigan, and thence with the St. Lawrence and Atlantic. Illinois is divided into 102 counties; the chief towns being Chicago, Springfield (capital), Alton, Quincy, Peoria, Galena, Bloomington, Rock Island, Vandalia, etc. By the new Constitution, established in 1870, the State Legislature consists of 51 Senators, elected for four years, and 153 Representatives, for two years; which numbers were to be decennially increased thereafter to the number of six per every additional half-million of inhabitants. Religious and educational institutions are largely diffused throughout, and are in a very flourishing condition. Illinois has a State Lunatic and a Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Jacksonville; a State Penitentiary at Joliet; and a Home for

Soldiers' Orphans at Normal. On November 30, 1870, the public debt of the State was returned at \$4,870,937, with a balance of \$1,808,833 unprovided for. At the same period the value of assessed and equalized property presented the following totals: assessed, \$840,031,703; equalized \$480,664,058. The name of Illinois, through nearly the whole of the eighteenth century, embraced most of the known regions north and west of Ohio. French colonists established themselves in 1673, at Cahokia and Kaskaskia, and the territory of which these settlements formed the nucleus was, in 1763, ceded to Great Britain in conjunction with Canada, and ultimately resigned to the United States in 1787. Illinois entered the Union as a State, December 3, 1818; and now sends 19 Representatives to Congress. Population, 2,539,891, in 1870.



A WESTERN DWELLING.

INDIANA.

The profile of Indiana forms a nearly exact parallelogram, occupying one of the most fertile portions of the great Mississippi Valley. The greater extent of the surface embraced within its limits consists of gentle undulations rising into hilly tracts toward the Ohio bottom. The chief rivers of the State are the Ohio and Wabash, with their numerous affluents. The soil is highly productive of the cereals and grasses—most particularly so in the valleys of the Ohio, Wabash, Whitewater, and White Rivers. The northeast and central portions are well timbered with virgin forests, and the west section is notably rich in coal, constituting an offshoot of the great Illinois carboniferous field. Iron, copper, marble, slate, gypsum, and various clays are also abundant. From an agricultural point of view, the staple products are maize and wheat, with the other cereals in lesser yields; and besides these, flax, hemp, sorghum, hops, etc., are extensively raised. Indiana is divided into 92 counties, and counts among her principal cities and towns, those of Indianapolis (the capital), Fort Wayne, Evansville, Terre Haute, Madison, Jeffersonville, Columbus, Vincennes, South Bend, etc. The public institutions of the State are many and various, and on a scale of magnitude and efficiency commensurate with her important political and industrial status. Upward of two thousand miles of railroads permeate the State in all directions, and greatly conduce to the development of her expanding manufacturing interests. Statistics for the fiscal year terminating October 31, 1870, exhibited a total of receipts, \$3,896,541 as against disbursements, \$3,532,406, leaving a balance, \$364,135 in favor of the State Treasury. The entire public debt, January 5, 1871, \$3,971,000. This State was first settled by Canadian voyageurs in 1702, who erected a fort at Vincennes; in 1763 it passed into the hands of the English, and was by the latter ceded to the United States in 1783. From 1788 till 1791, an Indian warfare prevailed. In 1800, all the region west and north of Ohio (then formed into a distinct territory) became merged in Indiana. In 1809, the present limits of the State were defined, Michigan and Illinois having previously been withdrawn. In 1811, Indiana was the theater of the Indian War of Tecumseh, ending with the decisive battle of Tippecanoe. In 1816 (December 11), Indiana became enrolled among the States of the American Union. In 1834, the State passed through a monetary crisis owing to its having become mixed up with railroad, canal, and other speculations on a gigantic scale, which ended, for the time being, in a general collapse of public credit, and consequent bankruptcy. Since that time, however, the greater number of the public

works which had brought about that imbroglio — especially the great Wabash and Erie Canal — have been completed, to the great benefit of the State, whose subsequent progress has year by year been marked by rapid strides in the paths of wealth, commerce, and general social and political prosperity. The constitution now in force was adopted in 1851. Population, 1,680,637.

I O W A .

In shape, Iowa presents an almost perfect parallelogram; has a length, north to south, of about 300 miles, by a pretty even width of 208 miles, and embraces an area of 55,045 square miles, or 35,228,800 acres. The surface of the State is generally undulating, rising toward the middle into an elevated plateau which forms the “divide” of the Missouri and Mississippi basins. Rolling prairies, especially in the south section, constitute a regnant feature, and the river bottoms, belted with woodlands, present a soil of the richest alluvion. Iowa is well watered; the principal rivers being the Mississippi and Missouri, which form respectively its east and west limits, and the Cedar, Iowa, and Des Moines, affluents of the first named. Mineralogically, Iowa is important as occupying a section of the great Northwest coal field, to the extent of an area estimated at 25,000 square miles. Lead, copper, zinc, and iron, are also mined in considerable quantities. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, maize, and the other cereals; fruits, vegetables, and esculent roots; maize, wheat, and oats forming the chief staples. Wine, tobacco, hops, and wax, are other noticeable items of the agricultural yield. Cattle-raising, too, is a branch of rural industry largely engaged in. The climate is healthy, although liable to extremes of heat and cold. The annual gross product of the various manufactures carried on in this State approximate, in round numbers, a sum of \$20,000,000. Iowa has an immense railroad system, besides over 500 miles of water-communication by means of its navigable rivers. The State is politically divided into 99 counties, with the following centers of population: Des Moines (capital), Iowa City (former capital), Dubuque, Davenport, Burlington, Council Bluffs, Keokuk, Muscatine, and Cedar Rapids. The State institutions of Iowa—religious, scholastic, and philanthropic—are on a par, as regards number and perfection of organization and operation, with those of her Northwest sister States, and education is especially well cared for, and largely diffused. Iowa formed a portion of the American territorial acquisitions from France, by the so-called Louisiana purchase in 1803, and was politically identified with Louisiana till 1812,

when it merged into the Missouri Territory; in 1834 it came under the Michigan organization, and, in 1836, under that of Wisconsin. Finally, after being constituted an independent Territory, it became a State of the Union, December 28, 1846. Population in 1860, 674,913; in 1870, 1,191,792, and in 1875, 1,353,118.

MICHIGAN.

United area, 56,243 square miles, or 35,995,520 acres. Extent of the Upper and smaller Peninsula — length, 316 miles; breadth, fluctuating between 36 and 120 miles. The south division is 416 miles long, by from 50 to 300 miles wide. Aggregate lake-shore line, 1,400 miles. The Upper, or North, Peninsula consists chiefly of an elevated plateau, expanding into the Porcupine mountain-system, attaining a maximum height of some 2,000 feet. Its shores along Lake Superior are eminently bold and picturesque, and its area is rich in minerals, its product of copper constituting an important source of industry. Both divisions are heavily wooded, and the South one, in addition, boasts of a deep, rich, loamy soil, throwing up excellent crops of cereals and other agricultural produce. The climate is generally mild and humid, though the Winter colds are severe. The chief staples of farm husbandry include the cereals, grasses, maple sugar, sorghum, tobacco, fruits, and dairy-stuffs. In 1870, the acres of land in farms were: improved, 5,096,939; unimproved woodland, 4,080,146; other unimproved land, 842,057. The cash value of land was \$398,240,578; of farming implements and machinery, \$13,711,979. In 1869, there were shipped from the Lake Superior ports, 874,582 tons of iron ore, and 45,762 of smelted pig, along with 14,188 tons of copper (ore and ingot). Coal is another article largely mined. Inland communication is provided for by an admirably organized railroad system, and by the St. Mary's Ship Canal, connecting Lakes Huron and Superior. Michigan is politically divided into 78 counties; its chief urban centers are Detroit, Lansing (capital), Ann Arbor, Marquette, Bay City, Niles, Ypsilanti, Grand Haven, etc. The Governor of the State is elected biennially. On November 30, 1870, the aggregate bonded debt of Michigan amounted to \$2,385,028, and the assessed valuation of land to \$266,929,278, representing an estimated cash value of \$800,000,000. Education is largely diffused and most excellently conducted and provided for. The State University at Ann Arbor, the colleges of Detroit and Kalamazoo, the Albion Female College, the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, and the State Agricultural College at Lansing, are chief among the academic institutions. Michigan (a term of Chippeway origin, and

signifying "Great Lake), was discovered and first settled by French Canadians, who, in 1670, founded Detroit, the pioneer of a series of trading-posts on the Indian frontier. During the "Conspiracy of Pontiac," following the French loss of Canada, Michigan became the scene of a sanguinary struggle between the whites and aborigines. In 1796, it became annexed to the United States, which incorporated this region with the Northwest Territory, and then with Indiana Territory, till 1803, when it became territorially independent. Michigan was the theater of warlike operations during the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and in 1819 was authorized to be represented by one delegate in Congress; in 1837 she was admitted into the Union as a State, and in 1869 ratified the 15th Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Population, 1,184,059.

WISCONSIN.

It has a mean length of 260 miles, and a maximum breadth of 215. Land area, 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres. Wisconsin lies at a considerable altitude above sea-level, and consists for the most part of an upland plateau, the surface of which is undulating and very generally diversified. Numerous local eminences called mounds are interspersed over the State, and the Lake Michigan coast-line is in many parts characterized by lofty escarped cliffs, even as on the west side the banks of the Mississippi form a series of high and picturesque bluffs. A group of islands known as The Apostles lie off the extreme north point of the State in Lake Superior, and the great estuary of Green Bay, running far inland, gives formation to a long, narrow peninsula between its waters and those of Lake Michigan. The river-system of Wisconsin has three outlets — those of Lake Superior, Green Bay, and the Mississippi, which latter stream forms the entire southwest frontier, widening at one point into the large watery expanse called Lake Pepin. Lake Superior receives the St. Louis, Burnt Wood, and Montreal Rivers; Green Bay, the Menomonee, Peshtigo, Oconto, and Fox; while into the Mississippi empty the St. Croix, Chippewa, Black, Wisconsin, and Rock Rivers. The chief interior lakes are those of Winnebago, Horicon, and Court Oreilles, and smaller sheets of water stud a great part of the surface. The climate is healthful, with cold Winters and brief but very warm Summers. Mean annual rainfall 31 inches. The geological system represented by the State, embraces those rocks included between the primary and the Devonian series, the former containing extensive deposits of copper and iron ore. Besides these minerals, lead and zinc are found in great quantities, together with kaolin, plumbago, gypsum,

and various clays. Mining, consequently, forms a prominent industry, and one of yearly increasing dimensions. The soil of Wisconsin is of varying quality, but fertile on the whole, and in the north parts of the State heavily timbered. The agricultural yield comprises the cereals, together with flax, hemp, tobacco, pulse, sorghum, and all kinds of vegetables, and of the hardier fruits. In 1870, the State had a total number of 102,904 farms, occupying 11,715,321 acres, of which 5,899,343 consisted of improved land, and 3,437,442 were timbered. Cash value of farms, \$300,414,064; of farm implements and machinery, \$14,239,364. Total estimated value of all farm products, including betterments and additions to stock, \$78,027,032; of orchard and dairy stuffs, \$1,045,933; of lumber, \$1,327,618; of home manufactures, \$338,423; of all live-stock, \$45,310,882. Number of manufacturing establishments, 7,136, employing 39,055 hands, and turning out productions valued at \$85,624,966. The political divisions of the State form 61 counties, and the chief places of wealth, trade, and population, are Madison (the capital), Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Prairie du Chien, Janesville, Portage City, Racine, Kenosha, and La Crosse. In 1870, the total assessed valuation reached \$333,209,838, as against a true valuation of both real and personal estate aggregating \$602,207,329. Treasury receipts during 1870, \$886,696; disbursements, \$906,329. Value of church property, \$4,749,983. Education is amply provided for. Independently of the State University at Madison, and those of Galesville and of Lawrence at Appleton, and the colleges of Beloit, Racine, and Milton, there are Normal Schools at Platteville and Whitewater. The State is divided into 4,802 common school districts, maintained at a cost, in 1870, of \$2,094,160. The charitable institutions of Wisconsin include a Deaf and Dumb Asylum, an Institute for the Education of the Blind, and a Soldiers' Orphans' School. In January, 1870, the railroad system ramified throughout the State totalized 2,779 miles of track, including several lines far advanced toward completion. Immigration is successfully encouraged by the State authorities, the larger number of yearly new-comers being of Scandinavian and German origin. The territory now occupied within the limits of the State of Wisconsin was explored by French missionaries and traders in 1639, and it remained under French jurisdiction until 1703, when it became annexed to the British North American possessions. In 1796, it reverted to the United States, the government of which latter admitted it within the limits of the Northwest Territory, and in 1809, attached it to that of Illinois, and to Michigan in 1818. Wisconsin became independently territorially organized in 1836, and became a State of the Union, March 3, 1847. Population in 1870, 1,064,985, of which 2,113 were of the colored race, and 11,521 Indians, 1,206 of the latter being out of tribal relations.

MINNESOTA.

Its length, north to south, embraces an extent of 380 miles; its breadth one of 250 miles at a maximum. Area, 84,000 square miles, or 54,760,000 acres. The surface of Minnesota, generally speaking, consists of a succession of gently undulating plains and prairies, drained by an admirable water-system, and with here and there heavily-timbered bottoms and belts of virgin forest. The soil, corresponding with such a superficies, is exceptionally rich, consisting for the most part of a dark, calcareous sandy drift intermixed with loam. A distinguishing physical feature of this State is its riverine ramifications, expanding in nearly every part of it into almost innumerable lakes—the whole presenting an aggregate of water-power having hardly a rival in the Union. Besides the Mississippi—which here has its rise, and drains a basin of 800 miles of country—the principal streams are the Minnesota (334 miles long), the Red River of the North, the St. Croix, St. Louis, and many others of lesser importance; the chief lakes are those called Red, Cass, Leech, Mille Lacs, Vermillion, and Winibigosh. Quite a concatenation of sheets of water fringe the frontier line where Minnesota joins British America, culminating in the Lake of the Woods. It has been estimated, that of an area of 1,200,000 acres of surface between the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers, not less than 73,000 acres are of lacustrine formation. In point of minerals, the resources of Minnesota have as yet been very imperfectly developed; iron, copper, coal, lead—all these are known to exist in considerable deposits; together with salt, limestone, and potter's clay. The agricultural outlook of the State is in a high degree satisfactory; wheat constitutes the leading cereal in cultivation, with Indian corn and oats in next order. Fruits and vegetables are grown in great plenty and of excellent quality. The lumber resources of Minnesota are important; the pine forests in the north region alone occupying an area of some 21,000 square miles, which in 1870 produced a return of scaled logs amounting to 313,116,416 feet. The natural industrial advantages possessed by Minnesota are largely improved upon by a railroad system. The political divisions of this State number 78 counties; of which the chief cities and towns are: St. Paul (the capital), Stillwater, Red Wing, St. Anthony, Fort Snelling, Minneapolis, and Mankato. Minnesota has already assumed an attitude of high importance as a manufacturing State; this is mainly due to the wonderful command of water-power she possesses, as before spoken of. Besides her timber-trade, the milling of flour, the distillation of whisky, and the tanning of leather, are prominent interests, which, in 1869, gave returns to the amount of \$14,831,043.

Education is notably provided for on a broad and catholic scale, the entire amount expended scholastically during the year 1870 being \$857,816; while on November 30 of the preceding year the permanent school fund stood at \$2,476,222. Besides a University and Agricultural College. Normal and Reform Schools flourish, and with these may be mentioned such various philanthropic and religious institutions as befit the needs of an intelligent and prosperous community. The finances of the State for the fiscal year terminating December 1, 1870, exhibited a balance on the right side to the amount of \$136,164, being a gain of \$44,000 over the previous year's figures. The earliest exploration of Minnesota by the whites was made in 1680 by a French Franciscan, Father Hennepin, who gave the name of St. Antony to the Great Falls on the Upper Mississippi. In 1763, the Treaty of Versailles ceded this region to England. Twenty years later, Minnesota formed part of the Northwest Territory transferred to the United States, and became herself territorialized independently in 1849. Indian cessions in 1851 enlarged her boundaries, and May 11, 1857, Minnesota became a unit of the great American federation of States. Population, 439,706.

NEBRASKA.

Maximum length, 412 miles; extreme breadth, 208 miles. Area, 75,905 square miles, or 48,636,800 acres. The surface of this State is almost entirely undulating prairie, and forms part of the west slope of the great central basin of the North American Continent. In its west division, near the base of the Rocky Mountains, is a sandy belt of country, irregularly defined. In this part, too, are the "dunes," resembling a wavy sea of sandy billows, as well as the Mauvaises Terres, a tract of singular formation, produced by eccentric disintegrations and denudations of the land. The chief rivers are the Missouri, constituting its entire east line of demarcation; the Nebraska or Platte, the Niobrara, the Republican Fork of the Kansas, the Elkhorn, and the Loup Fork of the Platte. The soil is very various, but consisting chiefly of rich, bottomy loam, admirably adapted to the raising of heavy crops of cereals. All the vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone are produced in great size and plenty. For grazing purposes Nebraska is a State exceptionally well fitted, a region of not less than 23,000,000 acres being adaptable to this branch of husbandry. It is believed that the, as yet, comparatively infertile tracts of land found in various parts of the State are susceptible of productivity by means of a properly conducted system of irrigation. Few minerals of moment have so far been found within the limits of

Nebraska, if we may except important saline deposits at the head of Salt Creek in its southeast section. The State is divided into 57 counties, independent of the Pawnee and Winnebago Indians, and of unorganized territory in the northwest part. The principal towns are Omaha, Lincoln (State capital), Nebraska City, Columbus, Grand Island, etc. In 1870, the total assessed value of property amounted to \$53,000,000, being an increase of \$11,000,000 over the previous year's returns. The total amount received from the school-fund during the year 1869-70 was \$77,999. Education is making great onward strides, the State University and an Agricultural College being far advanced toward completion. In the matter of railroad communication, Nebraska bids fair to soon place herself on a par with her neighbors to the east. Besides being intersected by the Union Pacific line, with its off-shoot, the Fremont and Blair, other tracks are in course of rapid construction. Organized by Congressional Act into a Territory, May 30, 1854, Nebraska entered the Union as a full State, March 1, 1867. Population, 122,993.



HUNTING PRAIRIE WOLVES IN AN EARLY DAY.

EARLY HISTORY OF ILLINOIS.

The name of this beautiful Prairie State is derived from *Illini*, a Delaware word signifying Superior Men. It has a French termination, and is a symbol of how the two races—the French and the Indians—were intermixed during the early history of the country.

The appellation was no doubt well applied to the primitive inhabitants of the soil whose prowess in savage warfare long withstood the combined attacks of the fierce Iroquois on the one side, and the no less savage and relentless Sacs and Foxes on the other. The Illinois were once a powerful confederacy, occupying the most beautiful and fertile region in the great Valley of the Mississippi, which their enemies coveted and struggled long and hard to wrest from them. By the fortunes of war they were diminished in numbers, and finally destroyed. “Starved Rock,” on the Illinois River, according to tradition, commemorates their last tragedy, where, it is said, the entire tribe starved rather than surrender.

EARLY DISCOVERIES.

The first European discoveries in Illinois date back over two hundred years. They are a part of that movement which, from the beginning to the middle of the seventeenth century, brought the French Canadian missionaries and fur traders into the Valley of the Mississippi, and which, at a later period, established the civil and ecclesiastical authority of France from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the foot-hills of the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains.

The great river of the West had been discovered by DeSoto, the Spanish conqueror of Florida, three quarters of a century before the French founded Quebec in 1608, but the Spanish left the country a wilderness, without further exploration or settlement within its borders, in which condition it remained until the Mississippi was discovered by the agents of the French Canadian government, Joliet and Marquette, in 1673. These renowned explorers were not the first white visitors to Illinois. In 1671—two years in advance of them—came Nicholas Perrot to Chicago. He had been sent by Talon as an agent of the Canadian government to



STARVED ROCK, ON THE ILLINOIS RIVER, LA SALLE CO., ILL.

call a great peace convention of Western Indians at Green Bay, preparatory to the movement for the discovery of the Mississippi. It was deemed a good stroke of policy to secure, as far as possible, the friendship and co-operation of the Indians, far and near, before venturing upon an enterprise which their hostility might render disastrous, and which their friendship and assistance would do so much to make successful; and to this end Perrot was sent to call together in council the tribes throughout the Northwest, and to promise them the commerce and protection of the French government. He accordingly arrived at Green Bay in 1671, and procuring an escort of Pottawattamies, proceeded in a bark canoe upon a visit to the Miamis, at Chicago. Perrot was therefore the first European to set foot upon the soil of Illinois.

Still there were others before Marquette. In 1672, the Jesuit missionaries, Fathers Claude Allouez and Claude Dablon, bore the standard of the Cross from their mission at Green Bay through western Wisconsin and northern Illinois, visiting the Foxes on Fox River, and the Masquettines and Kickapoos at the mouth of the Milwaukee. These missionaries penetrated on the route afterwards followed by Marquette as far as the Kickapoo village at the head of Lake Winnebago, where Marquette, in his journey, secured guides across the portage to the Wisconsin.

The oft-repeated story of Marquette and Joliet is well known. They were the agents employed by the Canadian government to discover the Mississippi. Marquette was a native of France, born in 1637, a Jesuit priest by education, and a man of simple faith and of great zeal and devotion in extending the Roman Catholic religion among the Indians. Arriving in Canada in 1666, he was sent as a missionary to the far Northwest, and, in 1668, founded a mission at Sault Ste. Marie. The following year he moved to La Pointe, in Lake Superior, where he instructed a branch of the Hurons till 1670, when he removed south, and founded the mission at St. Ignace, on the Straits of Mackinaw. Here he remained, devoting a portion of his time to the study of the Illinois language under a native teacher who had accompanied him to the mission from La Pointe, till he was joined by Joliet in the Spring of 1673. By the way of Green Bay and the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, they entered the Mississippi, which they explored to the mouth of the Arkansas, and returned by the way of the Illinois and Chicago Rivers to Lake Michigan.

On his way up the Illinois, Marquette visited the great village of the Kaskaskias, near what is now Utica, in the county of LaSalle. The following year he returned and established among them the mission of the Immaculate Virgin Mary, which was the first Jesuit mission founded in Illinois and in the Mississippi Valley. The intervening winter he had spent in a hut which his companions erected on the Chicago River, a few leagues from its mouth. The founding of this mission was the last

act of Marquette's life. He died in Michigan, on his way back to Green Bay, May 18, 1675.

FIRST FRENCH OCCUPATION.

The first French occupation of the territory now embraced in Illinois was effected by LaSalle in 1680, seven years after the time of Marquette and Joliet. LaSalle, having constructed a vessel, the "Griffin," above the falls of Niagara, which he sailed to Green Bay, and having passed thence in canoes to the mouth of the St. Joseph River, by which and the Kankakee he reached the Illinois, in January, 1680, erected Fort *Crevecœur*, at the lower end of Peoria Lake, where the city of Peoria is now situated. The place where this ancient fort stood may still be seen just below the outlet of Peoria Lake. It was destined, however, to a temporary existence. From this point, LaSalle determined to descend the Mississippi to its mouth, but did not accomplish this purpose till two years later—in 1682. Returning to Fort Frontenac for the purpose of getting materials with which to rig his vessel, he left the fort in charge of Touti, his lieutenant, who during his absence was driven off by the Iroquois Indians. These savages had made a raid upon the settlement of the Illinois, and had left nothing in their track but ruin and desolation. Mr. Davidson, in his History of Illinois, gives the following graphic account of the picture that met the eyes of LaSalle and his companions on their return :

"At the great town of the Illinois they were appalled at the scene which opened to their view. No hunter appeared to break its death-like silence with a salutatory whoop of welcome. The plain on which the town had stood was now strewn with charred fragments of lodges, which had so recently swarmed with savage life and hilarity. To render more hideous the picture of desolation, large numbers of skulls had been placed on the upper extremities of lodge-poles which had escaped the devouring flames. In the midst of these horrors was the rude fort of the spoilers, rendered frightful by the same ghastly relics. A near approach showed that the graves had been robbed of their bodies, and swarms of buzzards were discovered glutting their loathsome stomachs on the reeking corruption. To complete the work of destruction, the growing corn of the village had been cut down and burned, while the pits containing the products of previous years, had been rifled and their contents scattered with wanton waste. It was evident the suspected blow of the Iroquois had fallen with relentless fury."

Tonti had escaped LaSalle knew not whither. Passing down the lake in search of him and his men, LaSalle discovered that the fort had been destroyed, but the vessel which he had partly constructed was still

on the stocks, and but slightly injured. After further fruitless search, failing to find Tonti, he fastened to a tree a painting representing himself and party sitting in a canoe and bearing a pipe of peace, and to the painting attached a letter addressed to Tonti.

Tonti had escaped, and, after untold privations, taken shelter among the Pottawattamies near Green Bay. These were friendly to the French. One of their old chiefs used to say, "There were but three great captains in the world, himself, Tonti and LaSalle."

GENIUS OF LASALLE.

We must now return to LaSalle, whose exploits stand out in such bold relief. He was born in Rouen, France, in 1643. His father was wealthy, but he renounced his patrimony on entering a college of the Jesuits, from which he separated and came to Canada a poor man in 1666. The priests of St. Sulpice, among whom he had a brother, were then the proprietors of Montreal, the nucleus of which was a seminary or convent founded by that order. The Superior granted to LaSalle a large tract of land at LaChine, where he established himself in the fur trade. He was a man of daring genius, and outstripped all his competitors in exploits of travel and commerce with the Indians. In 1669, he visited the headquarters of the great Iroquois Confederacy, at Onondaga, in the heart of New York, and, obtaining guides, explored the Ohio River to the falls at Louisville.

In order to understand the genius of LaSalle, it must be remembered that for many years prior to his time the missionaries and traders were obliged to make their way to the Northwest by the Ottawa River (of Canada) on account of the fierce hostility of the Iroquois along the lower lakes and Niagara River, which entirely closed this latter route to the Upper Lakes. They carried on their commerce chiefly by canoes, paddling them through the Ottawa to Lake Nipissing, carrying them across the portage to French River, and descending that to Lake Huron. This being the route by which they reached the Northwest, accounts for the fact that all the earliest Jesuit missions were established in the neighborhood of the Upper Lakes. LaSalle conceived the grand idea of opening the route by Niagara River and the Lower Lakes to Canadian commerce by sail vessels, connecting it with the navigation of the Mississippi, and thus opening a magnificent water communication from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. This truly grand and comprehensive purpose seems to have animated him in all his wonderful achievements and the matchless difficulties and hardships he surmounted. As the first step in the accomplishment of this object he established himself on Lake Ontario, and built and garrisoned Fort Frontenac, the site of the present

city of Kingston, Canada. Here he obtained a grant of land from the French crown and a body of troops by which he beat back the invading Iroquois and cleared the passage to Niagara Falls. Having by this masterly stroke made it safe to attempt a hitherto untried expedition, his next step, as we have seen, was to advance to the Falls with all his outfit for building a ship with which to sail the lakes. He was successful in this undertaking, though his ultimate purpose was defeated by a strange combination of untoward circumstances. The Jesuits evidently hated LaSalle and plotted against him, because he had abandoned them and co-operated with a rival order. The fur traders were also jealous of his superior success in opening new channels of commerce. At LaChine he had taken the trade of Lake Ontario, which but for his presence there would have gone to Quebec. While they were plodding with their bark canoes through the Ottawa he was constructing sailing vessels to command the trade of the lakes and the Mississippi. These great plans excited the jealousy and envy of the small traders, introduced treason and revolt into the ranks of his own companions, and finally led to the foul assassination by which his great achievements were prematurely ended.

In 1682, LaSalle, having completed his vessel at Peoria, descended the Mississippi to its confluence with the Gulf of Mexico. Erecting a standard on which he inscribed the arms of France, he took formal possession of the whole valley of the mighty river, in the name of Louis XIV., then reigning, in honor of whom he named the country LOUISIANA.

LaSalle then went to France, was appointed Governor, and returned with a fleet and immigrants, for the purpose of planting a colony in Illinois. They arrived in due time in the Gulf of Mexico, but failing to find the mouth of the Mississippi, up which LaSalle intended to sail, his supply ship, with the immigrants, was driven ashore and wrecked on Matagorda Bay. With the fragments of the vessel he constructed a stockade and rude huts on the shore for the protection of the immigrants, calling the post Fort St. Louis. He then made a trip into New Mexico, in search of silver mines, but, meeting with disappointment, returned to find his little colony reduced to forty souls. He then resolved to travel on foot to Illinois, and, starting with his companions, had reached the valley of the Colorado, near the mouth of Trinity river, when he was shot by one of his men. This occurred on the 19th of March, 1687.

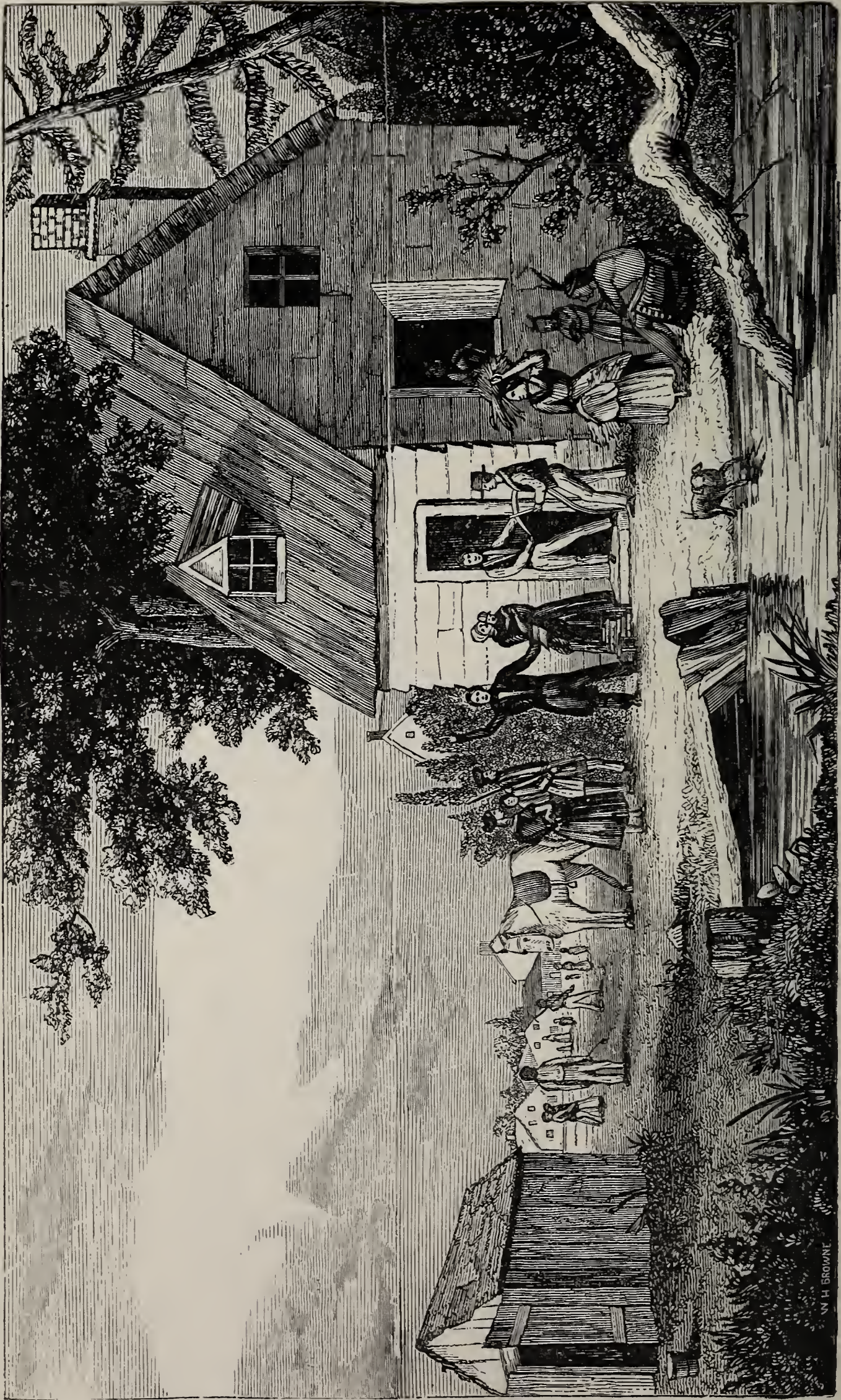
Dr. J. W. Foster remarks of him: "Thus fell, not far from the banks of the Trinity, Robert Cavalier de la Salle, one of the grandest characters that ever figured in American history—a man capable of originating the vastest schemes, and endowed with a will and a judgment capable of carrying them to successful results. Had ample facilities been placed by the King of France at his disposal, the result of the colonization of this continent might have been far different from what we now behold."

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

A temporary settlement was made at Fort St. Louis, or the old Kaskaskia village, on the Illinois River, in what is now LaSalle County, in 1682. In 1690, this was removed, with the mission connected with it, to Kaskaskia, on the river of that name, emptying into the lower Mississippi in St. Clair County. Cahokia was settled about the same time, or at least, both of these settlements began in the year 1690, though it is now pretty well settled that Cahokia is the older place, and ranks as the oldest permanent settlement in Illinois, as well as in the Mississippi Valley. The reason for the removal of the old Kaskaskia settlement and mission, was probably because the dangerous and difficult route by Lake Michigan and the Chicago portage had been almost abandoned, and travelers and traders passed down and up the Mississippi by the Fox and Wisconsin River route. They removed to the vicinity of the Mississippi in order to be in the line of travel from Canada to Louisiana, that is, the lower part of it, for it was all Louisiana then south of the lakes.

During the period of French rule in Louisiana, the population probably never exceeded ten thousand, including whites and blacks. Within that portion of it now included in Indiana, trading posts were established at the principal Miami villages which stood on the head waters of the Maumee, the Wea villages situated at Ouiatenon, on the Wabash, and the Piankeshaw villages at Post Vincennes; all of which were probably visited by French traders and missionaries before the close of the seventeenth century.

In the vast territory claimed by the French, many settlements of considerable importance had sprung up. Biloxi, on Mobile Bay, had been founded by D'Iberville, in 1699; Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac had founded Detroit in 1701; and New Orleans had been founded by Bienville, under the auspices of the Mississippi Company, in 1718. In Illinois also, considerable settlements had been made, so that in 1730 they embraced one hundred and forty French families, about six hundred "converted Indians," and many traders and voyageurs. In that portion of the country, on the east side of the Mississippi, there were five distinct settlements, with their respective villages, viz.: Cahokia, near the mouth of Cahokia Creek and about five miles below the present city of St. Louis; St. Philip, about forty-five miles below Cahokia, and four miles above Fort Chartres; Fort Chartres, twelve miles above Kaskaskia; Kaskaskia, situated on the Kaskaskia River, five miles above its confluence with the Mississippi; and Prairie du Rocher, near Fort Chartres. To these must be added St. Genevieve and St. Louis, on the west side of the Mississippi. These, with the exception of St. Louis, are among



AN EARLY SETTLEMENT.

the oldest French towns in the Mississippi Valley. Kaskaskia, in its best days, was a town of some two or three thousand inhabitants. After it passed from the crown of France its population for many years did not exceed fifteen hundred. Under British rule, in 1773, the population had decreased to four hundred and fifty. As early as 1721, the Jesuits had established a college and a monastery in Kaskaskia.

Fort Chartres was first built under the direction of the Mississippi Company, in 1718, by M. de Boisbriant, a military officer, under command of Bienville. It stood on the east bank of the Mississippi, about eighteen miles below Kaskaskia, and was for some time the headquarters of the military commandants of the district of Illinois.

In the Centennial Oration of Dr. Fowler, delivered at Philadelphia, by appointment of Gov. Beveridge, we find some interesting facts with regard to the State of Illinois, which we appropriate in this history:

In 1682 Illinois became a possession of the French crown, a dependency of Canada, and a part of Louisiana. In 1765 the English flag was run up on old Fort Chartres, and Illinois was counted among the treasures of Great Britain.

In 1779 it was taken from the English by Col. George Rogers Clark. This man was resolute in nature, wise in council, prudent in policy, bold in action, and heroic in danger. Few men who have figured in the history of America are more deserving than this colonel. Nothing short of first-class ability could have rescued Vincennes and all Illinois from the English. And it is not possible to over-estimate the influence of this achievement upon the republic. In 1779 Illinois became a part of Virginia. It was soon known as Illinois County. In 1784 Virginia ceded all this territory to the general government, to be cut into States, to be republican in form, with "the same right of sovereignty, freedom, and independence as the other States."

In 1787 it was the object of the wisest and ablest legislation found in any merely human records. No man can study the secret history of

THE "COMPACT OF 1787,"

and not feel that Providence was guiding with sleepless eye these unborn States. The ordinance that on July 13, 1787, finally became the incorporating act, has a most marvelous history. Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of government for the northwestern territory. He was an emancipationist of that day, and favored the exclusion of slavery from the territory Virginia had ceded to the general government; but the South voted him down as often as it came up. In 1787, as late as July 10, an organizing act without the anti-slavery clause was pending. This concession to the South was expected to carry it. Congress was in

session in New York City. On July 5, Rev. Dr. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, came into New York to lobby on the northwestern territory. Everything seemed to fall into his hands. Events were ripe.

The state of the public credit, the growing of Southern prejudice, the basis of his mission, his personal character, all combined to complete one of those sudden and marvelous revolutions of public sentiment that once in five or ten centuries are seen to sweep over a country like the breath of the Almighty. Cutler was a graduate of Yale—received his A.M. from Harvard, and his D.D. from Yale. He had studied and taken degrees in the three learned professions, medicine, law, and divinity. He had thus America's best indorsement. He had published a scientific examination of the plants of New England. His name stood second only to that of Franklin as a scientist in America. He was a courtly gentleman of the old style, a man of commanding presence, and of inviting face. The Southern members said they had never seen such a gentleman in the North. He came representing a company that desired to purchase a tract of land now included in Ohio, for the purpose of planting a colony. It was a speculation. Government money was worth eighteen cents on the dollar. This Massachusetts company had collected enough to purchase 1,500,000 acres of land. Other speculators in New York made Dr. Cutler their agent (lobbyist). On the 12th he represented a demand for 5,500,000 acres. This would reduce the national debt. Jefferson and Virginia were regarded as authority concerning the land Virginia had just ceded. Jefferson's policy wanted to provide for the public credit, and this was a good opportunity to do something.

Massachusetts then owned the territory of Maine, which she was crowding on the market. She was opposed to opening the northwestern region. This fired the zeal of Virginia. The South caught the inspiration, and all exalted Dr. Cutler. The English minister invited him to dine with some of the Southern gentlemen. He was the center of interest.

The entire South rallied round him. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested personally in the western speculation. Thus Cutler, making friends with the South, and, doubtless, using all the arts of the lobby, was enabled to command the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that has ever adorned any human law book. He borrowed from Jefferson the term "Articles of Compact," which, preceding the federal constitution, rose into the most sacred character. He then followed very closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before. Its most marked points were :

1. The exclusion of slavery from the territory forever.
2. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary,

and every section numbered 16 in each township; that is, one-thirty-sixth of all the land, for public schools.

3. A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution or the enactment of any law that should nullify pre-existing contracts.

Be it forever remembered that this compact declared that "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged."

Dr. Cutler planted himself on this platform and would not yield. Giving his unqualified declaration that it was that or nothing—that unless they could make the land desirable they did not want it—he took his horse and buggy, and started for the constitutional convention in Philadelphia. On July 13, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage, and was unanimously adopted, every Southern member voting for it, and only one man, Mr. Yates, of New York, voting against it. But as the States voted as States, Yates lost his vote, and the compact was put beyond repeal.

Thus the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—a vast empire, the heart of the great valley—were consecrated to freedom, intelligence, and honesty. Thus the great heart of the nation was prepared for a year and a day and an hour. In the light of these eighty-nine years I affirm that this act was the salvation of the republic and the destruction of slavery. Soon the South saw their great blunder, and tried to repeal the compact. In 1803 Congress referred it to a committee of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported that this ordinance was a compact, and opposed repeal. Thus it stood a rock, in the way of the on-rushing sea of slavery.

With all this timely aid it was, after all, a most desperate and protracted struggle to keep the soil of Illinois sacred to freedom. It was the natural battle-field for the irrepressible conflict. In the southern end of the State slavery preceded the compact. It existed among the old French settlers, and was hard to eradicate. The southern part of the State was settled from the slave States, and this population brought their laws, customs, and institutions with them. A stream of population from the North poured into the northern part of the State. These sections misunderstood and hated each other perfectly. The Southerners regarded the Yankees as a skinning, tricky, penurious race of peddlers, filling the country with tinware, brass clocks, and wooden nutmegs. The Northerner thought of the Southerner as a lean, lank, lazy creature, burrowing in a hut, and rioting in whisky, dirt and ignorance. These causes aided in making the struggle long and bitter. So strong was the sympathy with slavery that, in spite of the ordinance of 1787, and in spite of the deed of cession, it was determined to allow the old French settlers to retain their slaves. Planters from the slave States might bring their

slaves, if they would give them a chance to choose freedom or years of service and bondage for their children till they should become thirty years of age. If they chose freedom they must leave the State in sixty days or be sold as fugitives. Servants were whipped for offenses for which white men are fined. Each lash paid forty cents of the fine. A negro ten miles from home without a pass was whipped. These famous laws were imported from the slave States just as they imported laws for the inspection of flax and wool when there was neither in the State.

These Black Laws are now wiped out. A vigorous effort was made to protect slavery in the State Constitution of 1817. It barely failed. It was renewed in 1825, when a convention was asked to make a new constitution. After a hard fight the convention was defeated. But slaves did not disappear from the census of the State until 1850. There were mobs and murders in the interest of slavery. Lovejoy was added to the list of martyrs—a sort of first-fruits of that long life of immortal heroes who saw freedom as the one supreme desire of their souls, and were so enamored of her that they preferred to die rather than survive her.

The population of 12,282 that occupied the territory in A.D. 1800, increased to 45,000 in A.D. 1818, when the State Constitution was adopted, and Illinois took her place in the Union, with a star on the flag and two votes in the Senate.

Shadrach Bond was the first Governor, and in his first message he recommended the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

The simple economy in those days is seen in the fact that the entire bill for stationery for the first Legislature was only \$13.50. Yet this simple body actually enacted a very superior code.

There was no money in the territory before the war of 1812. Deer skins and coon skins were the circulating medium. In 1821, the Legislature ordained a State Bank on the credit of the State. It issued notes in the likeness of bank bills. These notes were made a legal tender for every thing, and the bank was ordered to loan to the people \$100 on personal security, and more on mortgages. They actually passed a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to receive these notes for land. The old French Lieutenant Governor, Col. Menard, put the resolution as follows: “Gentlemen of the Senate: It is moved and seconded *dat de notes of dis bank* be made land-office money. All in favor of dat motion say aye; all against it say no. It is decided in de affirmative. Now, gentlemen, I bet you one hundred dollar he never be land-office money!” Hard sense, like hard money, is always above par.

This old Frenchman presents a fine figure up against the dark background of most of his nation. They made no progress. They clung to their earliest and simplest implements. They never wore hats or caps

They pulled their blankets over their heads in the winter like the Indians, with whom they freely intermingled.

Demagogism had an early development. One John Grammar (only in name), elected to the Territorial and State Legislatures of 1816 and 1836, invented the policy of opposing every new thing, saying, "If it succeeds, no one will ask who voted against it. If it proves a failure, he could quote its record." In sharp contrast with Grammar was the character of D. P. Cook, after whom the county containing Chicago was named. Such was his transparent integrity and remarkable ability that his will was almost the law of the State. In Congress, a young man, and from a poor State, he was made Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. He was pre-eminent for standing by his committee, regardless of consequences. It was his integrity that elected John Quincy Adams to the Presidency. There were four candidates in 1824, Jackson, Clay, Crawford, and John Quincy Adams. There being no choice by the people, the election was thrown into the House. It was so balanced that it turned on his vote, and that he cast for Adams, electing him; then went home to face the wrath of the Jackson party in Illinois. It cost him all but character and greatness. It is a suggestive comment on the times, that there was no legal interest till 1830. It often reached 150 per cent., usually 50 per cent. Then it was reduced to 12, and now to 10 per cent.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE PRAIRIE STATE.

In area the State has 55,410 square miles of territory. It is about 150 miles wide and 400 miles long, stretching in latitude from Maine to North Carolina. It embraces wide variety of climate. It is tempered on the north by the great inland, saltless, tideless sea, which keeps the thermometer from either extreme. Being a table land, from 600 to 1,600 feet above the level of the sea, one is prepared to find on the health maps, prepared by the general government, an almost clean and perfect record. In freedom from fever and malarial diseases and consumptions, the three deadly enemies of the American Saxon, Illinois, as a State, stands without a superior. She furnishes one of the essential conditions of a great people—sound bodies. I suspect that this fact lies back of that old Delaware word, Illini, superior men.

The great battles of history that have been determinative of dynasties and destinies have been strategical battles, chiefly the question of position. Thermopylæ has been the war-cry of freemen for twenty-four centuries. It only tells how much there may be in position. All this advantage belongs to Illinois. It is in the heart of the greatest valley in the world, the vast region between the mountains—a valley that could

feed mankind for one thousand years. It is well on toward the center of the continent. It is in the great temperate belt, in which have been found nearly all the aggressive civilizations of history. It has sixty-five miles of frontage on the head of the lake. With the Mississippi forming the western and southern boundary, with the Ohio running along the southeastern line, with the Illinois River and Canal dividing the State diagonally from the lake to the Lower Mississippi, and with the Rock and Wabash Rivers furnishing altogether 2,000 miles of water-front, connecting with, and running through, in all about 12,000 miles of navigable water.

But this is not all. These waters are made most available by the fact that the lake and the State lie on the ridge running into the great valley from the east. Within cannon-shot of the lake the water runs away from the lake to the Gulf. The lake now empties at both ends, one into the Atlantic and one into the Gulf of Mexico. The lake thus seems to hang over the land. This makes the dockage most serviceable; there are no steep banks to damage it. Both lake and river are made for use.

The climate varies from Portland to Richmond; it favors every product of the continent, including the tropics, with less than half a dozen exceptions. It produces every great nutriment of the world except bananas and rice. It is hardly too much to say that it is the most productive spot known to civilization. With the soil full of bread and the earth full of minerals; with an upper surface of food and an under layer of fuel; with perfect natural drainage, and abundant springs and streams and navigable rivers; half way between the forests of the North and the fruits of the South; within a day's ride of the great deposits of iron, coal, copper, lead, and zinc; containing and controlling the great grain, cattle, pork, and lumber markets of the world, it is not strange that Illinois has the advantage of position.

This advantage has been supplemented by the character of the population. In the early days when Illinois was first admitted to the Union, her population were chiefly from Kentucky and Virginia. But, in the conflict of ideas concerning slavery, a strong tide of emigration came in from the East, and soon changed this composition. In 1870 her non-native population were from colder soils. New York furnished 133,290; Ohio gave 162,623; Pennsylvania sent on 98,352; the entire South gave us only 206,734. In all her cities, and in all her German and Scandinavian and other foreign colonies, Illinois has only about one-fifth of her people of foreign birth.

PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT.

One of the greatest elements in the early development of Illinois is the Illinois and Michigan Canal, connecting the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers with the lakes. It was of the utmost importance to the State. It was recommended by Gov. Bond, the first governor, in his first message. In 1821, the Legislature appropriated \$10,000 for surveying the route. Two bright young engineers surveyed it, and estimated the cost at \$600,000 or \$700,000. It finally cost \$8,000,000. In 1825, a law was passed to incorporate the Canal Company, but no stock was sold. In 1826, upon the solicitation of Cook, Congress gave 800,000 acres of land on the line of the work. In 1828, another law—commissioners appointed, and work commenced with new survey and new estimates. In 1834–35, George Farquhar made an able report on the whole matter. This was, doubtless, the ablest report ever made to a western legislature, and it became the model for subsequent reports and action. From this the work went on till it was finished in 1848. It cost the State a large amount of money; but it gave to the industries of the State an impetus that pushed it up into the first rank of greatness. It was not built as a speculation any more than a doctor is employed on a speculation. But it has paid into the Treasury of the State an average annual net sum of over \$111,000.

Pending the construction of the canal, the land and town-lot fever broke out in the State, in 1834–35. It took on the malignant type in Chicago, lifting the town up into a city. The disease spread over the entire State and adjoining States. It was epidemic. It cut up men's farms without regard to locality, and cut up the purses of the purchasers without regard to consequences. It is estimated that building lots enough were sold in Indiana alone to accommodate every citizen then in the United States.

Towns and cities were exported to the Eastern market by the ship-load. There was no lack of buyers. Every up-ship came freighted with speculators and their money.

This distemper seized upon the Legislature in 1836–37, and left not one to tell the tale. They enacted a system of internal improvement without a parallel in the grandeur of its conception. They ordered the construction of 1,300 miles of railroad, crossing the State in all directions. This was surpassed by the river and canal improvements. There were a few counties not touched by either railroad or river or canal, and those were to be comforted and compensated by the free distribution of \$200,000 among them. To inflate this balloon beyond credence it was ordered that work should be commenced on both ends of

each of these railroads and rivers, and at each river-crossing, all at the same time. The appropriations for these vast improvements were over \$12,000,000, and commissioners were appointed to borrow the money on the credit of the State. Remember that all this was in the early days of railroading, when railroads were luxuries; that the State had whole counties with scarcely a cabin; and that the population of the State was less than 400,000, and you can form some idea of the vigor with which these brave men undertook the work of making a great State. In the light of history I am compelled to say that this was only a premature throb of the power that actually slumbered in the soil of the State. It was Hercules in the cradle.

At this juncture the State Bank loaned its funds largely to Godfrey Gilman & Co., and to other leading houses, for the purpose of drawing trade from St. Louis to Alton. Soon they failed, and took down the bank with them.

In 1840, all hope seemed gone. A population of 480,000 were loaded with a debt of \$14,000,000. It had only six small cities, really only towns, namely: Chicago, Alton, Springfield, Quincy, Galena, Nauvoo. This debt was to be cared for when there was not a dollar in the treasury, and when the State had borrowed itself out of all credit, and when there was not good money enough in the hands of all the people to pay the interest of the debt for a single year. Yet, in the presence of all these difficulties, the young State steadily refused to repudiate. Gov. Ford took hold of the problem and solved it, bringing the State through in triumph.

Having touched lightly upon some of the more distinctive points in the history of the development of Illinois, let us next briefly consider the

MATERIAL RESOURCES OF THE STATE.

It is a garden four hundred miles long and one hundred and fifty miles wide. Its soil is chiefly a black sandy loam, from six inches to sixty feet thick. On the American bottoms it has been cultivated for one hundred and fifty years without renewal. About the old French towns it has yielded corn for a century and a half without rest or help. It produces nearly everything green in the temperate and tropical zones. She leads all other States in the number of acres actually under plow. Her products from 25,000,000 of acres are incalculable. Her mineral wealth is scarcely second to her agricultural power. She has coal, iron, lead, copper, zinc, many varieties of building stone, fire clay, cuma clay, common brick clay, sand of all kinds, gravel, mineral paint—every thing needed for a high civilization. Left to herself, she has the elements of all greatness. The single item of coal is too vast for an appreciative

handling in figures. We can handle it in general terms like algebraical signs, but long before we get up into the millions and billions the human mind drops down from comprehension to mere symbolic apprehension.

When I tell you that nearly four-fifths of the entire State is underlaid with a deposit of coal more than forty feet thick on the average (now estimated, by recent surveys, at seventy feet thick), you can get some idea of its amount, as you do of the amount of the national debt. There it is! 41,000 square miles—one vast mine into which you could put any of the States; in which you could bury scores of European and ancient empires, and have room enough all round to work without knowing that they had been sepulchered there.

Put this vast coal-bed down by the other great coal deposits of the world, and its importance becomes manifest. Great Britain has 12,000 square miles of coal; Spain, 3,000; France, 1,719; Belgium, 578; Illinois about twice as many square miles as all combined. Virginia has 20,000 square miles; Pennsylvania, 16,000; Ohio, 12,000. Illinois has 41,000 square miles. One-seventh of all the known coal on this continent is in Illinois.

Could we sell the coal in this single State for one-seventh of one cent a ton it would pay the national debt. Converted into power, even with the wastage in our common engines, it would do more work than could be done by the entire race, beginning at Adam's wedding and working ten hours a day through all the centuries till the present time, and right on into the future at the same rate for the next 600,000 years.

Great Britain uses enough mechanical power to-day to give to each man, woman, and child in the kingdom the help and service of nineteen untiring servants. No wonder she has leisure and luxuries. No wonder the home of the common artisan has in it more luxuries than could be found in the palace of good old King Arthur. Think, if you can conceive of it, of the vast army of servants that slumber in the soil of Illinois, impatiently awaiting the call of Genius to come forth to minister to our comfort.

At the present rate of consumption England's coal supply will be exhausted in 250 years. When this is gone she must transfer her dominion either to the Indies, or to British America, which I would not resist; or to some other people, which I would regret as a loss to civilization.

COAL IS KING.

At the same rate of consumption (which far exceeds our own) the deposit of coal in Illinois will last 120,000 years. And her kingdom shall be an everlasting kingdom.

Let us turn now from this reserve power to the *annual products* of

the State. We shall not be humiliated in this field. Here we strike the secret of our national credit. Nature provides a market in the constant appetite of the race. Men must eat, and if we can furnish the provisions we can command the treasure. All that a man hath will he give for his life.

According to the last census Illinois produced 30,000,000 of bushels of wheat. That is more wheat than was raised by any other State in the Union. She raised In 1875, 130,000,000 of bushels of corn—twice as much as any other State, and one-sixth of all the corn raised in the United States. She harvested 2,747,000 tons of hay, nearly one-tenth of all the hay in the Republic. It is not generally appreciated, but it is true, that the hay crop of the country is worth more than the cotton crop. The hay of Illinois equals the cotton of Louisiana. Go to Charleston, S. C., and see them peddling handfuls of hay or grass, almost as a curiosity, as we regard Chinese gods or the cryolite of Greenland; drink your coffee and *condensed milk*; and walk back from the coast for many a league through the sand and burs till you get up into the better atmosphere of the mountains, without seeing a waving meadow or a grazing herd; then you will begin to appreciate the meadows of the Prairie State, where the grass often grows sixteen feet high.

The value of her farm implements is \$211,000,000, and the value of her live stock is only second to the great State of New York. in 1875 she had 25,000,000 hogs, and packed 2,113,845, about one-half of all that were packed in the United States. This is no insignificant item. Pork is a growing demand of the old world. Since the laborers of Europe have gotten a taste of our bacon, and we have learned how to pack it dry in boxes, like dry goods, the world has become the market.

The hog is on the march into the future. His nose is ordained to uncover the secrets of dominion, and his feet shall be guided by the star of empire.

Illinois marketed \$57,000,000 worth of slaughtered animals—more than any other State, and a seventh of all the States.

Be patient with me, and pardon my pride, and I will give you a list of some of the things in which Illinois excels all other States.

Depth and richness of soil; per cent. of good ground; acres of improved land; large farms—some farms contain from 40,000 to 60,000 acres of cultivated land, 40,000 acres of corn on a single farm; number of farmers; amount of wheat, corn, oats and honey produced; value of animals for slaughter; number of hogs; amount of pork; number of horses—three times as many as Kentucky, the horse State.

Illinois excels all other States in miles of railroads and in miles of postal service, and in money orders sold per annum, and in the amount of lumber sold in her markets.

Illinois is only second in many important matters. This sample list comprises a few of the more important: Permanent school fund (good for a young state); total income for educational purposes; number of publishers of books, maps, papers, etc.; value of farm products and implements, and of live stock; in tons of coal mined.

The shipping of Illinois is only second to New York. Out of one port during the business hours of the season of navigation she sends forth a vessel every ten minutes. This does not include canal boats, which go one every five minutes. No wonder she is only second in number of bankers and brokers or in physicians and surgeons.

She is third in colleges, teachers and schools; cattle, lead, hay, flax, sorghum and beeswax.

She is fourth in population, in children enrolled in public schools, in law schools, in butter, potatoes and carriages.

She is fifth in value of real and personal property, in theological seminaries and colleges exclusively for women, in milk sold, and in boots and shoes manufactured, and in book-binding.

She is only seventh in the production of wood, while she is the twelfth in area. Surely that is well done for the Prairie State. She now has much more wood and growing timber than she had thirty years ago.

A few leading industries will justify emphasis. She manufactures \$205,000,000 worth of goods, which places her well up toward New York and Pennsylvania. The number of her manufacturing establishments increased from 1860 to 1870, 300 per cent.; capital employed increased 350 per cent., and the amount of product increased 400 per cent. She issued 5,500,000 copies of commercial and financial newspapers—only second to New York. She has 6,759 miles of railroad, thus leading all other States, worth \$636,458,000, using 3,245 engines, and 67,712 cars, making a train long enough to cover one-tenth of the entire roads of the State. Her stations are only five miles apart. She carried last year 15,795,000 passengers, an average of $36\frac{1}{2}$ miles, or equal to taking her entire population twice across the State. More than two-thirds of her land is within five miles of a railroad, and less than two per cent. is more than fifteen miles away.

The State has a large financial interest in the Illinois Central railroad. The road was incorporated in 1850, and the State gave each alternate section for six miles on each side, and doubled the price of the remaining land, so keeping herself good. The road received 2,595,000 acres of land, and pays to the State one-seventh of the gross receipts. The State receives this year \$350,000, and has received in all about \$7,000,000. It is practically the people's road, and it has a most able and gentlemanly management. Add to this the annual receipts from the canal, \$111,000, and a large per cent. of the State tax is provided for.

THE RELIGION AND MORALS

of the State keep step with her productions and growth. She was born of the missionary spirit. It was a minister who secured for her the ordinance of 1787, by which she has been saved from slavery, ignorance, and dishonesty. Rev. Mr. Wiley, pastor of a Scotch congregation in Randolph County, petitioned the Constitutional Convention of 1818 to recognize Jesus Christ as king, and the Scriptures as the only necessary guide and book of law. The convention did not act in the case, and the old Covenanters refused to accept citizenship. They never voted until 1824, when the slavery question was submitted to the people; then they all voted against it and cast the determining votes. Conscience has predominated whenever a great moral question has been submitted to the people.

But little mob violence has ever been felt in the State. In 1817 regulators disposed of a band of horse-thieves that infested the territory. The Mormon indignities finally awoke the same spirit. Alton was also the scene of a pro-slavery mob, in which Lovejoy was added to the list of martyrs. The moral sense of the people makes the law supreme, and gives to the State unruffled peace.

With \$22,300,000 in church property, and 4,298 church organizations, the State has that divine police, the sleepless patrol of moral ideas, that alone is able to secure perfect safety. Conscience takes the knife from the assassin's hand and the bludgeon from the grasp of the highwayman. We sleep in safety, not because we are behind bolts and bars—these only fence against the innocent; not because a lone officer drowzes on a distant corner of a street; not because a sheriff may call his posse from a remote part of the county; but because *conscience* guards the very portals of the air and stirs in the deepest recesses of the public mind. This spirit issues within the State 9,500,000 copies of religious papers annually, and receives still more from without. Thus the crime of the State is only one-fourth that of New York and one-half that of Pennsylvania.

Illinois never had but one duel between her own citizens. In Belleville, in 1820, Alphonso Stewart and William Bennett arranged to vindicate injured honor. The seconds agreed to make it a sham, and make them shoot blanks. Stewart was in the secret. Bennett mistrusted something, and, unobserved, slipped a bullet into his gun and killed Stewart. He then fled the State. After two years he was caught, tried, convicted, and, in spite of friends and political aid, was hung. This fixed the code of honor on a Christian basis, and terminated its use in Illinois.

The early preachers were ignorant men, who were accounted eloquent according to the strength of their voices. But they set the style for all public speakers. Lawyers and political speakers followed this rule. Gov.

Ford says: "Nevertheless, these first preachers were of incalculable benefit to the country. They inculcated justice and morality. To them are we indebted for the first Christian character of the Protestant portion of the people."

In education Illinois surpasses her material resources. The ordinance of 1787 consecrated one thirty-sixth of her soil to common schools, and the law of 1818, the first law that went upon her statutes, gave three per cent. of all the rest to

EDUCATION.

The old compact secures this interest forever, and by its yoking morality and intelligence it precludes the legal interference with the Bible in the public schools. With such a start it is natural that we should have 11,050 schools, and that our illiteracy should be less than New York or Pennsylvania, and only about one-half of Massachusetts. We are not to blame for not having more than one-half as many idiots as the great States. These public schools soon made colleges inevitable. The first college, still flourishing, was started in Lebanon in 1828, by the M. E. church, and named after Bishop McKendree. Illinois College, at Jacksonville, supported by the Presbyterians, followed in 1830. In 1832 the Baptists built Shurtleff College, at Alton. Then the Presbyterians built Knox College, at Galesburg, in 1838, and the Episcopalians built Jubilee College, at Peoria, in 1847. After these early years colleges have rained down. A settler could hardly encamp on the prairie but a college would spring up by his wagon. The State now has one very well endowed and equipped university, namely, the Northwestern University, at Evanston, with six colleges, ninety instructors, over 1,000 students, and \$1,500,000 endowment.

Rev. J. M. Peck was the first educated Protestant minister in the State. He settled at Rock Spring, in St. Clair County, 1820, and left his impress on the State. Before 1837 only party papers were published, but Mr. Peck published a *Gazetteer of Illinois*. Soon after John Russell, of Bluffdale, published essays and tales showing genius. Judge James Hall published *The Illinois Monthly Magazine* with great ability, and an annual called *The Western Souvenir*, which gave him an enviable fame all over the United States. From these beginnings Illinois has gone on till she has more volumes in public libraries even than Massachusetts, and of the 44,500,000 volumes in all the public libraries of the United States, she has one-thirteenth. In newspapers she stands fourth. Her increase is marvelous. In 1850 she issued 5,000,000 copies; in 1860, 27,590,000; in 1870, 113,140,000. In 1860 she had eighteen colleges and seminaries; in 1870 she had eighty. That is a grand advance for the war decade.

This brings us to a record unsurpassed in the history of any age,

THE WAR RECORD OF ILLINOIS.

I hardly know where to begin, or how to advance, or what to say. I can at best give you only a broken synopsis of her deeds, and you must put them in the order of glory for yourself. Her sons have always been foremost on fields of danger. In 1832-33, at the call of Gov. Reynolds, her sons drove Blackhawk over the Mississippi.

When the Mexican war came, in May, 1846, 8,370 men offered themselves when only 3,720 could be accepted. The fields of Buena Vista and Vera Cruz, and the storming of Cerro Gordo, will carry the glory of Illinois soldiers along after the infamy of the cause they served has been forgotten. But it was reserved till our day for her sons to find a field and cause and foemen that could fitly illustrate their spirit and heroism. Illinois put into her own regiments for the United States government 256,000 men, and into the army through other States enough to swell the number to 290,000. This far exceeds all the soldiers of the federal government in all the war of the revolution. Her total years of service were over 600,000. She enrolled men from eighteen to forty-five years of age when the law of Congress in 1864—the test time—only asked for those from twenty to forty-five. Her enrollment was otherwise excessive. Her people wanted to go, and did not take the pains to correct the enrollment. Thus the basis of fixing the quota was too great, and then the quota itself, at least in the trying time, was far above any other State.

Thus the demand on some counties, as Monroe, for example, took every able-bodied man in the county, and then did not have enough to fill the quota. Moreover, Illinois sent 20,844 men for ninety or one hundred days, for whom no credit was asked. When Mr. Lincoln's attention was called to the inequality of the quota compared with other States, he replied, "The country needs the sacrifice. We must put the whip on the free horse." In spite of all these disadvantages Illinois gave to the country 73,000 years of service above all calls. With one-thirteenth of the population of the loyal States, she sent regularly one-tenth of all the soldiers, and in the peril of the closing calls, when patriots were few and weary, she then sent one-eighth of all that were called for by her loved and honored son in the white house. Her mothers and daughters went into the fields to raise the grain and keep the children together, while the fathers and older sons went to the harvest fields of the world. I knew a father and four sons who agreed that one of them must stay at home; and they pulled straws from a stack to see who might go. The father was left. The next day he came into the camp, saying: "Mother says she can get the crops in, and I am going, too." I know large Methodist churches from which every male member went to the army. Do you want to know

what these heroes from Illinois did in the field? Ask any soldier with a good record of his own, who is thus able to judge, and he will tell you that the Illinois men went in to win. It is common history that the greater victories were won in the West. When everything else looked dark Illinois was gaining victories all down the river, and dividing the confederacy. Sherman took with him on his great march forty-five regiments of Illinois infantry, three companies of artillery, and one company of cavalry. He could not avoid

GOING TO THE SEA.

If he had been killed, I doubt not the men would have gone right on. Lincoln answered all rumors of Sherman's defeat with, "It is impossible; there is a mighty sight of fight in 100,000 Western men." Illinois soldiers brought home 300 battle-flags. The first United States flag that floated over Richmond was an Illinois flag. She sent messengers and nurses to every field and hospital, to care for her sick and wounded sons. She said, "These suffering ones are my sons, and I will care for them."

When individuals had given all, then cities and towns came forward with their credit to the extent of many millions, to aid these men and their families.

Illinois gave the country the great general of the war—Ulysses S. Grant—since honored with two terms of the Presidency of the United States.

One other name from Illinois comes up in all minds, embalmed in all hearts, that must have the supreme place in this story of our glory and of our nation's honor; that name is Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.

The analysis of Mr. Lincoln's character is difficult on account of its symmetry.

In this age we look with admiration at his uncompromising honesty. And well we may, for this saved us. Thousands throughout the length and breadth of our country who knew him only as "Honest Old Abe," voted for him on that account; and wisely did they choose, for no other man could have carried us through the fearful night of the war. When his plans were too vast for our comprehension, and his faith in the cause too sublime for our participation; when it was all night about us, and all dread before us, and all sad and desolate behind us; when not one ray shone upon our cause; when traitors were haughty and exultant at the South, and fierce and blasphemous at the North; when the loyal men here seemed almost in the minority; when the stoutest heart quailed, the bravest cheek paled; when generals were defeating each other for place, and contractors were leeching out the very heart's blood of the prostrate republic: when every thing else had failed us, we looked at this calm, patient man standing like a rock in the storm, and said: "Mr. Lincoln

is honest, and we can trust him still." Holding to this single point with the energy of faith and despair we held together, and, under God, he brought us through to victory.

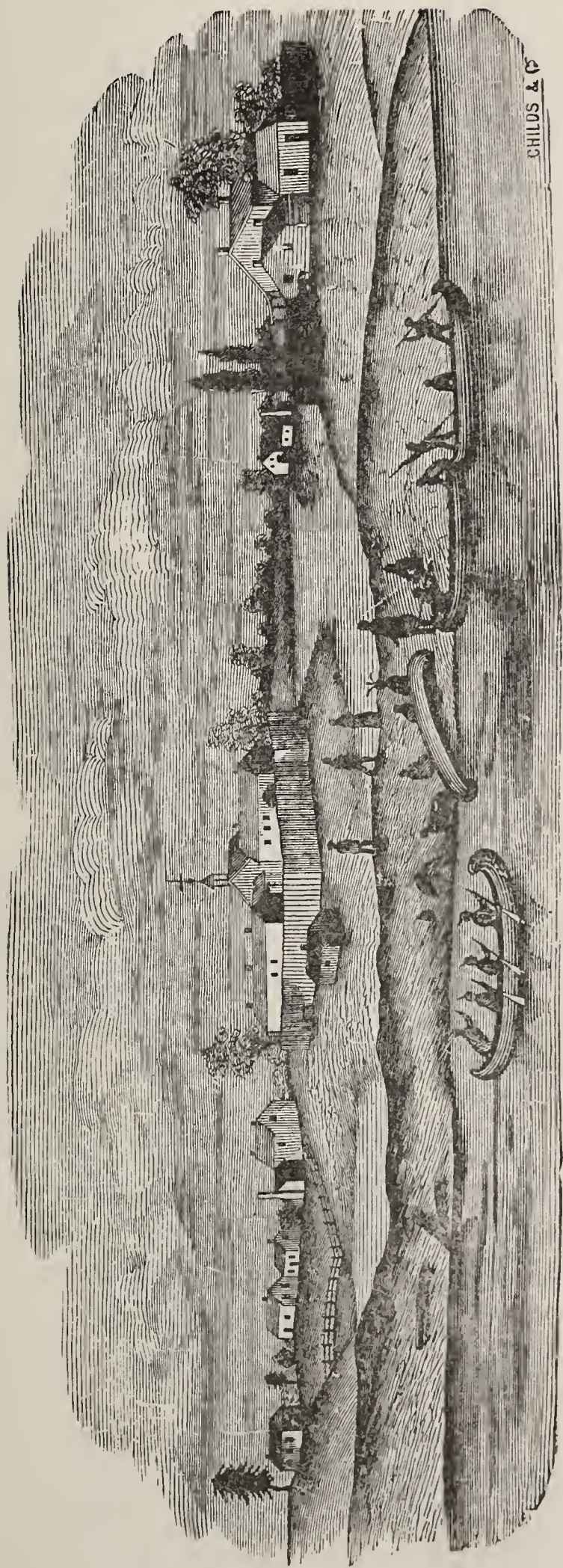
His practical wisdom made him the wonder of all lands. With such certainty did Mr. Lincoln follow causes to their ultimate effects, that his foresight of contingencies seemed almost prophetic.

He is radiant with all the great virtues, and his memory shall shed a glory upon this age that shall fill the eyes of men as they look into history. Other men have excelled him in some point, but, taken at all points, all in all, he stands head and shoulders above every other man of 6,000 years. An administrator, he saved the nation in the perils of unparalleled civil war. A statesman, he justified his measures by their success. A philanthropist, he gave liberty to one race and salvation to another. A moralist, he bowed from the summit of human power to the foot of the Cross, and became a Christian. A mediator, he exercised mercy under the most absolute abeyance to law. A leader, he was no partisan. A commander, he was untainted with blood. A ruler in desperate times, he was unsullied with crime. A man, he has left no word of passion, no thought of malice, no trick of craft, no act of jealousy, no purpose of selfish ambition. Thus perfected, without a model, and without a peer, he was dropped into these troubled years to adorn and embellish all that is good and all that is great in our humanity, and to present to all coming time the representative of the divine idea of free government.

It is not too much to say that away down in the future, when the republic has fallen from its niche in the wall of time; when the great war itself shall have faded out in the distance like a mist on the horizon; when the Anglo-Saxon language shall be spoken only by the tongue of the stranger; then the generations looking this way shall see the great president as the supreme figure in this vortex of history.

CHICAGO.

It is impossible in our brief space to give more than a meager sketch of such a city as Chicago, which is in itself the greatest marvel of the Prairie State. This mysterious, majestic, mighty city, born first of water, and next of fire; sown in weakness, and raised in power; planted among the willows of the marsh, and crowned with the glory of the mountains; sleeping on the bosom of the prairie, and rocked on the bosom of the sea; the youngest city of the world, and still the eye of the prairie, as Damascus, the oldest city of the world, is the eye of the desert. With a commerce far exceeding that of Corinth on her isthmus, in the highway to the East; with the defenses of a continent piled around her by the thousand miles, making her far safer than Rome on the banks of the Tiber;



CHICAGO IN 1833.

CHILDS & C^o

with schools eclipsing Alexandria and Athens; with liberties more conspicuous than those of the old republics; with a heroism equal to the first Carthage, and with a sanctity scarcely second to that of Jerusalem—set your thoughts on all this, lifted into the eyes of all men by the miracle of its growth, illuminated by the flame of its fall, and transfigured by the divinity of its resurrection, and you will feel, as I do, the utter impossibility of compassing this subject as it deserves. Some impression of her importance is received from the shock her burning gave to the civilized world.

When the doubt of her calamity was removed, and the horrid fact was accepted, there went a shudder over all cities, and a quiver over all lands. There was scarcely a town in the civilized world that did not shake on the brink of this opening chasm. The flames of our homes reddened all skies. The city was set upon a hill, and could not be hid. All eyes were turned upon it. To have struggled and suffered amid the scenes of its fall is as distinguishing as to have fought at Thermopylæ, or Salamis, or Hastings, or Waterloo, or Bunker Hill.

Its calamity amazed the world, because it was felt to be the common property of mankind.

The early history of the city is full of interest, just as the early history of such a man as Washington or Lincoln becomes public property, and is cherished by every patriot.

Starting with 560 acres in 1833, it embraced and occupied 23,000 acres in 1869, and, having now a population of more than 500,000, it commands general attention.

The first settler—Jean Baptiste Pointe au Sable, a mulatto from the West Indies—came and began trade with the Indians in 1796. John Kinzie became his successor in 1804, in which year Fort Dearborn was erected.

A mere trading-post was kept here from that time till about the time of the Blackhawk war, in 1832. It was not the city. It was merely a cock crowing at midnight. The morning was not yet. In 1833 the settlement about the fort was incorporated as a town. The voters were divided on the propriety of such corporation, twelve voting for it and one against it. Four years later it was incorporated as a city, and embraced 560 acres.

The produce handled in this city is an indication of its power. Grain and flour were imported from the East till as late as 1837. The first exportation by way of experiment was in 1839. Exports exceeded imports first in 1842. The Board of Trade was organized in 1848, but it was so weak that it needed nursing till 1855. Grain was purchased by the wagon-load in the street.

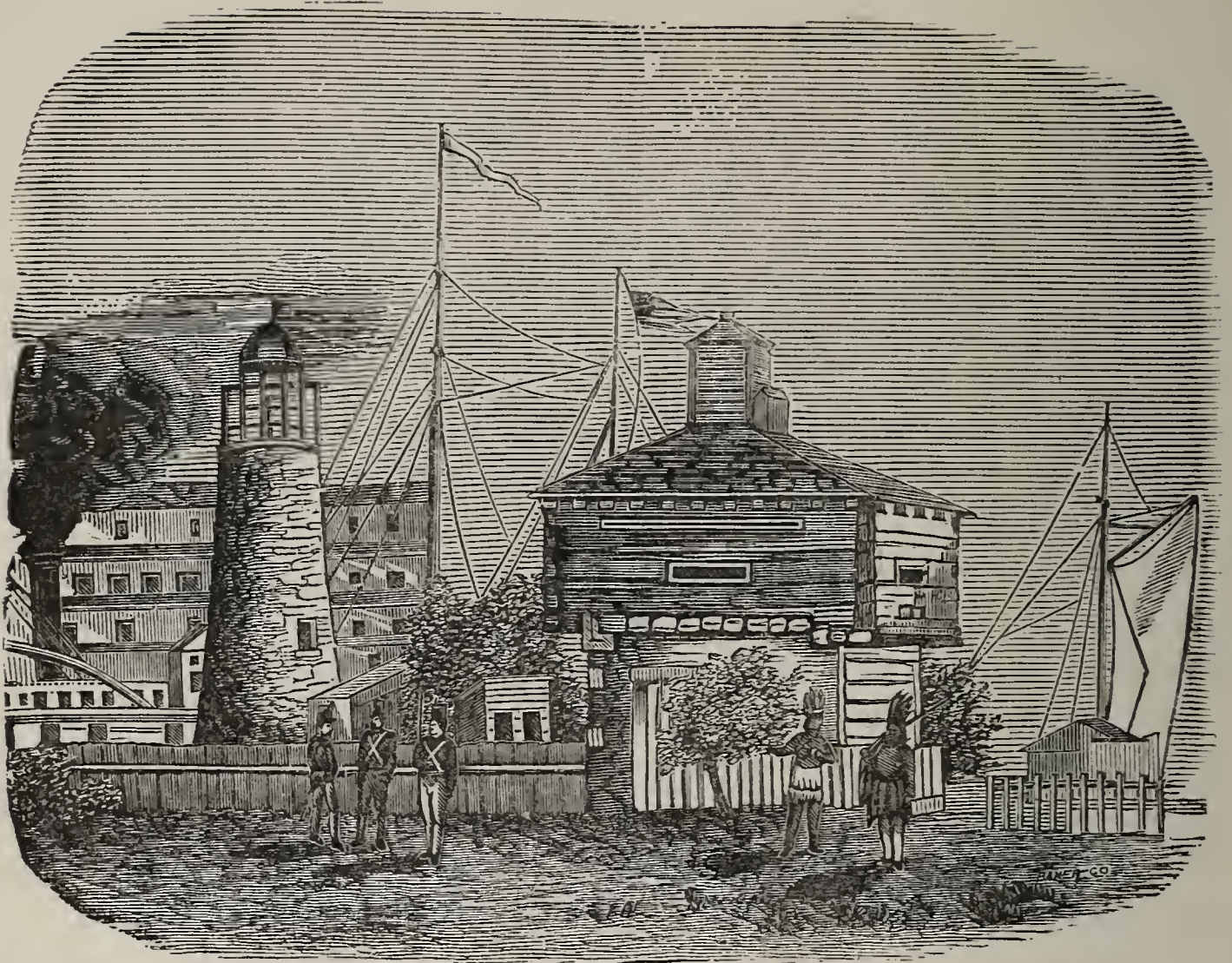
I remember sitting with my father on a load of wheat, in the long

line of wagons along Lake street, while the buyers came and untied the bags, and examined the grain, and made their bids. That manner of business had to cease with the day of small things. Now our elevators will hold 15,000,000 bushels of grain. The cash value of the produce handled in a year is \$215,000,000, and the produce weighs 7,000,000 tons or 700,000 car loads. This handles thirteen and a half ton each minute, all the year round. One tenth of all the wheat in the United States is handled in Chicago. Even as long ago as 1853 the receipts of grain in Chicago exceeded those of the goodly city of St. Louis, and in 1854 the exports of grain from Chicago exceeded those of New York and doubled those of St. Petersburg, Archangel, or Odessa, the largest grain markets in Europe.

The manufacturing interests of the city are not contemptible. In 1873 manufactories employed 45,000 operatives; in 1876, 60,000. The manufactured product in 1875 was worth \$177,000,000.

No estimate of the size and power of Chicago would be adequate that did not put large emphasis on the railroads. Before they came thundering along our streets canals were the hope of our country. But who ever thinks now of traveling by canal packets? In June, 1852, there were only forty miles of railroad connected with the city. The old Galena division of the Northwestern ran out to Elgin. But now, who can count the trains and measure the roads that seek a terminus or connection in this city? The lake stretches away to the north, gathering in to this center all the harvests that might otherwise pass to the north of us. If you will take a map and look at the adjustment of railroads, you will see, first, that Chicago is the great railroad center of the world, as New York is the commercial city of this continent; and, second, that the railroad lines form the iron spokes of a great wheel whose hub is this city. The lake furnishes the only break in the spokes, and this seems simply to have pushed a few spokes together on each shore. See the eighteen trunk lines, exclusive of eastern connections.

Pass round the circle, and view their numbers and extent. There is the great Northwestern, with all its branches, one branch creeping along the lake shore, and so reaching to the north, into the Lake Superior regions, away to the right, and on to the Northern Pacific on the left, swinging around Green Bay for iron and copper and silver, twelve months in the year, and reaching out for the wealth of the great agricultural belt and isothermal line traversed by the Northern Pacific. Another branch, not so far north, feeling for the heart of the Badger State. Another pushing lower down the Mississippi—all these make many connections, and tapping all the vast wheat regions of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and all the regions this side of sunset. There is that elegant road, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, running out a goodly number of



OLD FORT DEARBORN, 1830.



PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE, CHICAGO, IN 1833.

branches, and reaping the great fields this side of the Missouri River. I can only mention the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, *our* Illinois Central, described elsewhere, and the Chicago & Rock Island. Further around we come to the lines connecting us with all the eastern cities. The Chicago, Indianapolis & St. Louis, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the Michigan Central and Great Western, give us many highways to the seaboard. Thus we reach the Mississippi at five points, from St. Paul to Cairo and the Gulf itself by two routes. We also reach Cincinnati and Baltimore, and Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and New York. North and south run the water courses of the lakes and the rivers, broken just enough at this point to make a pass. Through this, from east to west, run the long lines that stretch from ocean to ocean.

This is the neck of the glass, and the golden sands of commerce must pass into our hands. Altogether we have more than 10,000 miles of railroad, directly tributary to this city, seeking to unload their wealth in our coffers. All these roads have come themselves by the infallible instinct of capital. Not a dollar was ever given by the city to secure one of them, and only a small per cent. of stock taken originally by her citizens, and that taken simply as an investment. Coming in the natural order of events, they will not be easily diverted.

There is still another showing to all this. The connection between New York and San Francisco is by the middle route. This passes inevitably through Chicago. St. Louis wants the Southern Pacific or Kansas Pacific, and pushes it out through Denver, and so on up to Cheyenne. But before the road is fairly under way, the Chicago roads shove out to Kansas City, making even the Kansas Pacific a feeder, and actually leaving St. Louis out in the cold. It is not too much to expect that Dakota, Montana, and Washington Territory will find their great market in Chicago.

But these are not all. Perhaps I had better notice here the ten or fifteen new roads that have just entered, or are just entering, our city. Their names are all that is necessary to give. Chicago & St. Paul, looking up the Red River country to the British possessions; the Chicago, Atlantic & Pacific; the Chicago, Decatur & State Line; the Baltimore & Ohio; the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes; the Chicago & LaSalle Railroad; the Chicago, Pittsburgh & Cincinnati; the Chicago and Canada Southern; the Chicago and Illinois River Railroad. These, with their connections, and with the new connections of the old roads, already in process of erection, give to Chicago not less than 10,000 miles of new tributaries from the richest land on the continent. Thus there will be added to the reserve power, to the capital within reach of this city, not less than \$1,000,000,000.

Add to all this transporting power the ships that sail one every nine minutes of the business hours of the season of navigation; add, also, the canal boats that leave one every five minutes during the same time—and you will see something of the business of the city.

THE COMMERCE OF THIS CITY

has been leaping along to keep pace with the growth of the country around us. In 1852, our commerce reached the hopeful sum of \$20,000,000. In 1870 it reached \$400,000,000. In 1871 it was pushed up above \$450,000,000. And in 1875 it touched nearly double that.

One-half of our imported goods come directly to Chicago. Grain enough is exported directly from our docks to the old world to employ a semi-weekly line of steamers of 3,000 tons capacity. This branch is not likely to be greatly developed. Even after the great Welland Canal is completed we shall have only fourteen feet of water. The great ocean vessels will continue to control the trade.

The banking capital of Chicago is \$24,431,000. Total exchange in 1875, \$659,000,000. Her wholesale business in 1875 was \$294,000,000. The rate of taxes is less than in any other great city.

The schools of Chicago are unsurpassed in America. Out of a population of 300,000 there were only 186 persons between the ages of six and twenty-one unable to read. This is the best known record.

In 1831 the mail system was condensed into a half-breed, who went on foot to Niles, Mich., once in two weeks, and brought back what papers and news he could find. As late as 1846 there was often only one mail a week. A post-office was established in Chicago in 1833, and the post-master nailed up old boot-legs on one side of his shop to serve as boxes for the nabobs and literary men.

It is an interesting fact in the growth of the young city that in the active life of the business men of that day the mail matter has grown to a daily average of over 6,500 pounds. It speaks equally well for the intelligence of the people and the commercial importance of the place, that the mail matter distributed to the territory immediately tributary to Chicago is seven times greater than that distributed to the territory immediately tributary to St. Louis.

The improvements that have characterized the city are as startling as the city itself. In 1831, Mark Beaubien established a ferry over the river, and put himself under bonds to carry all the citizens free for the privilege of charging strangers. Now there are twenty-four large bridges and two tunnels.

In 1833 the government expended \$30,000 on the harbor. Then commenced that series of manœuvres with the river that has made it one

of the world's curiosities. It used to wind around in the lower end of the town, and make its way rippling over the sand into the lake at the foot of Madison street. They took it up and put it down where it now is. It was a narrow stream, so narrow that even moderately small crafts had to go up through the willows and cat's tails to the point near Lake street bridge, and back up one of the branches to get room enough in which to turn around.

In 1844 the quagmires in the streets were first pontooned by plank roads, which acted in wet weather as public squirt-guns. Keeping you out of the mud, they compromised by squirting the mud over you. The wooden-block pavements came to Chicago in 1857. In 1840 water was delivered by peddlers in carts or by hand. Then a twenty-five horse-power engine pushed it through hollow or bored logs along the streets till 1854, when it was introduced into the houses by new works. The first fire-engine was used in 1835, and the first steam fire-engine in 1859. Gas was utilized for lighting the city in 1850. The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1858, and horse railroads carried them to their work in 1859. The museum was opened in 1863. The alarm telegraph adopted in 1864. The opera-house built in 1865. The city grew from 560 acres in 1833 to 23,000 in 1869. In 1834, the taxes amounted to \$48.90, and the trustees of the town borrowed \$60 more for opening and improving streets. In 1835, the legislature authorized a loan of \$2,000, and the treasurer and street commissioners resigned rather than plunge the town into such a gulf.

Now the city embraces 36 square miles of territory, and has 30 miles of water front, besides the outside harbor of refuge, of 400 acres, inclosed by a crib sea-wall. One-third of the city has been raised up an average of eight feet, giving good pitch to the 263 miles of sewerage. The water of the city is above all competition. It is received through two tunnels extending to a crib in the lake two miles from shore. The closest analysis fails to detect any impurities, and, received 35 feet below the surface, it is always clear and cold. The first tunnel is five feet two inches in diameter and two miles long, and can deliver 50,000,000 of gallons per day. The second tunnel is seven feet in diameter and six miles long, running four miles under the city, and can deliver 100,000,000 of gallons per day. This water is distributed through 410 miles of water-mains.

The three grand engineering exploits of the city are: First, lifting the city up on jack-screws, whole squares at a time, without interrupting the business, thus giving us good drainage; second, running the tunnels under the lake, giving us the best water in the world; and third, the turning the current of the river in its own channel, delivering us from the old abominations, and making decency possible. They redound about

equally to the credit of the engineering, to the energy of the people, and to the health of the city.

That which really constitutes the city, its indescribable spirit, its soul, the way it lights up in every feature in the hour of action, has not been touched. In meeting strangers, one is often surprised how some homely women marry so well. Their forms are bad, their gait uneven and awkward, their complexion is dull, their features are misshapen and mismatched, and when we see them there is no beauty that we should desire them. But when once they are aroused on some subject, they put on new proportions. They light up into great power. The real person comes out from its unseemly ambush, and captures us at will. They have power. They have ability to cause things to come to pass. We no longer wonder why they are in such high demand. So it is with our city.

There is no grand scenery except the two seas, one of water, the other of prairie. Nevertheless, there is a spirit about it, a push, a breadth, a power, that soon makes it a place never to be forsaken. One soon ceases to believe in impossibilities. Balaams are the only prophets that are disappointed. The bottom that has been on the point of falling out has been there so long that it has grown fast. It can not fall out. It has all the capital of the world itching to get inside the corporation.

The two great laws that govern the growth and size of cities are, first, the amount of territory for which they are the distributing and receiving points; second, the number of medium or moderate dealers that do this distributing. Monopolists build up themselves, not the cities. They neither eat, wear, nor live in proportion to their business. Both these laws help Chicago.

The tide of trade is eastward—not up or down the map, but across the map. The lake runs up a wingdam for 500 miles to gather in the business. Commerce can not ferry up there for seven months in the year, and the facilities for seven months can do the work for twelve. Then the great region west of us is nearly all good, productive land. Dropping south into the trail of St. Louis, you fall into vast deserts and rocky districts, useful in holding the world together. St. Louis and Cincinnati, instead of rivaling and hurting Chicago, are her greatest sureties of dominion. They are far enough away to give sea-room,—farther off than Paris is from London,—and yet they are near enough to prevent the springing up of any other great city between them.

St. Louis will be helped by the opening of the Mississippi, but also hurt. That will put New Orleans on her feet, and with a railroad running over into Texas and so West, she will tap the streams that now crawl up the Texas and Missouri road. The current is East, not North, and a seaport at New Orleans can not permanently help St. Louis.

Chicago is in the field almost alone, to handle the wealth of one-

fourth of the territory of this great republic. This strip of seacoast divides its margins between Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Savannah, or some other great port to be created for the South in the next decade. But Chicago has a dozen empires casting their treasures into her lap. On a bed of coal that can run all the machinery of the world for 500 centuries; in a garden that can feed the race by the thousand years; at the head of the lakes that give her a temperature as a summer resort equaled by no great city in the land; with a climate that insures the health of her citizens; surrounded by all the great deposits of natural wealth in mines and forests and herds, Chicago is the wonder of to-day, and will be *the city of the future*.

MASSACRE AT FORT DEARBORN.

During the war of 1812, Fort Dearborn became the theater of stirring events. The garrison consisted of fifty-four men under command of Captain Nathan Heald, assisted by Lieutenant Helm (son-in-law of Mrs. Kinzie) and Ensign Ronan. Dr. Voorhees was surgeon. The only residents at the post at that time were the wives of Captain Heald and Lieutenant Helm, and a few of the soldiers, Mr. Kinzie and his family, and a few Canadian *voyageurs*, with their wives and children. The soldiers and Mr. Kinzie were on most friendly terms with the Pottawattamies and Winnebagos, the principal tribes around them, but they could not win them from their attachment to the British.

One evening in April, 1812, Mr. Kinzie sat playing on his violin and his children were dancing to the music, when Mrs. Kinzie came rushing into the house, pale with terror, and exclaiming: "The Indians! the Indians!" "What? Where?" eagerly inquired Mr. Kinzie. "Up at Lee's, killing and scalping," answered the frightened mother, who, when the alarm was given, was attending Mrs. Barnes (just confined) living not far off. Mr. Kinzie and his family crossed the river and took refuge in the fort, to which place Mrs. Barnes and her infant not a day old were safely conveyed. The rest of the inhabitants took shelter in the fort. This alarm was caused by a scalping party of Winnebagos, who hovered about the fort several days, when they disappeared, and for several weeks the inhabitants were undisturbed.

On the 7th of August, 1812, General Hull, at Detroit, sent orders to Captain Heald to evacuate Fort Dearborn, and to distribute all the United States property to the Indians in the neighborhood—a most insane order. The Pottawattamie chief, who brought the dispatch, had more wisdom than the commanding general. He advised Captain Heald not to make the distribution. Said he: "Leave the fort and stores as they are, and let the Indians make distribution for themselves; and while they are engaged in the business, the white people may escape to Fort Wayne."



RUINS OF CHICAGO.

Captain Heald held a council with the Indians on the afternoon of the 12th, in which his officers refused to join, for they had been informed that treachery was designed—that the Indians intended to murder the white people in the council, and then destroy those in the fort. Captain Heald, however, took the precaution to open a port-hole displaying a cannon pointing directly upon the council, and by that means saved his life.

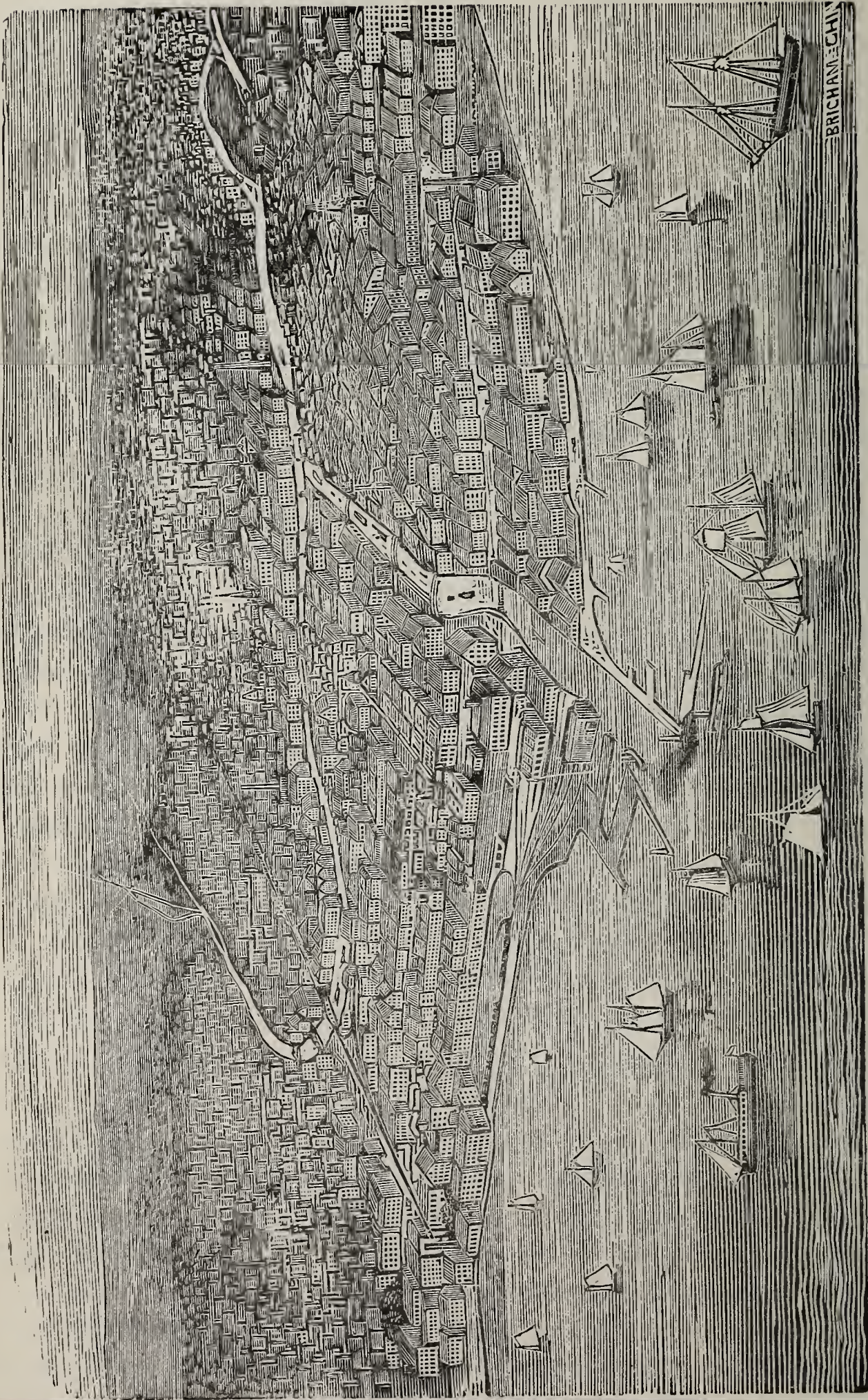
Mr. Kinzie, who knew the Indians well, begged Captain Heald not to confide in their promises, nor distribute the arms and munitions among them, for it would only put power into their hands to destroy the whites. Acting upon this advice, Heald resolved to withhold the munitions of war; and on the night of the 13th, after the distribution of the other property had been made, the powder, ball and liquors were thrown into the river, the muskets broken up and destroyed.

Black Partridge, a friendly chief, came to Captain Heald, and said: "Linden birds have been singing in my ears to-day: be careful on the march you are going to take." On that dark night vigilant Indians had crept near the fort and discovered the destruction of their promised booty going on within. The next morning the powder was seen floating on the surface of the river. The savages were exasperated and made loud complaints and threats.

On the following day when preparations were making to leave the fort, and all the inmates were deeply impressed with a sense of impending danger, Capt. Wells, an uncle of Mrs. Heald, was discovered upon the Indian trail among the sand-hills on the borders of the lake, not far distant, with a band of mounted Miamis, of whose tribe he was chief, having been adopted by the famous Miami warrior, Little Turtle. When news of Hull's surrender reached Fort Wayne, he had started with this force to assist Heald in defending Fort Dearborn. He was too late. Every means for its defense had been destroyed the night before, and arrangements were made for leaving the fort on the morning of the 15th.

It was a warm bright morning in the middle of August. Indications were positive that the savages intended to murder the white people; and when they moved out of the southern gate of the fort, the march was like a funeral procession. The band, feeling the solemnity of the occasion, struck up the Dead March in Saul.

Capt. Wells, who had blackened his face with gun-powder in token of his fate, took the lead with his band of Miamis, followed by Capt. Heald, with his wife by his side on horseback. Mr. Kinzie hoped by his personal influence to avert the impending blow, and therefore accompanied them, leaving his family in a boat in charge of a friendly Indian, to be taken to his trading station at the site of Niles, Michigan, in the event of his death.



VIEW OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

The procession moved slowly along the lake shore till they reached the sand-hills between the prairie and the beach, when the Pottawattamie escort, under the leadership of Blackbird, filed to the right, placing those hills between them and the white people. Wells, with his Miamis, had kept in the advance. They suddenly came rushing back, Wells exclaiming, "They are about to attack us; form instantly." These words were quickly followed by a storm of bullets, which came whistling over the little hills which the treacherous savages had made the covert for their murderous attack. The white troops charged upon the Indians, drove them back to the prairie, and then the battle was waged between fifty-four soldiers, twelve civilians and three or four women (the cowardly Miamis having fled at the outset) against five hundred Indian warriors. The white people, hopeless, resolved to sell their lives as dearly as possible. Ensign Ronan wielded his weapon vigorously, even after falling upon his knees weak from the loss of blood. Capt. Wells, who was by the side of his niece, Mrs. Heald, when the conflict began, behaved with the greatest coolness and courage. He said to her, "We have not the slightest chance for life. We must part to meet no more in this world. God bless you." And then he dashed forward. Seeing a young warrior, painted like a demon, climb into a wagon in which were twelve children, and tomahawk them all, he cried out, unmindful of his personal danger, "If that is your game, butchering women and children, I will kill too." He spurred his horse towards the Indian camp, where they had left their squaws and papooses, hotly pursued by swift-footed young warriors, who sent bullets whistling after him. One of these killed his horse and wounded him severely in the leg. With a yell the young braves rushed to make him their prisoner and reserve him for torture. He resolved not to be made a captive, and by the use of the most provoking epithets tried to induce them to kill him instantly. He called a fiery young chief a *squaw*, when the enraged warrior killed Wells instantly with his tomahawk, jumped upon his body, cut out his heart, and ate a portion of the warm morsel with savage delight!

In this fearful combat women bore a conspicuous part. Mrs. Heald was an excellent equestrian and an expert in the use of the rifle. She fought the savages bravely, receiving several severe wounds. Though faint from the loss of blood, she managed to keep her saddle. A savage raised his tomahawk to kill her, when she looked him full in the face, and with a sweet smile and in a gentle voice said, in his own language, "Surely you will not kill a *squaw*!" The arm of the savage fell, and the life of the heroic woman was saved.

Mrs. Helm, the step-daughter of Mr. Kinzie, had an encounter with a stout Indian, who attempted to tomahawk her. Springing to one side, she received the glancing blow on her shoulder, and at the same instant

seized the savage round the neck with her arms and endeavored to get hold of his scalping knife, which hung in a sheath at his breast. While she was thus struggling she was dragged from her antagonist by another powerful Indian, who bore her, in spite of her struggles, to the margin of the lake and plunged her in. To her astonishment she was held by him so that she would not drown, and she soon perceived that she was in the hands of the friendly Black Partridge, who had saved her life.

The wife of Sergeant Holt, a large and powerful woman, behaved as bravely as an Amazon. She rode a fine, high-spirited horse, which the Indians coveted, and several of them attacked her with the butts of their guns, for the purpose of dismounting her; but she used the sword which she had snatched from her disabled husband so skillfully that she foiled them; and, suddenly wheeling her horse, she dashed over the prairie, followed by the savages shouting, "The brave woman! the brave woman! Don't hurt her!" They finally overtook her, and while she was fighting them in front, a powerful savage came up behind her, seized her by the neck and dragged her to the ground. Horse and woman were made captives. Mrs. Holt was a long time a captive among the Indians, but was afterwards ransomed.

In this sharp conflict two-thirds of the white people were slain and wounded, and all their horses, baggage and provision were lost. Only twenty-eight straggling men now remained to fight five hundred Indians rendered furious by the sight of blood. They succeeded in breaking through the ranks of the murderers and gaining a slight eminence on the prairie near the Oak Woods. The Indians did not pursue, but gathered on their flanks, while the chiefs held a consultation on the sand-hills, and showed signs of willingness to parley. It would have been madness on the part of the whites to renew the fight; and so Capt. Heald went forward and met Blackbird on the open prairie, where terms of surrender were soon agreed upon. It was arranged that the white people should give up their arms to Blackbird, and that the survivors should become prisoners of war, to be exchanged for ransoms as soon as practicable. With this understanding captives and captors started for the Indian camp near the fort, to which Mrs. Helm had been taken bleeding and suffering by Black Partridge, and had met her step-father and learned that her husband was safe.

A new scene of horror was now opened at the Indian camp. The wounded, not being included in the terms of surrender, as it was interpreted by the Indians, and the British general, Proctor, having offered a liberal bounty for American scalps, delivered at Malden, nearly all the wounded men were killed and scalped, and the price of the trophies was afterwards paid by the British government.



SHABBONA.

[This was engraved from a daguerreotype, taken when Shabbona was 83 years old.]

This celebrated Indian chief, whose portrait appears in this work, deserves more than a passing notice. Although Shabbona was not so conspicuous as Tecumseh or Black Hawk, yet in point of merit he was superior to either of them.

Shabbona was born at an Indian village on the Kankakee River, now in Will County, about the year 1775. While young he was made chief of the band, and went to Shabbona Grove, now DeKalb County, where they were found in the early settlement of the county.

In the war of 1812, Shabbona, with his warriors, joined Tecumseh, was

aid to that great chief, and stood by his side when he fell at the battle of the Thames. At the time of the Winnebago war, in 1827, he visited almost every village among the Pottawatomies, and by his persuasive arguments prevented them from taking part in the war. By request of the citizens of Chicago, Shabbona, accompanied by Billy Caldwell (Sauganash), visited Big Foot's village at Geneva Lake, in order to pacify the warriors, as fears were entertained that they were about to raise the tomahawk against the whites. Here Shabbona was taken prisoner by Big Foot, and his life threatened, but on the following day was set at liberty. From that time the Indians (through reproach) styled him "the white man's friend," and many times his life was endangered.

Before the Black Hawk war, Shabbona met in council at two different times, and by his influence prevented his people from taking part with the Sacs and Foxes. After the death of Black Partridge and Senachwine, no chief among the Pottawatomies exerted so much influence as Shabbona. Black Hawk, aware of this influence, visited him at two different times, in order to enlist him in his cause, but was unsuccessful. While Black Hawk was a prisoner at Jefferson Barracks, he said, had it not been for Shabbona the whole Pottawatomie nation would have joined his standard, and he could have continued the war for years.

To Shabbona many of the early settlers of Illinois owe the preservation of their lives, for it is a well-known fact, had he not notified the people of their danger, a large portion of them would have fallen victims to the tomahawk of savages. By saving the lives of whites he endangered his own, for the Sacs and Foxes threatened to kill him, and made two attempts to execute their threats. They killed Pypeogee, his son, and Pyps, his nephew, and hunted him down as though he was a wild beast.

Shabbona had a reservation of two sections of land at his Grove, but by leaving it and going west for a short time, the Government declared the reservation forfeited, and sold it the same as other vacant land. On Shabbona's return, and finding his possessions gone, he was very sad and broken down in spirit, and left the Grove for ever. The citizens of Ottawa raised money and bought him a tract of land on the Illinois River, above Seneca, in Grundy County, on which they built a house, and supplied him with means to live on. He lived here until his death, which occurred on the 17th of July, 1859, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and was buried with great pomp in the cemetery at Morris. His squaw, Pokanoka, was drowned in Mazon Creek, Grundy County, on the 30th of November, 1864, and was buried by his side.

In 1861 subscriptions were taken up in many of the river towns, to erect a monument over the remains of Shabbona, but the war breaking out, the enterprise was abandoned. Only a plain marble slab marks the resting-place of this friend of the white man.

ABSTRACT OF ILLINOIS STATE LAWS.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

No *promissory note, check, draft, bill of exchange, order, or note, negotiable instrument* payable at sight, or on demand, or on presentment, shall be entitled to *days of grace*. All other bills of exchange, drafts or notes are entitled to *three days of grace*. All the above mentioned paper falling due on *Sunday, New Years' Day, the Fourth of July, Christmas, or any day appointed or recommended by the President of the United States or the Governor of the State as a day of fast or thanksgiving*, shall be deemed as due on the day previous, and should two or more of these days come together, then such instrument shall be treated as due on the day *previous* to the first of said days. No defense can be made against a *negotiable instrument (assigned before due)* in the hands of the assignee without notice, *except fraud was used* in obtaining the same. To hold an *indorser*, due *diligence* must be used *by suit*, in collecting of the maker, unless suit would have been unavailing. Notes payable to *person named* or to order, in order to absolutely *transfer title*, must be indorsed by the *payee*. Notes payable to *bearer* may be *transferred by delivery*, and when so payable *every indorser* thereon is held as a *guarantor of payment* unless otherwise expressed.

In computing interest or discount on negotiable instruments, a month shall be considered a calendar month or twelfth of a year, and for less than a month, a day shall be figured a thirtieth part of a month. Notes only bear interest when so expressed, but after due they draw the legal interest, even if not stated.

INTEREST.

The *legal rate* of interest is *six per cent*. Parties may agree in *writing* on a rate not exceeding *ten per cent*. If a rate of interest greater than ten per cent. is contracted for, it works a *forfeiture of the whole of said interest*, and only the principal can be recovered.

DESCENT.

When *no will is made*, the property of a deceased person is distributed as follows:

First. To his or her children and their descendants in equal parts ; the descendants of the deceased *child or grandchild* taking the share of their deceased parents in equal parts among them.

Second. Where there is no child, nor descendant of such child, and no widow or surviving husband, then to the parents, brothers and sisters of the deceased, and their descendants, in equal parts, the surviving parent, if either be dead, taking a double portion ; and if there is no parent living, then to the brothers and sisters of the intestate and their descendants.

Third. When there is a widow or surviving husband, and no child or children, or descendants of the same, then one-half of the real estate and the whole of the personal estate shall *descend* to such widow or surviving husband, absolutely, and the other half of the real estate shall descend as in other cases where there is no child or children or descendants of the same.

Fourth. When there is a widow or surviving husband and also a child or children, or descendants of the latter, then one third of all the personal estate to the widow or surviving husband absolutely.

Fifth. If there is no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, and no widow or surviving husband, then in equal parts to the next of kin to the intestate in equal degree. Collaterals shall not be represented except with the descendants of brothers and sisters of the intestate, and there shall be no distinction between kindred of the whole and the half blood.

Sixth. If any intestate leaves a widow or surviving husband and no kindred, then to such widow or surviving husband ; and if there is no such widow or surviving husband, it shall escheat to and vest in the county where the same, or the greater portion thereof, is situated.

WILLS AND ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

No exact form of words are necessary in order to make a will good at law. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years, and every female of the age of eighteen years, of sound mind and memory, can make a valid will ; it must be in writing, signed by the testator or by some one in his or her presence and by his or her direction, and attested by two or more credible witnesses. Care should be taken that the witnesses are not interested in the will. Persons knowing themselves to have been named in the will or appointed executor, must within thirty days of the death of deceased cause the will to be proved and recorded in the proper county, or present it, and refuse to accept ; on failure to do so are liable to forfeit the sum of twenty dollars per month. Inventory to be made by executor or administrator within three months from date of letters testamentary or

of administration. Executors' and administrators' *compensation* not to exceed six per cent. on amount of personal estate, and three per cent. on money realized from real estate, with such additional allowance as shall be reasonable for extra services. *Appraisers' compensation* \$2 per day.

Notice requiring all claims to be presented against the estate shall be given by the executor or administrator *within six months* of being qualified. Any person having a claim *and not presenting it* at the time fixed by said notice is required to have summons issued notifying the executor or administrator of his having filed his claim in court; in such cases the costs have to be paid by the claimant. *Claims* should be filed within *two years* from the time *administration* is granted on an estate, as after that time they are *forever barred*, unless *other estate is found* that was not inventoried. *Married women, infants, persons insane, imprisoned* or without the United States, in the employment of the United States, or of this State, have *two years* after their disabilities are removed to file claims.

Claims are classified and paid out of the estate in the following manner:

First. Funeral expenses.

Second. The *widow's award*, if there is a widow; or *children* if there are children, *and no widow*.

Third. *Expenses* attending the *last illness*, not including physician's bill.

Fourth. *Debts due* the common school or township fund.

Fifth. All expenses of *proving the will* and taking out letters testamentary or administration, and settlement of the estate, and the *physician's bill* in the last illness of deceased.

Sixth. Where the *deceased* has received *money in trust* for any purpose, his executor or administrator shall pay out of his estate the amount received and not accounted for.

Seventh. *All other debts* and demands of whatsoever kind, without regard to *quality or dignity*, which shall be exhibited to the court within *two years* from the granting of letters.

Award to Widow and Children, exclusive of debts and legacies or bequests, except funeral expenses:

First. The *family pictures* and *wearing apparel, jewels and ornaments* of herself and minor children.

Second. *School books* and the *family library* of the value of \$100.

Third. *One sewing machine*.

Fourth. *Necessary beds, bedsteads and bedding* for herself and family.

Fifth. The *stoves and pipe* used in the family, with the necessary *cooking utensils*, or in case they have none, \$50 in money.

Sixth. *Household and kitchen furniture* to the value of \$100.

Seventh. *One milch cow and calf* for every four members of her family.

Eighth. Two sheep for each member of her family, and the fleeces taken from the same, and one horse, saddle and bridle.

Ninth. Provisions for herself and family for one year.

Tenth. Food for the stock above specified for six months.

Eleventh. Fuel for herself and family for three months.

Twelfth. One hundred dollars worth of other property suited to her condition in life, to be selected by the widow.

The widow if she elects may have in lieu of the said award, the same personal property or money in place thereof as is or may be exempt from execution or attachment against the head of a family.

TAXES.

The owners of real and personal property, on the first day of May in each year, are liable for the taxes thereon.

Assessments should be completed before the fourth Monday in June, at which time the town board of review meets to examine assessments, hear objections, and make such changes as ought to be made. The county board have also power to correct or change assessments.

The tax books are placed in the hands of the town collector on or before the tenth day of December, who retains them until the tenth day of March following, when he is required to return them to the county treasurer, who then collects all delinquent taxes.

No costs accrue on real estate taxes till advertised, which takes place the first day of April, when three weeks' notice is required before judgment. Cost of advertising, twenty cents each tract of land, and ten cents each lot.

Judgment is usually obtained at May term of County Court. Costs six cents each tract of land, and five cents each lot. Sale takes place in June. Costs in addition to those before mentioned, twenty-eight cents each tract of land, and twenty-seven cents each town lot.

Real estate sold for taxes may be redeemed any time before the expiration of two years from the date of sale, by payment to the County Clerk of the amount for which it was sold and twenty-five per cent. thereon if redeemed within six months, fifty per cent. if between six and twelve months, if between twelve and eighteen months seventy-five per cent., and if between eighteen months and two years one hundred per cent., and in addition, all subsequent taxes paid by the purchaser, with ten per cent. interest thereon, also one dollar each tract if notice is given by the purchaser of the sale, and a fee of twenty-five cents to the clerk for his certificate.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

Justices have jurisdiction in all civil cases on contracts for the recovery of moneys for damages for injury to real property, or taking, detaining, or

injuring personal property; for rent; for all cases to recover damages done real or personal property by railroad companies, in actions of replevin, and in actions for damages for fraud in the sale, purchase, or exchange of personal property, when the amount claimed as due is not over \$200. They have also jurisdiction in all cases for violation of the ordinances of cities, towns or villages. A justice of the peace may orally order an officer or a private person to arrest any one committing or attempting to commit a criminal offense. He also upon complaint can issue his warrant for the arrest of any person accused of having committed a crime, and have him brought before him for examination.

COUNTY COURTS

Have jurisdiction in all *matters of probate* (except in counties having a population of one hundred thousand or over), settlement of estates of *deceased persons*, appointment of *guardians and conservators*, and settlement of their accounts; all matters relating to *apprentices*; proceedings for the *collection of taxes and assessments*, and in proceedings of *executors, administrators, guardians and conservators for the sale of real estate*. In *law cases* they have concurrent jurisdiction with Circuit Courts in all cases where justices of the peace now have, or hereafter may have, jurisdiction when the amount claimed shall not exceed \$1,000, and in all criminal offenses where the punishment is *not imprisonment in the penitentiary, or death*, and in all cases of appeals from justices of the peace and police magistrates; *excepting* when the county judge is sitting as a justice of the peace. *Circuit Courts* have unlimited jurisdiction.

LIMITATION OF ACTION.

Accounts five years. Notes and written contracts ten years. Judgments twenty years. Partial payments or new promise in writing, within or after said period, will revive the debt. Absence from the State deducted, and when the cause of action is barred by the law of another State, it has the same effect here. Slander and libel, one year. Personal injuries, two years. To recover land or make entry thereon, twenty years. Action to foreclose mortgage or trust deed, or make a sale, within ten years.

All persons in *possession of land*, and *paying taxes for seven consecutive years*, with color of title, and all persons paying taxes for seven consecutive years, with color of title, on vacant land, shall be held to be the *legal owners to the extent of their paper title*.

MARRIED WOMEN

May sue and be sued. Husband and wife not liable for each other's debts, either before or after marriage, but both are liable for expenses and education of the family.

She may contract the same as if unmarried, except that in a partnership business she can not, without consent of her husband, *unless he has abandoned or deserted her*, or is idiotic or insane, or confined in penitentiary; she is entitled and can recover her own earnings, but neither husband nor wife is entitled to compensation for any services rendered for the other. At the death of the husband, in addition to widow's award, a married woman has a dower interest (one-third) in all real estate owned by her husband after their marriage, and which has not been released by her, and the husband has the same interest in the real estate of the wife at her death.

EXEMPTIONS FROM FORCED SALE.

Home worth \$1,000, and the following Personal Property: Lot of ground and buildings thereon, occupied as a residence by the debtor, being a householder and having a family, to the value of \$1,000. *Exemption continues after the death* of the householder for the benefit of widow and family, some one of them occupying the homestead until *youngest child shall become twenty-one years of age, and until death of widow*. There is no exemption from sale for taxes, assessments, debt or liability incurred for the *purchase or improvement of said homestead*. No release or waiver of exemption is valid, unless in writing, and subscribed by such householder and wife (if he have one), and acknowledged as conveyances of real estate are required to be acknowledged. The *following articles of personal property* owned by the debtor, are exempt from *execution, writ of attachment, and distress for rent*: The necessary *wearing apparel*, Bibles, school books and family pictures of every person; and, 2d, one hundred dollars worth of other property to be selected by the debtor, and, in addition, when the debtor is the head of a family and resides with the same, three hundred dollars worth of other property to be selected by the debtor; provided that such selection and exemption shall not be made by the debtor or allowed to him or her from any money, salary or wages due him or her from any person or persons or corporations whatever.

When the head of a family shall die, desert or not reside with the same, the family shall be entitled to and receive all the benefit and privileges which are by this act conferred upon the head of a family residing with the same. No personal property is exempt from execution when judgment is obtained for the *wages of laborers or servants*. Wages of a laborer who is the head of a family can not be garnisheed, except the sum due him be in excess of \$25.

DEEDS AND MORTGAGES.

To be valid there must be a valid consideration. Special care should be taken to have them signed, sealed, delivered, and properly acknowledged, with the proper seal attached. *Witnesses* are not required. The *acknowledgement* must be made in this state, before *Master in Chancery, Notary Public, United States Commissioner, Circuit or County Clerk, Justice of Peace, or any Court of Record having a seal, or any Judge, Justice, or Clerk of any such Court.* When taken before a *Notary Public, or United States Commissioner,* the same shall be *attested* by his *official seal,* when taken before a *Court or the Clerk* thereof, the same shall be attested by the *seal* of such *Court,* and when taken before a *Justice of the Peace* residing out of the county where the real estate to be conveyed lies, there shall be added a certificate of the *County Clerk* under his seal of office, *that he was a Justice of the Peace* in the county at the time of taking the same. A deed is good without such certificate attached, but can not be used in evidence unless such a certificate is produced or other competent evidence introduced. Acknowledgements made out of the state must either be executed according to the laws of this state, or there should be attached a certificate that it is in conformity with the laws of the state or country where executed. Where this is not done the same may be proved by any other legal way. Acknowledgments where the *Homestead* rights are to be waived must state as follows: "Including the release and waiver of the right of homestead."

Notaries Public can take acknowledgements any where in the state.

Sheriffs, if authorized by the mortgagor of real or personal property in his mortgage, may sell the property mortgaged.

In the case of the *death of grantor or holder of the equity of redemption* of real estate mortgaged, or conveyed by deed of trust where equity of redemption is waived, and it contains power of sale, must be foreclosed in the same manner as a common mortgage in court.

ESTRAYS.

Horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, swine, sheep, or goats found straying at any time during the year, in counties where such animals are not allowed to run at large, or between the last day of October and the 15th day of April in other counties, *the owner thereof being unknown, may be taken up as estrays.*

No person *not a householder* in the county where estray is found *can lawfully* take up an estray, and then only *upon or about his farm* or place of residence. *Estrays should not be used before advertised,* except animals giving milk, which may be milked for their benefit.

Notices must be posted up within five (5) days in three (3) of the most public places in the town or precinct in which estray was found, giving the residence of the taker up, and a particular description of the estray, its age, color, and marks natural and artificial, and stating before what justice of the peace in such town or precinct, and at what time, not less than ten (10) nor more than fifteen (15) days from the time of posting such notices, he will apply to have the estray appraised.

A copy of such notice should be filed by the taker up with the *town clerk*, whose duty it is to enter the same at large, *in a book* kept by him for that purpose.

If the *owner* of estray shall not have appeared and *proved ownership*, and taken the same away, first paying the taker up his reasonable charges for taking up, keeping, and advertising the same, the taker up shall appear before the justice of the peace mentioned in above mentioned notice, and make an affidavit as required by law.

As the *affidavit has to be made before the justice*, and all other steps as to appraisement, etc., are before him, who is familiar therewith, they are therefore omitted here.

Any person taking up an estray at any other place than about or upon his farm or residence, or *without complying with the law*, shall forfeit and pay a fine of ten dollars with costs.

Ordinary diligence is required in *taking care of estrays*, but in case they die or get away the taker is not liable for the same.

GAME.

It is *unlawful* for any person to kill, or attempt to kill or destroy, in any manner, any *prairie hen or chicken* or *woodcock* between the 15th day of January and the 1st day of September; or any *deer, fawn, wild-turkey, partridge* or *pheasant* between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of October; or any quail between the 1st day of February and 1st day of November; or any wild goose, duck, snipe, brant or other water fowl between the 1st day of May and 15th day of August in each year. Penalty: Fine not less than \$5 nor more than \$25, for each bird or animal, and costs of suit, and stand committed to county jail until fine is paid, but not exceeding ten days. *It is unlawful* to hunt with *gun, dog* or *net* within the inclosed grounds or lands of another *without permission*. Penalty: Fine not less than \$3 nor more than \$100, to be paid into school fund.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Whenever any of the following articles shall be contracted for, or sold or delivered, and no special contract or agreement shall be made to the contrary, the weight per bushel shall be as follows, to-wit:

	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>
Stone Coal, - - -	80	Buckwheat, - - -	52
Unslacked Lime, - - -	80	Coarse Salt, - - -	50
Corn in the ear, - - -	70	Barley, - - -	48
Wheat, - - -	60	Corn Meal, - - -	48
Irish Potatoes, - - -	60	Castor Beans, - - -	46
White Beans, - - -	60	Timothy Seed, - - -	45
Clover Seed, - - -	60	Hemp Seed, - - -	44
Onions, - - -	57	Malt, - - -	38
Shelled Corn, - - -	56	Dried Peaches, - - -	33
Rye, - - -	56	Oats, - - -	32
Flax Seed, - - -	56	Dried Apples, - - -	24
Sweet Potatoes, - - -	55	Bran, - - -	20
Turnips, - - -	55	Blue Grass Seed, - - -	14
Fine Salt, - - -	55	Hair (plastering), - - -	8

Penalty for giving less than the above standard is double the amount of property wrongfully not given, and ten dollars addition thereto.

MILLERS.

The owner or occupant of every public grist mill in this state shall grind all grain brought to his mill in its turn. The *toll* for both *steam* and *water* mills, is, for grinding and bolting *wheat, rye, or other grain*, one *eighth part*; for grinding *Indian corn, oats, barley and buckwheat* not required to be *bolting*, one *seventh part*; for grinding *malt*, and *chopping* all kinds of grain, one *eighth part*. It is the duty of every miller when his mill is in repair, to *aid and assist* in *loading and unloading* all grain brought to him to be ground, and he is also required to keep an accurate *half bushel measure*, and an accurate set of *toll dishes or scales* for weighing the grain. The *penalty* for neglect or refusal to comply with the law is \$5, to the use of any person to sue for the same, to be recovered before any justice of the peace of the county where penalty is incurred. Millers are accountable for the safe keeping of all grain left in his mill for the purpose of being ground, with bags or casks containing same (except it results from unavoidable accidents), provided that such bags or casks are distinctly marked with the initial letters of the owner's name.

MARKS AND BRANDS.

Owners of cattle, horses, hogs, sheep or goats may have *one ear mark* and one brand, but which shall be *different* from his *neighbor's*, and may be *recorded* by the county clerk of the county in which such property is kept. The *fee* for such record is fifteen cents. The *record* of such shall be *open* to examination free of charge. In cases of *disputes* as to marks or brands, such *record* is *prima facie evidence*. Owners of cattle, horses, hogs, sheep or goats that may have been branded by the *former owner*,

may be re-branded in presence of one or more of his neighbors, who shall certify to the facts of the marking or branding being done, when done, and in what brand or mark they were re-branded or re-marked, which certificate may also be recorded as before stated.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Children may be adopted by any resident of this state, by filing a petition in the Circuit or County Court of the county in which he resides, asking leave to do so, and if desired may ask that the name of the child be changed. Such petition, if made by a person having a husband or wife, will not be granted, unless the husband or wife joins therein, as the adoption must be by them jointly.

The petition shall state name, sex, and age of the child, and the new name, if it is desired to change the name. Also the name and residence of the parents of the child, if known, and of the guardian, if any, and whether the parents or guardians consent to the adoption.

The court must find, before granting decree, that the *parents of the child*, or the survivors of them, have *deserted his or her family* or such child for one year next preceding the application, or if neither are living, the guardian; if no guardian, the next of kin in this state capable of giving consent, has had notice of the presentation of the petition and consents to such adoption. If the child is of the *age of fourteen years* or upwards, the adoption *can not* be made *without its consent*.

SURVEYORS AND SURVEYS.

There is in every county elected a surveyor known as county surveyor, who has power to appoint deputies, for whose official acts he is responsible. It is the *duty* of the *county surveyor*, either by himself or his deputy, to make *all surveys* that he may be called upon to make within his county as soon as may be after application is made. The necessary chainmen and other assistance must be employed by the person requiring the same to be done, and to be by him paid, unless otherwise agreed; but the chainmen must be disinterested persons and approved by the surveyor and sworn by him to measure justly and impartially.

The County Board in each county is required by law to provide a copy of the United States field notes and plats of their surveys of the lands in the county to be kept in the recorder's office subject to examination by the public, and the county surveyor is required to make his surveys in conformity to said notes, plats and the laws of the United States governing such matters. The surveyor is also required to keep a record of all surveys made by him, which shall be subject to inspection by any one interested, and shall be delivered up to his successor in office. A

certified copy of the said surveyor's record shall be *prima facie* evidence of its contents.

The fees of county surveyors are six dollars per day. The county surveyor is also *ex officio inspector of mines*, and as such, assisted by some practical miner selected by him, shall once each year inspect all the mines in the county, for which they shall each receive such compensation as may be fixed by the County Board, not exceeding \$5 a day, to be paid out of the county treasury.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Where practicable from the nature of the ground, persons traveling in any kind of vehicle, *must turn to the right* of the center of the road, so as to permit each carriage to pass without interfering with each other. The *penalty* for a violation of this provision is \$5 for every offense, to be recovered by the *party injured*; but to recover, there must have occurred some injury to person or property resulting from the violation. The *owners* of any carriage traveling upon any road in this State for the conveyance of passengers who shall *employ* or continue in his employment as driver any person who is addicted to *drunkenness*, or the excessive use of spiritous liquors, after he has had notice of the same, *shall forfeit*, at the rate of \$5 per day, and if any *driver* while actually engaged in driving any such carriage, shall be guilty of *intoxication* to such a degree as to *endanger* the safety of *passengers*, it shall be the duty of the owner, on receiving *written notice* of the fact, signed by one of the *passengers*, and *certified* by him *on oath*, forthwith to discharge such driver. If such owner shall have such driver in his *employ within three months* after such notice, he is liable for \$5 per day for the time he shall keep said driver in his employment after receiving such notice.

Persons *driving* any *carriage* on any public highway are prohibited from *running their horses* upon any occasion under a *penalty* of a fine not exceeding \$10, or imprisonment not exceeding sixty days, at the discretion of the court. Horses *attached* to any *carriage* used to convey *passengers* for hire must be *properly hitched* or the lines placed in the hands of some other person before the driver leaves them for any purpose. For violation of this provision each driver shall *forfeit twenty dollars*, to be recovered by action, to be commenced within six months. It is understood by the *term carriage* herein to mean any carriage or vehicle used for the transportation of passengers or goods or either of them.

The commissioners of highways in the different towns have the care and superintendence of highways and bridges therein. They have all the powers necessary to lay out, vacate, regulate and repair all roads, build and repair bridges. In addition to the above, it is their duty to erect and keep in repair at the forks or crossing-place of the most

important roads post and guide boards with plain inscriptions, giving directions and distances to the most noted places to which such road may lead; also to make provisions to prevent thistles, burdock, and cockle burrs, mustard, yellow dock, Indian mallow and jimson weed from seeding, and to extirpate the same as far as practicable, and to prevent all rank growth of vegetation on the public highways so far as the same may obstruct public travel, and it is in their discretion to erect watering places for public use for watering teams at such points as may be deemed advisable.

The Commissioners, on or before the 1st day of May of each year, shall make out and deliver to their treasurer a list of all able-bodied men in their town, *excepting* paupers, idiots, lunatics, and such others as are exempt by law, and assess against each the sum of two dollars as a poll tax for highway purposes. Within thirty days after such list is delivered they shall cause a written or printed notice to be given to each person so assessed, notifying him of the time when and place where such tax must be paid, or its equivalent in labor performed; they may contract with persons owing such poll tax to perform a certain amount of labor on any road or bridge in payment of the same, and if such tax is not paid nor labor performed by the first Monday of July of such year, or within ten days after notice is given after that time, they shall bring suit therefor against such person before a justice of the peace, who shall hear and determine the case according to law for the offense complained of, and shall forthwith issue an execution, directed to any constable of the county where the delinquent shall reside, who shall forthwith collect the moneys therein mentioned.

The Commissioners of Highways of each town shall annually ascertain, as near as practicable, how much money must be raised by tax on real and personal property for the making and repairing of roads, only, to any amount they may deem necessary, not exceeding forty cents on each one hundred dollars' worth, as valued on the assessment roll of the previous year. The tax so levied on property lying within an incorporated village, town or city, shall be paid over to the corporate authorities of such town, village or city. Commissioners shall receive \$1.50 for each day necessarily employed in the discharge of their duty.

Overseers. At the first meeting the Commissioners shall choose one of their number to act General Overseer of Highways in their township, whose duty it shall be to take charge of and safely keep all tools, implements and machinery belonging to said town, and shall, by the direction of the Board, have general supervision of all roads and bridges in their town.

As all township and county officers are familiar with their duties, it is only intended to give the points of the law that the public should be familiar with. The manner of laying out, altering or vacating roads, etc., will not be here stated, as it would require more space than is contemplated in a work of this kind. It is sufficient to state that, the first step is by petition, addressed to the Commissioners, setting out what is prayed for, giving the names of the owners of lands if known, if not known so state, over which the road is to pass, giving the general course, its place of beginning, and where it terminates. It requires not less than twelve *freeholders* residing within three miles of the road who shall sign the petition. Public roads must not be less than fifty feet wide, nor more than sixty feet wide. Roads not exceeding two miles in length, if petitioned for, may be laid out, not less than forty feet. Private roads for private and public use, may be laid out of the width of three rods, on petition of the person directly interested; the damage occasioned thereby shall be paid by the premises benefited thereby, and before the road is opened. If not opened in two years, the order shall be considered rescinded. Commissioners in their discretion may permit persons who live on or have private roads, to work out their road tax thereon. Public roads must be opened in five days from date of filing order of location, or be deemed vacated.

DRAINAGE.

Whenever one or more owners or occupants of land *desire to construct a drain* or ditch across the land of others for *agricultural, sanitary or mining purposes*, the proceedings are as follows:

File a petition in the Circuit or County Court of the county in which the proposed ditch or drain is to be constructed, setting forth the necessity for the same, with a description of its proposed starting point, route and terminus, and if it shall be necessary for the drainage of the land or coal mines or for sanitary purposes, that a drain, ditch, levee or similar work be constructed, a description of the same. It shall also set forth the names of all persons owning the land over which such drain or ditch shall be constructed, or if unknown stating that fact.

No private property shall be taken or damaged for the purpose of constructing a ditch, drain or levee, without compensation, if claimed by the owner, the same to be ascertained by a jury; but if the construction of such ditch, drain or levee shall be a benefit to the owner, the same shall be a set off against such compensation.

If the proceedings seek to affect the property of a minor, lunatic or married woman, the guardian, conservator or husband of the same shall be made party defendant. The petition may be amended and parties made defendants at any time when it is necessary to a fair trial.

When the petition is presented to the judge, he shall note thereon when he will hear the same, and order the issuance of summonses and the publication of notice to each non-resident or unknown defendant.

The petition may be heard by such judge in vacation as well as in term time. Upon the trial, the jury shall ascertain the just compensation to each owner of the property sought to be damaged by the construction of such ditch, drain or levee, and truly report the same.

As it is only contemplated in a work of this kind to give an abstract of the laws, and as the parties who have in charge the execution of the further proceedings are likely to be familiar with the requirements of the statute, the necessary details are not here inserted.

WOLF SCALPS.

The County Board of any county in this State may hereafter allow such bounty on *wolf scalps* as the board may deem reasonable.

Any person claiming a bounty shall produce the scalp or scalps with the ears thereon, within sixty days after the wolf or wolves shall have been caught, to the Clerk of the County Board, who shall administer to said person the following oath or affirmation, to-wit: "You do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that the scalp or scalps here produced by you was taken from a wolf or wolves killed and first captured by yourself within the limits of this county, and within the sixty days last past."

CONVEYANCES.

When the reversion expectant on a lease of any tenements or hereditaments of any tenure shall be surrendered or merged, the estate which shall for the time being confer as against the tenant under the same lease the next vested right to the same tenements or hereditaments, shall, to the extent and for the purpose of preserving such incidents to and obligations on the same reversion, as but for the surrender or merger thereof, would have subsisted, be deemed the reversion expectant on the same lease.

PAUPERS.

Every poor person who shall be unable to earn a livelihood in consequence of any *bodily infirmity, idiocy, lunacy* or *unavoidable cause*, shall be supported by the father, grand-father, mother, grand-mother, children, grand-children, brothers or sisters of such poor person, if they or either of them be of sufficient ability; but if any of such dependent class shall have become so from *intemperance* or other *bad conduct*, they shall not be entitled to support from any relation except parent or child.

The children shall first be called on to support their parents, if they are able ; but if not, the parents of such poor person shall then be called on, if of sufficient ability ; and if there be no parents or children able, then the brothers and sisters of such dependent person shall be called upon ; and if there be no brothers or sisters of sufficient ability, the grand-children of such person shall next be called on ; and if they are not able, then the grand-parents. Married females, while their husbands live, shall not be liable to contribute for the support of their poor relations except out of their separate property. It is the duty of the state's (county) attorney, to make complaint to the County Court of his county against all the relatives of such paupers in this state liable to his support and prosecute the same. In case the state's attorney neglects, or refuses, to complain in such cases, then it is the duty of the overseer of the poor to do so. The person called upon to contribute shall have at least ten days' notice of such application by summons. The court has the power to determine the kind of support, depending upon the circumstances of the parties, and may also order two or more of the different degrees to maintain such poor person, and prescribe the proportion of each, according to their ability. The court may specify the time for which the relative shall contribute—in fact has control over the entire subject matter, with power to enforce its orders. Every county (except those in which the poor are supported by the towns, and in such cases the towns are liable) is required to relieve and support all poor and indigent persons *lawfully* resident therein. Residence means the *actual* residence of the party, or the place where he was employed ; or in case he was in no employment, then it shall be the place where he made his home. When any person becomes chargeable as a pauper in any county or town who did not reside at the commencement of six months immediately preceding his becoming so, but did at that time reside in some other county or town in this state, then the county or town, as the case may be, becomes liable for the expense of taking care of such person until removed, and it is the duty of the overseer to notify the proper authorities of the fact. If any person shall bring and leave any pauper in any county in this state where such pauper had no legal residence, knowing him to be such, he is liable to a fine of \$100. In counties under township organization, the supervisors in each town are ex-officio overseers of the poor. The overseers of the poor act under the directions of the County Board in taking care of the poor and granting of temporary relief ; also, providing for non-resident persons not paupers who may be taken sick and not able to pay their way, and in case of death cause such person to be decently buried.

The residence of the inmates of poorhouses and other charitable institutions for voting purposes is their former place of abode.

FENCES.

In counties under township organization, the *town assessor* and commissioner of highways are the fence-viewers in their respective towns. In other counties the County Board appoints three in each precinct annually. *A lawful fence is four and one-half feet high*, in good repair, consisting of rails, timber, boards, stone, hedges, or whatever the fence-viewers of the town or precinct where the same shall lie, shall consider equivalent thereto, but in counties under township organization the annual town meeting may establish any other kind of fence as such, or the County Board in other counties may do the same. Division fences shall be made and maintained in just proportion by the adjoining owners, except when the owner shall choose to let his land lie open, but after a division fence is built by agreement or otherwise, neither party can remove his part of such fence so long as he may crop or use such land for farm purposes, or without giving the other party one year's notice in writing of his intention to remove his portion. When any person shall enclose his land upon the enclosure of another, he shall refund the owner of the adjoining lands a just proportion of the value at that time of such fence. The value of fence and the just proportion to be paid or built and maintained by each is to be ascertained by two fence-viewers in the town or precinct. Such fence-viewers have power to settle all disputes between different owners as to fences built or to be built, as well as to repairs to be made. Each party chooses one of the viewers, but if the other party neglects, after eight days' notice in writing, to make his choice, then the other party may select both. It is sufficient to notify the tenant or party in possession, when the owner is not a resident of the town or precinct. The two fence-viewers chosen, after viewing the premises, shall hear the statements of the parties, in case they can't agree, they shall select another fence-viewer to act with them, and the decision of any two of them is final. The decision must be reduced to writing, and should plainly set out description of fence and all matters settled by them, and must be filed in the office of the town clerk in counties under township organization, and in other counties with the county clerk.

Where any person is liable to contribute to the erection or the repairing of a division fence, neglects or refuses so to do, the party injured, after giving sixty days notice in writing when a fence is to be erected, or ten days when it is only repairs, may proceed to have the work done at the expense of the party whose duty it is to do it, to be recovered from him with costs of suit, and the party so neglecting shall also be liable to the party injured for all damages accruing from such neglect or refusal, to be determined by any two fence-viewers selected as before provided, the appraisement to be reduced to writing and signed.

Where a person shall conclude to remove his part of a division fence, and let his land lie open, and having given the year's notice required, the adjoining owner may cause the value of said fence to be ascertained by fence-viewers as before provided, and on payment or tender of the amount of such valuation to the owner, it shall prevent the removal. . A party removing a division fence without notice is liable for the damages accruing thereby.

Where a fence has been built on the land of another through mistake, the owner may enter upon such premises and remove his fence and material within six months after the division line has been ascertained. Where the material to build such a fence has been taken from the land on which it was built, then before it can be removed, the person claiming must first pay for such material to the owner of the land from which it was taken, nor shall such a fence be removed at a time when the removal will throw open or expose the crops of the other party; a reasonable time must be given beyond the six months to remove crops.

The compensation of fence-viewers is one dollar and fifty cents a day each, to be paid in the first instance by the party calling them, but in the end all expenses, including amount charged by the fence-viewers, must be paid equally by the parties, except in cases where a party neglects or refuses to make or maintain a just proportion of a division fence, when the party in default shall pay them.

DAMAGES FROM TRESPASS.

Where stock of any kind breaks into any person's enclosure, the fence being *good* and *sufficient*, the owner is liable for the damage done; but where the damage is done by stock *running at large, contrary to law*, the owner is liable where there is not such a fence. Where stock is found trespassing on the enclosure of another as aforesaid, the owner or occupier of the premises may take possession of such stock and keep the same until damages, with reasonable charges for keeping and feeding and all costs of suit, are paid. Any person taking or rescuing such stock so held without his consent, shall be liable to a fine of not less than three nor more than five dollars for each animal rescued, to be recovered by suit before a justice of the peace for the use of the school fund. Within twenty-four hours after taking such animal into his possession, the person taking it up must give notice of the fact to the owner, if known, or if unknown, notices must be posted in some public place near the premises.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

The owner of lands, or his legal representatives, can sue for and recover rent therefor, in any of the following cases:

First. When rent is due and in arrears on a lease for life or lives.

Second. When lands are held and occupied by any person without any special agreement for rent.

Third. When possession is obtained under an agreement, written or verbal, for the purchase of the premises and before deed given, the right to possession is terminated by forfeiture on con-compliance with the agreement, and possession is wrongfully refused or neglected to be given upon demand made in writing by the party entitled thereto. Provided that all payments made by the vendee or his representatives or assigns, may be set off against the rent.

Fourth. When land has been sold upon a judgment or a decree of court, when the party to such judgment or decree, or person holding under him, wrongfully refuses, or neglects, to surrender possession of the same, after demand in writing by the person entitled to the possession.

Fifth. When the lands have been sold upon a mortgage or trust deed, and the mortgagor or grantor or person holding under him, wrongfully refuses or neglects to surrender possession of the same, after demand in writing by the person entitled to the possession.

If any tenant, or any person who shall come into possession from or under or by collusion with such tenant, shall willfully hold over any lands, etc., after the expiration the term of their lease, and *after demand made in writing* for the possession thereof, is liable to pay *double rent*. A tenancy from year to year requires sixty days notice in writing, to terminate the same at the end of the year; such notice can be given at any time within four months preceding the last sixty days of the year.

A tenancy by the month, or less than a year, where the tenant holds over without any special agreement, the landlord may terminate the tenancy, by thirty days notice in writing.

When rent is due, the landlord may serve a notice upon the tenant, stating that unless the rent is paid within not less than five days, his lease will be terminated; if the rent is not paid, the landlord may consider the lease ended. When default is made in any of the terms of a lease, it shall not be necessary to give more than ten days notice to quit or of the termination of such tenancy; and the same may be terminated on giving such notice to quit, at any time after such default in any of the terms of such lease; which notice may be substantially in the following form, viz:

To —, You are hereby notified that, in consequence of your default in (here insert the character of the default), of the premises now occupied by you, being etc. (here describe the premises), I have elected to determine your lease, and you are hereby notified to quit and deliver up possession of the same to me within ten days of this date (dated, etc.)

The above to be signed by the lessor or his agent, and no other notice or demand of possession or termination of such tenancy is necessary.

Demand may be made, or notice served, by delivering a written or

printed, or partly either, copy thereof to the tenant, or leaving the same with some person above the age of twelve years residing on or in possession of the premises; and in case no one is in the actual possession of the said premises, then by posting the same on the premises. When the tenancy is for a certain time, and the term expires by the terms of the lease, the tenant is then bound to surrender possession, and no notice to quit or demand of possession is necessary.

Distress for rent.—In all cases of distress for rent, the landlord, by himself, his agent or attorney, may seize for rent any personal property of his tenant that may be found in the county where the tenant resides; the property of any other person, even if found on the premises, is not liable.

An inventory of the property levied upon, with a statement of the amount of rent claimed, should be at once filed with some justice of the peace, if not over \$200; and if above that sum, with the clerk of a court of record of competent jurisdiction. Property may be released, by the party executing a satisfactory bond for double the amount.

The landlord may distrain for rent, any time within *six months* after the expiration of the term of the lease, or when terminated.

In all cases where the premises rented shall be sub-let, or the lease assigned, the landlord shall have the same right to enforce lien against such lessee or assignee, that he has against the tenant to whom the premises were rented.

When a tenant abandons or removes from the premises or any part thereof, the landlord, or his agent or attorney, may seize upon any grain or other crops grown or growing upon the premises, or part thereof so abandoned, whether the rent is due or not. If such grain, or other crops, or any part thereof, is not fully grown or matured, the landlord, or his agent or attorney, shall cause the same to be properly cultivated, harvested or gathered, and may sell the same, and from the proceeds pay all his labor, expenses and rent. The tenant may, before the sale of such property, redeem the same by tendering the rent and reasonable compensation for work done, or he may replevy the same.

Exemption.—The same articles of personal property which are by law exempt from execution, except the crops as above stated, is also exempt from distress for rent.

If any tenant is about to or shall permit or attempt to sell and remove from the premises, without the consent of his landlord, such portion of the crops raised thereon as will endanger the lien of the landlord upon such crops, for the rent, it shall be lawful for the landlord to distress before rent is due.

LIENS.

Any person who shall by *contract*, express or implied, or partly both, with the owner of any lot or tract of land, furnish labor or material, or services as an architect or superintendent, in building, altering, repairing or ornamenting any house or other building or appurtenance thereto on such lot, or upon any street or alley, and connected with such improvements, shall have a lien upon the whole of such lot or tract of land, and upon such house or building and appurtenances, for the amount due to him for such labor, material or services. If the contract is *expressed*, and the time for the *completion* of the work is *beyond three years* from the commencement thereof; or, if the time of payment is beyond one year from the time stipulated for the completion of the work, then no lien exists. If the contract is *implied*, then no lien exists, unless the work be done or material is furnished within one year from the commencement of the work or delivery of the materials. As between different creditors having liens, no preference is given to the one whose contract was first made; but each shares pro-rata. Incumbrances existing on the lot or tract of the land at the time the contract is made, do not operate on the improvements, and are only preferred to the extent of the value of the land at the *time of making the contract*. The above lien can not be enforced *unless suit is commenced* within *six months* after the last payment for labor or materials shall have become due and payable. Sub-contractors, mechanics, workmen and other persons furnishing any material, or performing any labor for a contractor as before specified, have a lien to the extent of the amount due the contractor at the time the following notice is served upon the owner of the land who made the contract:

To —, You are hereby notified, that I have been employed by—— (here state whether to labor or furnish material, and substantially the nature of the demand) upon your (here state in general terms description and situation of building), and that I shall hold the (building, or as the case may be), and your interest in the ground, liable for the amount that may (is or may become) due me on account thereof. Signature, ——
Date, ——

If there is a contract in writing between contractor and sub-contractor, a copy of it should be served with above notice, and said notice must be served within forty days from the completion of such sub-contract, if there is one; if not, then from the time payment should have been made to the person performing the labor or furnishing the material. If the owner is not a resident of the county, or can not be found therein, then the above notice must be filed with the clerk of the Circuit Court, with his fee, fifty cents, and a copy of said notice must be published in a newspaper published in the county, for four successive weeks.

When the owner or agent is notified as above, he can retain any money due the contractor sufficient to pay such claim; if more than one claim, and not enough to pay all, they are to be paid pro rata.

The owner has the right to demand in writing, a statement of the contractor, of what he owes for labor, etc., from time to time as the work progresses, and on his failure to comply, forfeits to the owner \$50 for every offense.

The liens referred to cover any and all estates, whether in fee for life, for years, or any other interest which the owner may have.

To enforce the lien of *sub-contractors*, suit must be commenced within *three months* from the time of the performance of the sub-contract, or during the work or furnishing materials.

Hotel, inn and boarding-house keepers, have a lien upon the baggage and other valuables of their guests or boarders, brought into such hotel, inn or boarding-house, by their guests or boarders, for the proper charges due from such guests or boarders for their accommodation, board and lodgings, and such *extras* as are furnished at their request.

Stable-keepers and other persons have a lien upon the horses, carriages and harness kept by them, for the proper charges due for the keeping thereof and expenses bestowed thereon at the request of the owner or the person having the possession of the same.

Agisters (persons who take care of cattle belonging to others), and persons keeping, yarding, feeding or pasturing domestic animals, shall have a lien upon the animals agistered, kept, yarded or fed, for the proper charges due for such service.

All persons who may furnish any railroad corporation in this state with fuel, ties, material, supplies or any other article or thing necessary for the construction, maintenance, operation or repair of its road by contract, or may perform work or labor on the same, is entitled to be paid as part of the current expenses of the road, and have a lien upon all its property. Sub-contractors or laborers have also a lien. The conditions and limitations both as to contractors and sub-contractors, are about the same as herein stated as to general liens.

DEFINITION OF COMMERCIAL TERMS.

\$—— means *dollars*, being a contraction of U. S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States Currency.

£—— means *pounds*, English money.

@ stands for *at* or *to*. lb for *pound*; and bbl. for *barrel*; ₧ for *per* or *by the*. Thus, Butter sells at 20@30c ₧ lb, and Flour at \$8@12 ₧ bbl.

% for *per cent* and # for *number*.

May 1.—Wheat sells at \$1.20@1.25, “seller June.” *Seller June*

means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June.

Selling *short*, is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock, at a fixed price, within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling "short," to depress the market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the "shorts" are termed "bears."

Buying *long*, is to contract to purchase a certain amount of grain or shares of stock at a fixed price, deliverable within a stipulated time, expecting to make a profit by the rise of prices. The "longs" are termed "bulls," as it is for their interest to "operate" so as to "toss" the prices upward as much as possible.

NOTES.

Form of note is legal, worded in the simplest way, so that the amount and time of payment are mentioned.

\$100.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 15, 1876.

Sixty days from date I promise to pay to E. F. Brown,
or order, One Hundred dollars, for value received.

L. D. LOWRY.

A note to be payable in any thing else than money needs only the facts substituted for money in the above form.

ORDERS.

Orders should be worded simply, thus:

Mr. F. H. COATS:

Chicago, Sept. 15, 1876.

Please pay to H. Birdsall, Twenty-five dollars, and charge to

F. D. SILVA.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts should always state when received and what for, thus:

\$100.

Chicago, Sept. 15, 1876.

Received of J. W. Davis, One Hundred dollars, for services
rendered in grading his lot in Fort Madison, on account.

THOMAS BRADY.

If receipt is in full it should be so stated.

BILLS OF PURCHASE.

W. N. MASON,

Salem, Illinois, Sept. 15, 1876.

Bought of A. A. GRAHAM.

4 Bushels of Seed Wheat, at \$1.50	-	-	-	-	\$6.00
2 Seamless Sacks	"	.30	-	-	.60
Received payment,					\$6.60
					A. A. GRAHAM.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

An agreement is where one party promises to another to do a certain thing in a certain time for a stipulated sum. Good business men always reduce an agreement to writing, which nearly always saves misunderstandings and trouble. No particular form is necessary, but the facts must be clearly and explicitly stated, and there must, to make it valid, be a reasonable consideration.

GENERAL FORM OF AGREEMENT.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the Second day of October, 1876, between John Jones, of Aurora, County of Kane, State of Illinois, of the first part, and Thomas Whiteside, of the same place, of the second part —

WITNESSETH, that the said John Jones, in consideration of the agreement of the party of the second part, hereinafter contained, contracts and agrees to and with the said Thomas Whiteside, that he will deliver, in good and marketable condition, at the Village of Batavia, Ill., during the month of November, of this year, One Hundred Tons of Prairie Hay, in the following lots, and at the following specified times; namely, twenty-five tons by the seventh of November, twenty-five tons additional by the fourteenth of the month, twenty-five tons more by the twenty-first, and the entire one hundred tons to be all delivered by the thirtieth of November.

And the said Thomas Whiteside, in consideration of the prompt fulfillment of this contract, on the part of the party of the first part, contracts to and agrees with the said John Jones, to pay for said hay five dollars per ton, for each ton as soon as delivered.

In case of failure of agreement by either of the parties hereto, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the party so failing shall pay to the other, One Hundred Dollars, as fixed and settled damages.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands the day and year first above written.

JOHN JONES,

THOMAS WHITESIDE.

AGREEMENT WITH CLERK FOR SERVICES.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, between Reuben Stone, of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, party of the first part, and George Barclay, of Englewood, County of Cook, State of Illinois, party of the second part —

WITNESSETH, that said George Barclay agrees faithfully and diligently to work as clerk and salesman for the said Reuben Stone, for and during the space of one year from the date hereof, should both live such length of time, without absenting himself from his occupation;

during which time he, the said Barclay, in the store of said Stone, of Chicago, will carefully and honestly attend, doing and performing all duties as clerk and salesman aforesaid, in accordance and in all respects as directed and desired by the said Stone.

In consideration of which services, so to be rendered by the said Barclay, the said Stone agrees to pay to said Barclay the annual sum of one thousand dollars, payable in twelve equal monthly payments, each upon the last day of each month; provided that all dues for days of absence from business by said Barclay, shall be deducted from the sum otherwise by the agreement due and payable by the said Stone to the said Barclay.

Witness our hands.

REUBEN STONE.

GEORGE BARCLAY.

BILLS OF SALE.

A bill of sale is a written agreement to another party, for a consideration to convey his right and interest in the personal property. The purchaser must take actual possession of the property. Juries have power to determine upon the fairness or unfairness of a bill of sale.

COMMON FORM OF BILL OF SALE.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, Louis Clay, of Princeton, Illinois, of the first part, for and in consideration of Five Hundred and Ten dollars, to me paid by John Floyd, of the same place, of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have sold, and by this instrument do convey unto the said Floyd, party of the second part, his executors, administrators, and assigns, my undivided half of ten acres of corn, now growing on the farm of Thomas Tyrrell, in the town above mentioned; one pair of horses, sixteen sheep, and five cows, belonging to me, and in my possession at the farm aforesaid; to have and to hold the same unto the party of the second part, his executors and assigns, forever. And I do, for myself and legal representatives, agree with the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, to warrant and defend the sale of the afore-mentioned property and chattels unto the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, against all and every person whatsoever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand, this tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

LOUIS CLAY.

BONDS.

A bond is a written admission on the part of the maker in which he pledges a certain sum to another, at a certain time.

COMMON FORM OF BOND.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, George Edgerton, of Watseka, Iroquois County, State of Illinois, am firmly bound unto Peter Kirchoff, of the place aforesaid, in the sum of five hundred dollars, to be paid to the said Peter Kirchoff, or his legal representatives; to which payment, to be made, I bind myself, or my legal representatives, by this instrument.

Sealed with my seal, and dated this second day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

The condition of this bond is such that if I, George Edgerton, my heirs, administrators, or executors, shall promptly pay the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars in three equal annual payments from the date hereof, with annual interest, then the above obligation to be of no effect; otherwise to be in full force and valid.

Sealed and delivered in

presence of
WILLIAM TURNER.

GEORGE EDGERTON. [L.S.]

CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

A chattel mortgage is a mortgage on personal property for payment of a certain sum of money, to hold the property against debts of other creditors. The mortgage must describe the property, and must be acknowledged before a justice of the peace in the township or precinct where the mortgagee resides, and entered upon his docket, and must be recorded in the recorder's office of the county.

GENERAL FORM OF CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

THIS INDENTURE, made and entered into this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, between Theodore Lottinville, of the town of Geneseo in the County of Henry, and State of Illinois, party of the first part, and Paul Henshaw, of the same town, county, and State, party of the second part.

Witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of one thousand dollars, in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, does hereby grant, sell, convey, and confirm unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever, all and singular the following described goods and chattels, to wit:

Two three-year old roan-colored horses, one Burdett organ, No. 987, one Brussels carpet, 15x20 feet in size, one marble-top center table, one Home Comfort cooking stove, No. 8, one black walnut bureau with mirror attached, one set of parlor chairs (six in number), upholstered in green rep, with lounge corresponding with same in style and color of upholstery, now in possession of said Lottinville, at No. 4 Prairie Ave., Geneseo, Ill.;

Together with all and singular, the appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining; to have and to hold the above described goods and chattels, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Provided, always, and these presents are upon this express condition, that if the said Theodore Lottinville, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall, on or before the first day of January, A.D., one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, pay, or cause to be paid, to the said Paul Ranslow, or his lawful attorney or attorneys, heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, the sum of One Thousand dollars, together with the interest that may accrue thereon, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the first day of January, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, until paid, according to the tenor of one promissory note bearing even date herewith for the payment of said sum of money, that then and from thenceforth, these presents, and everything herein contained, shall cease, and be null and void, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided, also, that the said Theodore Lottinville may retain the possession of and have the use of said goods and chattels until the day of payment aforesaid; and also, at his own expense, shall keep said goods and chattels; and also at the expiration of said time of payment, if said sum of money, together with the interest as aforesaid, shall not be paid, shall deliver up said goods and chattels, in good condition, to said Paul Ranslow, or his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns.

And provided, also, that if default in payment as aforesaid, by said party of the first part, shall be made, or if said party of the second part shall at any time before said promissory note becomes due, feel himself unsafe or insecure, that then the said party of the second part, or his attorney, agent, assigns, or heirs, executors, or administrators, shall have the right to take possession of said goods and chattels, wherever they may or can be found, and sell the same at public or private sale, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, after giving ten days' notice of the time and place of said sale, together with a description of the goods and chattels to be sold, by at least four advertisements, posted up in public places in the vicinity where said sale is to take place, and proceed to make the sum of money and interest promised as aforesaid, together with all reasonable costs, charges, and expenses in so doing; and if there shall be any overplus, shall pay the same without delay to the said party of the first part, or his legal representatives.

In testimony whereof, the said party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal, the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in

presence of
SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

THEODORE LOTTINVILLE. [L.S.]

LEASE OF FARM AND BUILDINGS THEREON.

THIS INDENTURE, made this second day of June, 1875, between David Patton of the Town of Bisbee, State of Illinois, of the first part, and John Doyle of the same place, of the second part,

Witnesseth, that the said David Patton, for and in consideration of the covenants hereinafter mentioned and reserved, on the part of the said John Doyle, his executors, administrators, and assigns, to be paid, kept, and performed, hath let, and by these presents doth grant, demise, and let, unto the said John Doyle, his executors, administrators, and assigns, all that parcel of land situate in Bisbee aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit :

[Here describe the land.]

Together with all the appurtenances appertaining thereto. To have and to hold the said premises, with appurtenances thereto belonging, unto the said Doyle, his executors, administrators, and assigns, for the term of five years, from the first day of October next following, at a yearly rent of Six Hundred dollars, to be paid in equal payments, semi-annually, as long as said buildings are in good tenantable condition.

And the said Doyle, by these presents, covenants and agrees to pay all taxes and assessments, and keep in repair all hedges, ditches, rail, and other fences ; (the said David Patton, his heirs, assigns and administrators, to furnish all timber, brick, tile, and other materials necessary for such repairs.)

Said Doyle further covenants and agrees to apply to said land, in a farmer-like manner, all manure and compost accumulating upon said farm, and cultivate all the arable land in a husbandlike manner, according to the usual custom among farmers in the neighborhood ; he also agrees to trim the hedges at a seasonable time, preventing injury from cattle to such hedges, and to all fruit and other trees on the said premises. That he will seed down with clover and timothy seed twenty acres yearly of arable land, ploughing the same number of acres each Spring of land now in grass, and hitherto unbroken.

It is further agreed, that if the said Doyle shall fail to perform the whole or any one of the above mentioned covenants, then and in that case the said David Patton may declare this lease terminated, by giving three months' notice of the same, prior to the first of October of any year, and may distrain any part of the stock, goods, or chattels, or other property in possession of said Doyle, for sufficient to compensate for the non-performance of the above written covenants, the same to be determined, and amounts so to be paid to be determined, by three arbitrators, chosen as follows: Each of the parties to this instrument to choose one,

and the two so chosen to select a third ; the decision of said arbitrators to be final.

In witness whereof, we have hereto set our hands and seals.

Signed, sealed, and delivered

in presence of
JAMES WALDRON.

DAVID PATTON. [L.S.]

JOHN DOYLE. [L.S.]

FORM OF LEASE OF A HOUSE.

THIS INSTRUMENT, made the first day of October, 1875, witnesseth that Amos Griest of Yorkville, County of Kendall, State of Illinois, hath rented from Aaron Young of Logansport aforesaid, the dwelling and lot No. 13 Ohio Street, situated in said City of Yorkville, for five years from the above date, at the yearly rental of Three Hundred dollars, payable monthly, on the first day of each month, in advance, at the residence of said Aaron Young.

At the expiration of said above mentioned term, the said Griest agrees to give the said Young peaceable possession of the said dwelling, in as good condition as when taken, ordinary wear and casualties excepted.

In witness whereof, we place our hands and seals the day and year aforesaid.

Signed, sealed and delivered

AMOS GRIEST. [L.S.]

in presence of
NICKOLAS SCHUTZ,
Notary Public.

AARON YOUNG. [L.S.]

LANDLORD'S AGREEMENT.

THIS certifies that I have let and rented, this first day of January, 1876, unto Jacob Schmidt, my house and lot, No. 15 Erie Street, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, and its appurtenances ; he to have the free and uninterrupted occupation thereof for one year from this date, at the yearly rental of Two Hundred dollars, to be paid monthly in advance ; rent to cease if destroyed by fire, or otherwise made untenable.

PETER FUNK.

TENANT'S AGREEMENT.

THIS certifies that I have hired and taken from Peter Funk, his house and lot, No. 15 Erie Street, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, with appurtenances thereto belonging, for one year, to commence this day, at a yearly rental of Two Hundred dollars, to be paid monthly in advance ; unless said house becomes untenable from fire or other causes, in which case rent ceases ; and I further agree to give and yield said premises one year from this first day of January 1876, in as good condition as now, ordinary wear and damage by the elements excepted.

Given under my hand this day.

JACOB SCHMIDT.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

TO F. W. ARLEN,

Sir: Please observe that the term of one year, for which the house and land, situated at No. 6 Indiana Street, and now occupied by you, were rented to you, expired on the first day of October, 1875, and as I desire to repossess said premises, you are hereby requested and required to vacate the same. Respectfully Yours,

P. T. BARNUM.

LINCOLN, NEB., October 4, 1875.

TENANT'S NOTICE OF LEAVING.

DEAR SIR:

The premises I now occupy as your tenant, at No. 6 Indiana Street, I shall vacate on the first day of November, 1875. You will please take notice accordingly.

Dated this tenth day of October, 1875.

F. W. ARLEN.

TO P. T. BARNUM, ESQ.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE TO SECURE PAYMENT OF MONEY.

THIS INDENTURE, made this sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, between William Stocker, of Peoria, County of Peoria, and State of Illinois, and Olla, his wife, party of the first part, and Edward Singer, party of the second part.

Whereas, the said party of the first part is justly indebted to the said party of the second part, in the sum of Two Thousand dollars, secured to be paid by two certain promissory notes (bearing even date herewith) the one due and payable at the Second National Bank in Peoria, Illinois, with interest, on the sixteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three; the other due and payable at the Second National Bank at Peoria, Ill., with interest, on the sixteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

Now, therefore, this indenture witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, for the better securing the payment of the money aforesaid, with interest thereon, according to the tenor and effect of the said two promissory notes above mentioned; and, also in consideration of the further sum of one dollar to them in hand paid by the said party of the second part, at the delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, sold, and conveyed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, and convey, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever, all that certain parcel of land, situate, etc.

[*Describing the premises.*]

To have and to hold the same, together with all and singular the Tenements, Hereditaments, Privileges and Appurtenances thereunto

belonging or in any wise appertaining. And also, all the estate, interest, and claim whatsoever, in law as well as in equity which the party of the first part have in and to the premises hereby conveyed unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, and to their only proper use, benefit and behoof. And the said William Stocker, and Olla, his wife, party of the first part, hereby expressly waive, relinquish, release, and convey unto the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, all right, title, claim, interest, and benefit whatever, in and to the above described premises, and each and every part thereof, which is given by or results from all laws of this state pertaining to the exemption of homesteads.

Provided always, and these presents are upon this express condition, that if the said party of the first part, their heirs, executors, or administrators, shall well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, to the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, the afore-said sums of money, with such interest thereon, at the time and in the manner specified in the above mentioned promissory notes, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, then in that case, these presents and every thing herein expressed, shall be absolutely null and void.

In witness whereof, the said party of the first part hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

JAMES WHITEHEAD,
FRED. SAMUELS.

WILLIAM STOCKER. [L.S.]
OLLA STOCKER. [L.S.]

WARRANTY DEED WITH COVENANTS.

THIS INDENTURE, made this sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, between Henry Best of Lawrence, County of Lawrence, State of Illinois, and Belle, his wife, of the first part, and Charles Pearson of the same place, of the second part,

Witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of Six Thousand dollars in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, and sold, and by these presents do grant, bargain, and sell, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, all the following described lot, piece, or parcel of land, situated in the City of Lawrence, in the County of Lawrence, and State of Illinois, to wit:

[Here describe the property.]

Together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof; and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand whatsoever, of the said party of the first part, either in law or equity, of, in, and to the

above bargained premises, with the hereditaments and appurtenances. To have and to hold the said premises above bargained and described, with the appurtenances, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever. And the said Henry Best, and Belle, his wife, parties of the first part, hereby expressly waive, release, and relinquish unto the said party of the second part, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, all right, title, claim, interest, and benefit whatever, in and to the above described premises, and each and every part thereof, which is given by or results from all laws of this state pertaining to the exemption of homesteads.

And the said Henry Best, and Belle, his wife, party of the first part, for themselves and their heirs, executors, and administrators, do covenant, grant, bargain, and agree, to and with the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, that at the time of the ensealing and delivery of these presents they were well seized of the premises above conveyed, as of a good, sure, perfect, absolute, and indefeasible estate of inheritance in law, and in fee simple, and have good right, full power, and lawful authority to grant, bargain, sell, and convey the same, in manner and form aforesaid, and that the same are free and clear from all former and other grants, bargains, sales, liens, taxes, assessments, and encumbrances of what kind or nature soever; and the above bargained premises in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, against all and every person or persons lawfully claiming or to claim the whole or any part thereof, the said party of the first part shall and will warrant and forever defend.

In testimony whereof, the said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered

in presence of
JERRY LINKLATER.

HENRY BEST, [L.S.]
BELLE BEST. [L.S.]

QUIT-CLAIM DEED.

THIS INDENTURE, made the eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, between David Tour, of Plano, County of Kendall, State of Illinois, party of the first part, and Larry O'Brien, of the same place, party of the second part,

Witnesseth, that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of Nine Hundred dollars in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and the said party of the second part forever released and discharged therefrom, has remised, released, sold, conveyed, and quit-claimed, and by these presents does remise, release, sell, convey, and quit-claim, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, forever, all the right, title, interest,

claim, and demand, which the said party of the first part has in and to the following described lot, piece, or parcel of land, to wit:

[Here describe the land.]

To have and to hold the same, together with all and singular the appurtenances and privileges thereunto belonging, or in any wise thereunto appertaining, and all the estate, right, title, interest, and claim whatever, of the said party of the first part, either in law or equity, to the only proper use, benefit, and behoof of the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever.

In witness whereof the said party of the first part hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered

DAVID TOUR. [L.S.]

in presence of

THOMAS ASHLEY.

The above forms of Deeds and Mortgage are such as have heretofore been generally used, but the following are much shorter, and are made equally valid by the laws of this state.

WARRANTY DEED.

The grantor (here insert name or names and place of residence), for and in consideration of (here insert consideration) in hand paid, conveys and warrants to (here insert the grantee's name or names) the following described real estate (here insert description), situated in the County of — in the State of Illinois.

Dated this — day of — A. D. 18—.

QUIT CLAIM DEED.

The grantor (here insert grantor's name or names and place of residence). for the consideration of (here insert consideration) convey and quit-claim to (here insert grantee's name or names) all interest in the following described real estate (here insert description), situated in the County of — in the State of Illinois.

Dated this — day of — A. D. 18—.

MORTGAGE.

The mortgagor (here insert name or names) mortgages and warrants to (here insert name or names of mortgagee or mortgagees), to secure the payment of (here recite the nature and amount of indebtedness, showing when due and the rate of interest, and whether secured by note or otherwise), the following described real estate (here insert description thereof), situated in the County of — in the State of Illinois.

Dated this — day of — A. D. 18—.

RELEASE.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents, that I, Peter Ahlund, of Chicago, of the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, for and in consideration of One dollar, to me in hand paid, and for other good and valuable considera-

tions, the receipt whereof is hereby confessed, do hereby grant, bargain, remise, convey, release, and quit-claim unto Joseph Carlin of Chicago, of the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, all the right, title, interest, claim, or demand whatsoever, I may have acquired in, through, or by a certain Indenture or Mortgage Deed, bearing date the second day of January, A. D. 1871, and recorded in the Recorder's office of said county, in book A of Deeds, page 46, to the premises therein described, and which said Deed was made to secure one certain promissory note, bearing even date with said deed, for the sum of Three Hundred dollars.

Witness my hand and seal, this second day of November, A. D. 1874.

PETER AHLUND. [L.S.]

State of Illinois,
Cook County.

} ss.

I, George Saxton, a Notary Public in and for said county, in the state aforesaid, do hereby certify that Peter Ahlund, personally known to me as the same person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing Release, appeared before me this day in person, and acknowledged that he signed, sealed, and delivered the said instrument of writing as his free and voluntary act, for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

[NOTARIAL
SEAL.]

Given under my hand and seal, this second day of November, A. D. 1874.

GEORGE SAXTON, N. P.

GENERAL FORM OF WILL FOR REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I, Charles Mansfield, of the Town of Salem, County of Jackson, State of Illinois, being aware of the uncertainty of life, and in failing health, but of sound mind and memory, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament, in manner following, to wit:

First. I give, devise and bequeath unto my oldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, of bank stock, now in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the farm owned by myself in the Town of Buskirk, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, with all the houses, tenements, and improvements thereunto belonging; to have and to hold unto my said son, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Second. I give, devise and bequeath to each of my daughters, Anna Louise Mansfield and Ida Clara Mansfield, each Two Thousand dollars in bank stock, in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, and also each one quarter section of land, owned by myself, situated in the Town of Lake, Illinois, and recorded in my name in the Recorder's office in the county where such land is located. The north one hundred and sixty acres of said half section is devised to my eldest daughter, Anna Louise.

Third. I give, devise and bequeath to my son, Frank Alfred Mansfield, Five shares of Railroad stock in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and my one hundred and sixty acres of land and saw mill thereon, situated in Manistee, Michigan, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said real estate is recorded in my name in the county where situated.

Fourth. I give to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, all my household furniture, goods, chattels, and personal property, about my home, not hitherto disposed of, including Eight Thousand dollars of bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, Fifteen shares in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the free and unrestricted use, possession, and benefit of the home farm, so long as she may live, in lieu of dower, to which she is entitled by law; said farm being my present place of residence.

Fifth. I bequeath to my invalid father, Elijah H. Mansfield, the income from rents of my store building at 145 Jackson Street, Chicago, Illinois, during the term of his natural life. Said building and land therewith to revert to my said sons and daughters in equal proportion, upon the demise of my said father.

Sixth. It is also my will and desire that, at the death of my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, or at any time when she may arrange to relinquish her life interest in the above mentioned homestead, the same may revert to my above-named children, or to the lawful heirs of each.

And lastly. I nominate and appoint as executors of this my last will and testament, my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, and my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield.

I further direct that my debts and necessary funeral expenses shall be paid from moneys now on deposit in the Savings Bank of Salem, the residue of such moneys to revert to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, for her use forever.

In witness whereof, I, Charles Mansfield, to this my last will and testament, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Signed, sealed, and declared by Charles Mansfield, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names hereunto as witnesses thereof. PETER A. SCHENCK, Sycamore, Ills. FRANK E. DENT, Salem, Ills.	}	CHARLES MANSFIELD. [L.S.]
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CODICIL.

Whereas I, Charles Mansfield, did, on the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, make my last will and testament, I do now, by this writing, add this codicil to my said will, to be taken as a part thereof.

Whereas, by the dispensation of Providence, my daughter, Anna Louise, has deceased November fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and whereas, a son has been born to me, which son is now christened Richard Albert Mansfield, I give and bequeath unto him my gold watch, and all right, interest, and title in lands and bank stock and chattels bequeathed to my deceased daughter, Anna Louise, in the body of this will.

In witness whereof, I hereunto place my hand and seal, this tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

Signed, sealed, published, and declared to us by the testator, Charles Mansfield, as and for a codicil to be annexed to his last will and testament. And we, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have sub- scribed our names as witnesses thereto, at the date hereof. FRANK E. DENT, Salem, Ills. JOHN C. SHAY, Salem, Ills.	}	CHARLES MANSFIELD. [L.S.]
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CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS

May be legally made by *electing* or *appointing*, according to the *usages* or *customs* of the body of which it is a part, at any meeting held for that purpose, *two* or *more* of its *members* as trustees, wardens or vestrymen, and may adopt a *corporate* name. The chairman or secretary of such meeting shall, as soon as possible, make and file in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county, an affidavit substantially in the following form:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
 _____ County. } ss.

I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that at a meeting of the members of the (here insert the name of the church, society or congregation as known before organization), held at (here insert place of meeting), in the County of _____, and State of Illinois, on the _____ day of _____, A.D. 18—, for that purpose, the following persons were elected (or appointed) [*here insert their names*] trustees, wardens, vestrymen, (or officers by whatever name they may choose to adopt, with powers similar to trustees) according to the rules and usages of such (church, society or congregation), and said _____

adopted as its corporate name (here insert name), and at said meeting this affiant acted as (chairman or secretary, as the case may be).

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this — day of —, A.D. 18—.

Name of Affiant — — —

which affidavit must be recorded by the recorder, and shall be, or a certified copy made by the recorder, received as evidence of such an incorporation.

No certificate of election after the first need be filed for record.

The term of office of the trustees and the general government of the society can be determined by the rules or by-laws adopted. Failure to elect trustees at the time provided does not work a dissolution, but the old trustees hold over. A trustee or trustees may be removed, in the same manner by the society as elections are held by a meeting called for that purpose. The property of the society vests in the corporation. The corporation may hold, or acquire by purchase or otherwise, land not exceeding ten acres, for the purpose of the society. The trustees have the care, custody and control of the property of the corporation, and can, *when directed* by the society, erect houses or improvements, and repair and alter the same, and may also when so directed by the society, mortgage, encumber, sell and convey any real or personal estate belonging to the corporation, and make all proper contracts in the name of such corporation. But they are prohibited by law from encumbering or interfering with any property so as to destroy the effect of any gift, grant, devise or bequest to the corporation; but such gifts, grants, devises or bequests, must in all cases be used so as to carry out the object intended by the persons making the same. Existing societies may organize in the manner herein set forth, and have all the advantages thereof.

SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE PURCHASING BOOKS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The business of *publishing books by subscription* having so often been brought into disrepute by agents making representations and declarations *not authorized by the publisher*; in order to prevent that as much as possible, and that there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, the following statement is made :

A subscription is in the nature of a contract of mutual promises, by which the subscriber agrees to pay a certain sum for the work described; the consideration is concurrent that the publisher shall publish the book named, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. The nature and character of the work is described in the prospectus and by the sample shown. These should be carefully examined before subscribing, as they are the basis and consideration of the promise to pay,

and not the too often exaggerated statements of the agent, who is merely employed to solicit subscriptions, for which he is usually paid a commission for each subscriber, and has no authority to change or alter the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publisher. Should the agent assume to agree to make the subscription conditional or modify or change the agreement of the publisher, as set out by prospectus and sample, in order to bind the principal, the subscriber should see that such conditions or changes are stated over or in connection with his signature, so that the publisher may have notice of the same.

All persons making contracts in reference to matters of this kind, or any other business, should remember that the law as to written contracts is, that they can not be varied, altered or rescinded verbally, but if done at all, must be done in writing. It is therefore important that all persons contemplating subscribing should distinctly understand that all talk before or after the subscription is made, is not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract.

Persons employed to solicit subscriptions are known to the trade as canvassers. They are agents appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode, and have no authority to do it in any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other matter. They can not collect money, or agree that payment may be made in anything else but money. They can not extend the time of payment beyond the time of delivery, nor bind their principal for the payment of expenses incurred in their business.

It would save a great deal of trouble, and often serious loss, if persons, before signing their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, would examine carefully what it is; if they can not read themselves, should call on some one disinterested who can.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira-

tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries ;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court ;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations ;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water ;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years ;

To provide and maintain a navy ;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces ;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions ;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress ;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings ; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another ; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law ; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expeditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[* The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President,

* This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth amendment.

the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes ; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President ; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation :

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States ; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur ; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law ; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient ; he may on extraordinary

occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And

the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-

bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.
JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.
NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.
WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey.
WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATERSON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
JONA. DAYTON.

Pennsylvania.
B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOS. MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL,
GOUV. MORRIS.

Delaware.
GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO. BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BASSETT.

Maryland.
JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROLL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

Virginia.
JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.

North Carolina.
WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.

South Carolina.
J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.
WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO AND AMENDATORY OF THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states,
pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.*

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact

tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-

ity, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this act.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

NOVEMBER 7, 1876.

COUNTIES.	Hayes and Wheeler, Republican.	Tilden and Hendricks, Democrat.	Peter Cooper Greenback.	Smith, Prohibition.	Anti-Secret Societies.	COUNTIES.	Hayes and Wheeler, Republican.	Tilden and Hendricks, Democrat.	Peter Cooper Greenback.	Smith, Prohibition.	Anti-Secret Societies.
Adams	4953	6308	41	17	...	Livingston.....	3550	2134	1170	...	3
Alexander.....	1219	1280	...	...	...	Logan.....	2788	2595	37	...	...
Bond.....	1520	1142	17	...	...	Macon.....	3120	2782	268	16	...
Boone.....	1965	363	43	2	...	Macoupin.....	3567	4076	114	...	...
Brown.....	944	1495	183	1	...	Madison.....	4554	4730	39	1	...
Bureau.....	3719	2218	145	2	11	Marion.....	2009	2444	209	...	...
Calhoun.....	441	900	...	...	...	Marshall.....	1553	1430	135	...	1
Carroll.....	2231	918	111	1	3	Mason.....	1566	1939	86	3	...
Cass.....	1209	1618	74	7	...	Massac.....	1231	793	20	...	...
Champaign.....	4530	3103	604	...	1	McDonough.....	2952	2811	347	...	...
Christian.....	2501	3287	207	1	6	McHenry.....	3465	1874	34	...	3
Clark.....	1814	2197	236	...	9	McLean.....	6363	4410	518	8	7
Clay.....	1416	1541	112	...	...	Menard.....	1115	1657	10	...	...
Clinton.....	1329	1989	132	...	...	Mercer.....	2209	1428	90	...	3
Coles.....	2957	2822	102	...	...	Monroe.....	845	1651	7	...	...
Cook.....	36548	39240	277	...	...	Montgomery.....	2486	3013	201	...	...
Crawford.....	1355	1643	38	...	...	Morgan.....	3069	3174	109	...	3
Cumberland.....	1145	1407	129	...	...	Moultrie.....	1245	1672	28	...	...
De Kalb.....	3679	1413	65	...	3	Ogle.....	3833	1921	104	...	8
De Witt.....	1928	1174	746	10	3	Peoria.....	4665	5443	95	...	...
Douglas.....	1631	1357	94	...	...	Pope.....	1319	800	5	...	...
DuPage.....	2129	1276	25	...	8	Perry.....	1541	1383	48	...	...
Edgar.....	2715	2883	161	...	...	Piatt.....	1807	1316	117	...	...
Edwards.....	970	466	61	...	...	Pike.....	3055	4040	35	1	4
Effingham.....	1145	2265	43	...	...	Pulaski.....	1043	772	...	...	...
Fayette.....	1881	2421	57	...	...	Putnam.....	646	459	14	...	...
Fora.....	1601	742	204	...	...	Randolph.....	2357	2589	2	...	...
Franklin.....	966	1302	391	...	...	Richland.....	1410	1552	55	...	...
Fulton.....	4187	4669	89	...	1	Rock Island.....	3912	2838	27	...	...
Gallatin.....	703	1140	282	2	...	Saline.....	980	1081	641	...	...
Greene.....	1695	3160	1	...	9	Sangamon.....	4851	5847	29	...	...
Grundy.....	1996	1142	108	...	...	Schuyler.....	1522	1804	115	...	...
Hamilton.....	627	1433	770	...	4	Scott.....	910	1269	182	...	...
Hancock.....	3496	4207	...	...	...	Shelby.....	2069	3553	341	...	...
Hardin.....	330	611	134	...	...	Stark.....	1140	786	96	...	...
Henderson.....	1315	1015	1	...	...	St. Clair.....	4708	5891	99	...	1
Henry.....	4177	1928	340	4	6	Stephenson.....	3198	2758	26	...	3
Iroquois.....	3768	2578	249	14	1	Tazewell.....	2850	3171	44	2	2
Jackson.....	2040	2071	106	...	...	Union.....	978	2155	3	...	...
Jasper.....	...	...	...	...	...	Vermilion.....	4372	3031	288	...	9
Jefferson.....	1346	1667	647	...	...	Wabash.....	650	936	207	...	...
Jersey.....	1345	2166	...	12	...	Warren.....	2795	1984	138	...	1
Jo Daviess.....	2907	2276	140	2	3	Washington.....	1911	1671	39	...	...
Johnson.....	1367	893	61	...	...	Wayne.....	1570	1751	482	...	...
Kane.....	5398	2850	172	...	5	White.....	1297	2066	469	...	4
Kankakee.....	2627	1363	26	...	2	Whiteside.....	3851	2131	133	8	1
Kendall.....	1869	524	309	...	...	Will.....	4770	3999	677	...	...
Knox.....	5235	2632	141	...	1	Williamson.....	1672	1644	41	...	...
Lake.....	2619	1647	55	...	1	Winnebago.....	4505	1568	70	13	2
La Salle.....	6277	6001	514	...	15	Woodford.....	1733	2105	237	1	4
Lawrence.....	1198	1329	27	...	...						
Lee.....	3087	2080	100	2	6	Total.....	275958	257099	16951	130	157

PRACTICAL RULES FOR EVERY DAY USE.

How to find the gain or loss per cent. when the cost and selling price are given.

RULE.—Find the difference between the cost and selling price, which will be the gain or loss.

Annex two ciphers to the gain or loss, and divide it by the cost price; the result will be the gain or loss per cent.

How to change gold into currency.

RULE.—Multiply the given sum of gold by the price of gold.

How to change currency into gold.

Divide the amount in currency by the price of gold.

How to find each partner's share of the gain or loss in a copartnership business.

RULE.—Divide the whole gain or loss by the entire stock, the quotient will be the gain or loss per cent.

Multiply each partner's stock by this per cent., the result will be each one's share of the gain or loss.

How to find gross and net weight and price of hogs.

A short and simple method for finding the net weight, or price of hogs, when the gross weight or price is given, and vice versa.

NOTE.—It is generally assumed that the gross weight of Hogs **diminished** by 1-5 or 20 per cent. of itself gives the net weight, and the net weight **increased** by $\frac{1}{4}$ or 25 per cent. of itself equals the gross weight.

To find the net weight or gross price.

Multiply the given number by .8 (tenths.)

To find the gross weight or net price.

Divide the given number by .8 (tenths.)

How to find the capacity of a granary, bin, or wagon-bed.

RULE.—Multiply (by short method) the number of cubic feet by 6308, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the correct answer in bushels and tenths of a bushel.

For only an approximate answer, multiply the cubic feet by 8, and point off one decimal place.

How to find the contents of a corn-crib.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by 54, short method, or

by $4\frac{1}{2}$ ordinary method, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the answer in bushels.

NOTE.—In estimating corn in the ear, the **quality** and the **time it has been cribbed** must be taken into consideration, since corn will shrink considerably during the Winter and Spring. This rule generally holds good for corn measured at the time it is cribbed, provided it is sound and clean.

How to find the contents of a cistern or tank.

RULE.—Multiply the square of the mean diameter by the depth (all in feet) and this product by 5681 (short method), and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the contents in barrels of $31\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.

How to find the contents of a barrel or cask.

RULE.—Under the square of the mean diameter, write the length (all in inches) in REVERSED order, so that its UNITS will fall under the TENS; multiply by short method, and this product again by 430; point off one decimal place, and the result will be the answer in wine gallons.

How to measure boards.

RULE.—Multiply the length (in feet) by the width (in inches) and divide the product by 12—the result will be the contents in square feet.

How to measure scantlings, joists, planks, sills, etc.

RULE.—Multiply the width, the thickness, and the length together (the width and thickness in inches, and the length in feet), and divide the product by 12—the result will be square feet.

How to find the number of acres in a body of land.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width (in rods), and divide the product by 160 (carrying the division to 2 decimal places if there is a remainder); the result will be the answer in acres and hundredths.

When the opposite sides of a piece of land are of unequal length, add them together and take one-half for the mean length or width.

How to find the number of square yards in a floor or wall.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width or height (in feet), and divide the product by 9, the result will be square yards.

How to find the number of bricks required in a building.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by $22\frac{1}{2}$.

The number of cubic feet is found by multiplying the length, height and thickness (in feet) together.

Bricks are usually made 8 inches long, 4 inches wide, and two inches thick; hence, it requires 27 bricks to make a cubic foot without mortar, but it is generally assumed that the mortar fills $\frac{1}{6}$ of the space.

How to find the number of shingles required in a roof.

RULE.—Multiply the number of square feet in the roof by 8, if the shingles are exposed $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or by 7 $\frac{1}{5}$ if exposed 5 inches.

To find the number of square feet, multiply the length of the roof by twice the length of the rafters.

To find the length of the rafters, at ONE-FOURTH pitch, multiply the width of the building by .56 (hundredths); at ONE-THIRD pitch, by .6 (tenths); at TWO-FIFTHS pitch, by .64 (hundredths); at ONE-HALF pitch, by .71 (hundredths). This gives the length of the rafters from the apex to the end of the wall, and whatever they are to project must be taken into consideration.

NOTE.—By $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ pitch is meant that the apex or comb of the roof is to be $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ the width of the building **higher** than the walls or base of the rafters.

How to reckon the cost of hay.

RULE.—Multiply the number of pounds by half the price per ton, and remove the decimal point three places to the left.

How to measure grain.

RULE.—Level the grain; ascertain the space it occupies in cubic feet; multiply the number of cubic feet by 8, and point off one place to the left.

NOTE.—Exactness requires the addition to every three hundred bushels of one extra bushel.

The foregoing rule may be used for finding the number of gallons, by multiplying the number of bushels by 8.

If the corn in the box is in the ear, divide the answer by 2, to find the number of bushels of shelled corn, because it requires 2 bushels of ear corn to make 1 of shelled corn.

Rapid rules for measuring land without instruments.

In measuring land, the first thing to ascertain is the contents of any given plot in square yards; then, given the number of yards, find out the number of rods and acres.

The most ancient and simplest measure of distance is a step. Now, an ordinary-sized man can train himself to cover one yard at a stride, on the average, with sufficient accuracy for ordinary purposes.

To make use of this means of measuring distances, it is essential to walk in a straight line; to do this, fix the eye on two objects in a line straight ahead, one comparatively near, the other remote; and, in walking, keep these objects constantly in line.

Farmers and others by adopting the following simple and ingenious contrivance, may always carry with them the scale to construct a correct yard measure.

Take a foot rule, and commencing at the base of the little finger of the left hand, mark the quarters of the foot on the outer borders of the left arm, pricking in the marks with indelible ink.

To find how many rods in length will make an acre, the width being given.

RULE.—Divide 160 by the width, and the quotient will be the answer.

How to find the number of acres in any plot of land, the number of rods being given.

RULE.—Divide the number of rods by 8, multiply the quotient by 5, and remove the decimal point two places to the left.

The diameter being given, to find the circumference.

RULE.—Multiply the diameter by 3 1-7.

How to find the diameter, when the circumference is given.

RULE.—Divide the circumference by 3 1-7.

To find how many solid feet a round stick of timber of the same thickness throughout will contain when squared.

RULE.—Square half the diameter in inches, multiply by 2, multiply by the length in feet, and divide the product by 144.

General rule for measuring timber, to find the solid contents in feet.

RULE.—Multiply the depth in inches by the breadth in inches, and then multiply by the length in feet, and divide by 144.

To find the number of feet of timber in trees with the bark on.

RULE.—Multiply the square of one-fifth of the circumference in inches, by twice the length, in feet, and divide by 144. Deduct 1-10 to 1-15 according to the thickness of the bark.

Howard's new rule for computing interest.

RULE.—The reciprocal of the rate is the time for which the interest on any sum of money will be shown by simply removing the decimal point two places to the left; for ten times that time, remove the point one place to the left; for 1-10 of the same time, remove the point three places to the left.

Increase or diminish the results to suit the time given.

NOTE.—The reciprocal of the rate is found by **inverting** the rate; thus 3 per cent. per month, inverted, becomes $\frac{1}{3}$ of a month, or 10 days.

When the rate is expressed by one figure, always write it thus: 3-1, three ones.

Rule for converting English into American currency.

Multiply the pounds, with the shillings and pence stated in decimals, by 400 plus the premium in fourths, and divide the product by 90.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND MEASURE.

A township—36 sections each a mile square.

A section—640 acres.

A quarter section, half a mile square—160 acres.

An eighth section, half a mile long, north and south, and a quarter of a mile wide—80 acres.

A sixteenth section, a quarter of a mile square—40 acres.

The sections are all numbered 1 to 36, commencing at the north-east corner.

The sections are divided into quarters, which are named by the cardinal points. The quarters are divided in the same way. The description of a forty acre lot would read: The south half of the west half of the south-west quarter of section 1 in township 24, north of range 7 west, or as the case might be; and sometimes will fall short and sometimes overrun the number of acres it is supposed to contain.

The nautical mile is 795 4-5 feet longer than the common mile.

SURVEYORS' MEASURE.

7 92-100 inches.....	make 1 link.
25 links.....	“ 1 rod.
4 rods.....	“ 1 chain.
80 chains..	“ 1 mile.

NOTE.—A chain is 100 links, equal to 4 rods or 66 feet.

Shoemakers formerly used a subdivision of the inch called a barley-corn; three of which made an inch.

Horses are measured directly over the fore feet, and the standard of measure is four inches—called a hand.

In Biblical and other old measurements, the term span is sometimes used, which is a length of nine inches.

The sacred cubit of the Jews was 24.024 inches in length.

The common cubit of the Jews was 21.704 inches in length.

A pace is equal to a yard or 36 inches.

A fathom is equal to 6 feet.

A league is three miles, but its length is variable, for it is strictly speaking a nautical term, and should be three geographical miles, equal to 3.45 statute miles, but when used on land, three statute miles are said to be a league.

In cloth measure an aune is equal to $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards, or 45 inches.

An Amsterdam ell is equal to 26.796 inches.

A Trieste ell is equal to 25.284 inches.

A Brabant ell is equal to 27.116 inches.

HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.

Every farmer and mechanic, whether he does much or little business, should keep a record of his transactions in a clear and systematic manner. For the benefit of those who have not had the opportunity of acquiring a primary knowledge of the principles of book-keeping, we here present a simple form of keeping accounts which is easily comprehended, and well adapted to record the business transactions of farmers, mechanics and laborers.

1875.		A. H. JACKSON.	Dr.	Cr.
Jan.	10	To 7 bushels Wheat.....at \$1.25	\$8 75	
"	17	By shoeing span of Horses.....		\$2 50
Feb.	4	To 14 bushels Oats.....at \$.45	6 30	
"	4	To 5 lbs. Butter.....at .25	1 25	
March	8	By new Harrow.....		18 00
"	8	By sharpening 2 Plows.....		40
"	13	By new Double-Tree.....		2 25
"	27	To Cow and Calf.....	48 00	
April	9	To half ton of Hay.....	6 25	
"	9	By Cash.....		25 00
May	6	By repairing Corn-Planter.....		4 75
"	24	To one Sow with Pigs.....	17 50	
July	4	By Cash, to balance account.....		35 15
			\$88 05	\$88 05

1875.		CASSA MASON.	Dr.	Cr.
March	21	By 3 days' labor.....at \$1.25		\$3 75
"	21	To 2 Shoats.....at 3.00	\$6 00	
"	23	To 18 bushels Corn.....at .45	8 10	
May	1	By 1 month's Labor.....		25 00
"	1	To Cash.....	10 00	
June	19	By 8 days' Mowing.....at \$1.50		12 00
"	26	To 50 lbs. Flour.....	2 75	
July	10	To 27 lbs. Meat.....at \$.10	2 70	
"	29	By 9 days' Harvesting.....at 2.00		18 00
Aug.	12	By 6 days' Labor.....at 1.50		9 00
"	12	To Cash.....	20 00	
Sept.	1	To Cash to balance account.....	18 20	
			\$67 75	\$67 75

INTEREST TABLE.

A SIMPLE RULE FOR ACCURATELY COMPUTING INTEREST AT ANY GIVEN PER CENT. FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

Multiply the *principal* (amount of money at interest) by the *time reduced to days*; then divide this *product* by the *quotient* obtained by dividing 360 (the number of days in the interest year) by the *per cent.* of interest, and the *quotient thus obtained* will be the required interest.

ILLUSTRATION.

Require the interest of \$462.50 for one month and eighteen days at 6 per cent. An interest month is 30 days; one month and eighteen days equal 48 days. \$462.50 multiplied by .48 gives \$222.0000; 360 divided by 6 (the per cent. of interest) gives 60, and \$222.0000 divided by 60 will give you the exact interest, which is \$3.70. If the rate of interest in the above example were 12 per cent., we would divide the \$222.0000 by 30 6)360 (because 360 divided by 12 gives 30); if 4 per cent., we would divide by 90; if 8 per cent., by 45; and in like manner for any other per cent.

Solution.

\$462.50
.48

370000
185000

60) \$222.0000 (\$3.70
180

420
420

00

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE.

12 units, or things, 1 Dozen.	196 pounds, 1 Barrel of Flour.	24 sheets of paper, 1 Quire.
12 dozen, 1 Gross.	200 pounds, 1 Barrel of Pork.	20 quires paper 1 Ream.
20 things, 1 Score.	56 pounds, 1 Firkin of Butter.	4 ft. wide, 4 ft. high, and 8 ft. long, 1 Cord Wood.

NAMES OF THE STATES OF THE UNION, AND THEIR SIGNIFICATIONS.

Virginia.—The oldest of the States, was so called in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the “Virgin Queen,” in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made his first attempt to colonize that region.

Florida.—Ponce de Leon landed on the coast of Florida on Easter Sunday, and called the country in commemoration of the day, which was the Pasqua Florida of the Spaniards, or “Feast of Flowers.”

Louisiana was called after Louis the Fourteenth; who at one time owned that section of the country.

Alabama was so named by the Indians, and signifies “Here we Rest.”

Mississippi is likewise an Indian name, meaning “Long River.”

Arkansas, from Kansas, the Indian word for “smoky water.” Its prefix was really *arc*, the French word for “bow.”

The *Carolinas* were originally one tract, and were called “Carolana,” after Charles the Ninth of France.

Georgia owes its name to George the Second of England, who first established a colony there in 1732.

Tennessee is the Indian name for the “River of the Bend,” *i. e.*, the Mississippi which forms its western boundary.

Kentucky is the Indian name for “at the head of the river.”

Ohio means “beautiful;” *Iowa*, “drowsy ones;” *Minnesota*, “cloudy water,” and *Wisconsin*, “wild-rushing channel.”

Illinois is derived from the Indian word *illini*, men, and the French suffix *ois*, together signifying “tribe of men.”

Michigan was called by the name given the lake, *fish-weir*, which was so styled from its fancied resemblance to a fish trap.

Missouri is from the Indian word “muddy,” which more properly applies to the river that flows through it.

Oregon owes its Indian name also to its principal river.

Cortes named *California*.

Massachusetts is the Indian for “The country around the great hills.”

Connecticut, from the Indian Quon-ch-ta-Cut, signifying “Long River.”

Maryland, after Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles the First, of England.

New York was named by the Duke of York.

Pennsylvania means “Penn’s woods,” and was so called after William Penn, its original owner.

Delaware after Lord De La Ware.

New Jersey, so called in honor of Sir George Carteret, who was Governor of the Island of Jersey, in the British Channel.

Maine was called after the province of Maine in France, in compliment of Queen Henrietta of England, who owned that province.

Vermont, from the French word *Vert Mont*, signifying Green Mountain.

New Hampshire, from Hampshire county in England. It was formerly called Laconia.

The little State of *Rhode Island* owes its name to the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean, which domain it is said to greatly resemble.

Texas is the American word for the Mexican name by which all that section of the country was called before it was ceded to the United States.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.		POPULATION OF FIFTY PRINCIPAL CITIES.	
STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total Population.	CITIES.	Aggregate Population.
Alabama.....	996,992	New York, N. Y.....	942,292
Arkansas.....	484,471	Philadelphia, Pa.....	674,022
California.....	560,247	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	396,099
Connecticut.....	537,454	St. Louis, Mo.....	310,864
Delaware.....	125,015	Chicago, Ill.....	298,977
Florida.....	187,748	Baltimore, Md.....	267,354
Georgia.....	1,184,109	Boston, Mass.....	250,526
Illinois.....	2,539,891	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	216,239
Indiana.....	1,680,637	New Orleans, La.....	191,418
Iowa.....	1,191,792	San Francisco, Cal.....	149,473
Kansas.....	364,399	Buffalo, N. Y.....	117,714
Kentucky.....	1,321,011	Washington, D. C.....	109,199
Louisiana.....	726,915	Newark, N. J.....	105,059
Maine.....	626,915	Louisville, Ky.....	100,753
Maryland.....	780,894	Cleveland, Ohio.....	92,829
Massachusetts.....	1,457,351	Pittsburg, Pa.....	86,076
Michigan.....	1,184,059	Jersey City, N. J.....	82,546
Minnesota.....	439,706	Detroit, Mich.....	79,577
Mississippi.....	827,922	Milwaukee, Wis.....	71,440
Missouri.....	1,721,295	Albany, N. Y.....	69,422
Nebraska.....	122,993	Providence, R. I.....	68,904
Nevada.....	42,491	Rochester, N. Y.....	62,386
New Hampshire.....	318,300	Allegheny, Pa.....	53,180
New Jersey.....	906,096	Richmond, Va.....	51,038
New York.....	4,382,759	New Haven, Conn.....	50,840
North Carolina.....	1,071,361	Charleston, S. C.....	48,956
Ohio.....	2,665,260	Indianapolis, Ind.....	48,244
Oregon.....	90,923	Troy, N. Y.....	46,465
Pennsylvania.....	3,521,791	Syracuse, N. Y.....	43,051
Rhode Island.....	217,353	Worcester, Mass.....	41,105
South Carolina.....	705,606	Lowell, Mass.....	40,928
Tennessee.....	1,258,520	Memphis, Tenn.....	40,226
Texas.....	818,579	Cambridge, Mass.....	39,634
Vermont.....	330,551	Hartford, Conn.....	37,180
Virginia.....	1,225,163	Scranton, Pa.....	35,092
West Virginia.....	442,014	Reading, Pa.....	33,930
Wisconsin.....	1,054,670	Paterson, N. J.....	33,579
Total States.....	38,113,253	Kansas City, Mo.....	32,260
Arizona.....	9,658	Mobile, Ala.....	32,034
Colorado.....	39,864	Toledo, Ohio.....	31,584
Dakota.....	14,181	Portland, Me.....	31,413
District of Columbia.....	131,700	Columbus, Ohio.....	31,274
Idaho.....	14,999	Wilmington, Del.....	30,841
Montana.....	20,595	Dayton, Ohio.....	30,473
New Mexico.....	91,874	Lawrence, Mass.....	28,921
Utah.....	86,786	Utica, N. Y.....	28,804
Washington.....	23,955	Charlestown, Mass.....	28,323
Wyoming.....	9,118	Savannah, Ga.....	28,235
Total Territories.....	442,730	Lynn, Mass.....	28,233
Total United States.....	38,555,983	Fall River, Mass.....	26,766

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.		Miles R. R. 1872.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.		Miles R. R. 1872.
		1870.	1875.				1870.	1875.	
<i>States.</i>									
Alabama.....	50,722	996,992	.....	1,671	Pennsylvania.....	46,000	3,521,791	.....	5,113
Arkansas.....	52,198	484,471	.....	25	Rhode Island.....	1,306	217,353	258,239	136
California.....	188,981	560,247	.....	1,013	South Carolina...	29,385	705,606	925,145	1,201
Connecticut.....	4,674	537,454	.....	820	Tennessee.....	45,600	1,258,520	.....	1,520
Delaware.....	2,120	125,015	.....	227	Texas.....	237,504	818,579	.....	865
Florida.....	59,268	187,748	.....	466	Vermont.....	10,212	330,551	.....	675
Georgia.....	58,000	1,184,109	.....	2,108	Virginia.....	40,904	1,225,163	.....	1,490
Illinois.....	55,410	2,539,891	.....	5,904	West Virginia.....	23,000	442,014	.....	485
Indiana.....	33,809	1,680,637	.....	3,529	Wisconsin.....	53,924	1,054,670	1,236,729	1,725
Iowa.....	55,045	1,191,792	1,350,544	3,160	<i>Total States.....</i> 1,950,171 38,113,253 59,587				
Kansas.....	81,318	364,399	528,349	1,760	<i>Territories.</i>				
Kentucky.....	37,600	1,321,011	857,039	1,123	Arizona.....	113,916	9,658	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	41,346	726,915	.....	539	Colorado.....	104,500	39,864	.....	392
Maine.....	31,776	626,915	.....	871	Dakota.....	147,490	14,181	.....	.....
Maryland.....	11,184	780,894	.....	820	Dist. of Columbia.	60	131,700	.....	*
Massachusetts...	7,800	1,457,351	1,651,912	1,606	Idaho.....	90,932	14,999	.....	.....
Michigan*.....	56,451	1,184,059	1,334,031	2,235	Montana.....	143,776	20,595	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	83,531	439,706	598,429	1,612	New Mexico.....	121,201	91,874	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	47,156	827,922	.....	990	Utah.....	80,056	86,786	.....	375
Missouri.....	65,350	1,721,295	.....	2,580	Washington.....	69,944	23,955	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	75,995	123,993	246,280	828	Wyoming.....	93,107	9,118	.....	498
Nevada.....	112,090	42,491	52,540	593	<i>Total Territories.</i> 965,032 442,730 1,265				
New Hampshire.	9,280	318,300	.....	790	Aggregate of U. S. 2,915,203 38,555,983 60,852				
New Jersey.....	8,320	906,096	1,026,502	1,265	* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.				
New York.....	47,000	4,382,759	4,705,208	4,470					
North Carolina..	50,704	1,071,361	.....	1,190					
Ohio.....	39,964	2,665,260	.....	3,740					
Oregon.....	95,244	90,923	.....	159					

* Last Census of Michigan taken in 1874.

* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.

* Last Census of Michigan taken in 1874.

* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD;
POPULATION AND AREA.

COUNTRIES.	Population.	Date of Census.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.	CAPITALS.	Population.
China.....	446,500,000	1871	3,741,846	119.3	Pekin.....	1,648,800
British Empire.....	226,817,108	1871	4,677,432	48.6	London.....	3,251,800
Russia.....	81,925,490	1871	8,003,778	10.2	St. Petersburg.....	667,000
United States with Alaska....	38,925,600	1870	2,603,884	7.78	Washington.....	109,199
France.....	36,469,800	1866	204,091	178.7	Paris.....	1,825,300
Austria and Hungary.....	35,904,400	1869	240,348	149.4	Vienna ..	833,900
Japan.....	34,785,300	1871	149,399	232.8	Yeddo.....	1,554,900
Great Britain and Ireland....	31,817,100	1871	121,315	262.3	London.....	3,251,800
German Empire.....	29,906,092	1871	160,207	187.	Berlin.....	825,400
Italy.....	27,439,921	1871	118,847	230.9	Rome.....	244,484
Spain.....	16,642,000	1867	195,775	85.	Madrid.....	332,000
Brazil.....	10,000,000	.....	3,253,029	3.07	Rio Janeiro.....	420,000
Turkey.....	16,463,000	.....	672,621	24.4	Constantinople....	1,075,000
Mexico.....	9,173,000	1869	761,526	.....	Mexico.....	210,300
Sweden and Norway.....	5,921,500	1870	292,871	20.	Stockholm.....	136,900
Persia.....	5,000,000	1870	635,964	7.8	Teheran.....	120,000
Belgium.....	5,021,300	1869	11,373	441.5	Brussels.....	314,100
Bavaria.....	4,861,400	1871	29,292	165.9	Munich.....	169,500
Portugal.....	3,995,200	1868	34,494	115.8	Lisbon.....	224,063
Holland.....	3,688,300	1870	12,680	290.9	Hague.....	90,100
New Grenada.....	3,000,000	1870	357,157	8.4	Bogota.....	45,000
Chili.....	2,000,000	1869	132,616	15.1	Santiago.....	115,400
Switzerland.....	2,669,100	1870	15,992	166.9	Berne.....	36,000
Peru.....	2,500,000	1871	471,838	5.3	Lima.....	160,100
Bolivia.....	2,000,000	.....	497,321	4.	Chuquisaca.....	25,000
Argentine Republic.....	1,812,000	1869	871,848	2.1	Buenos Ayres.....	177,800
Wurtemberg.....	1,818,500	1871	7,533	241.4	Stuttgart.....	91,600
Denmark.....	1,784,700	1870	14,753	120.9	Copenhagen.....	162,042
Venezuela.....	1,500,000	.....	368,238	4.2	Caraccas.....	47,000
Baden.....	1,461,400	1871	5,912	247.	Carlsruhe.....	36,600
Greece.....	1,457,900	1870	19,353	75.3	Athens.....	43,400
Guatemala.....	1,180,000	1871	40,879	28.9	Guatemala.....	40,000
Ecuador.....	1,300,000	.....	218,928	5.9	Quito.....	70,000
Paraguay.....	1,000,000	1871	63,787	15.6	Asuncion.....	48,000
Hesse.....	823,138	.....	2,969	277.	Darmstadt.....	30,000
Liberia.....	718,000	1871	9,576	74.9	Monrovia.....	3,000
San Salvador.....	600,000	1871	7,335	81.8	Sal Salvador.....	15,000
Hayti.....	572,000	.....	10,205	56.	Port au Prince....	20,000
Nicaragua.....	350,000	1871	58,171	6.	Managua.....	10,000
Uruguay.....	300,000	1871	66,722	6.5	Monte Video.....	44,500
Honduras.....	350,000	1871	47,092	7.4	Comayagua.....	12,000
San Domingo.....	136,000	.....	17,827	7.6	San Domingo.....	20,000
Costa Rica.....	165,000	1870	21,505	7.7	San Jose.....	2,000
Hawaii.....	62,950	.....	7,633	80.	Honolulu.....	7,633

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS, By COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					
	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.
Adams.....	56362	41323	26508	14476	2186	-----
Alexander.....	10564	4707	2484	3313	1390	626
Bond.....	13152	9815	6144	5060	3124	2931
Boone.....	12942	11678	7624	1705	-----	-----
Brown.....	12205	9938	7198	4183	-----	-----
Bureau.....	32415	26426	8841	3067	-----	-----
Calhoun.....	6562	5144	3231	1741	1090	-----
Carroll.....	16705	11733	4586	1023	-----	-----
Cass.....	11580	11325	7253	2981	-----	-----
Champaign.....	32737	14629	2649	1475	-----	-----
Christian.....	20363	10492	3203	1878	-----	-----
Clark.....	18719	14987	9532	7453	3940	931
Clay.....	15875	9336	4289	3228	755	-----
Clinton.....	16285	10941	5139	3718	2330	-----
Coles.....	25235	14203	9335	9616	-----	-----
Cook.....	349966	144954	43385	10201	-----	-----
Crawford.....	13889	11551	7135	4422	3117	*23
Cumberland.....	12223	8311	3718	-----	-----	2999
De Kalb.....	23265	19086	7540	1697	-----	-----
De Witt.....	14768	10820	5002	3247	-----	-----
Douglas.....	13484	7140	-----	-----	-----	-----
Du Page.....	16685	14701	9290	3535	-----	-----
Edgar.....	21450	16925	10692	8225	4071	-----
Edwards.....	7565	5454	3524	3070	1649	3444
Effingham.....	15653	7816	3799	1675	-----	-----
Fayette.....	19638	11189	8075	6328	2704	-----
Ford.....	9103	1979	-----	-----	-----	-----
Franklin.....	12652	9393	5681	3682	4083	1763
Fulton.....	38291	33338	22508	13142	1841	-----
Gallatin.....	11134	8055	5448	10760	7405	3155
Greene.....	20277	16093	12429	11951	7674	-----
Grundy.....	14938	10379	3023	-----	-----	-----
Hamilton.....	13014	9915	6362	3945	2616	-----
Hancock.....	35935	29061	14652	9946	483	-----
Hardin.....	5113	3759	2887	1378	-----	-----
Henderson.....	12582	9501	4612	-----	-----	-----
Henry.....	35506	20660	3807	1260	41	-----
Iroquois.....	25782	12325	4149	1695	-----	-----
Jackson.....	19634	9589	5862	3566	1828	1542
Jasper.....	11234	8364	3220	1472	-----	-----
Jefferson.....	17864	12965	8109	5762	2555	691
Jersey.....	15054	12051	7354	4535	-----	-----
Jo Daviess.....	27820	27325	18604	6180	2111	-----
Johnson.....	11248	9342	4114	3626	1596	843
Kane.....	39091	30062	16703	6501	-----	-----
Kankakee.....	24352	15412	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kendall.....	12399	13074	7730	-----	-----	-----
Knox.....	39522	28663	13279	7060	274	-----
Lake.....	21014	18257	14226	2634	-----	-----
La Salle.....	60792	48332	17815	9348	-----	-----
Lawrence.....	12533	9214	6121	7092	3668	-----
Lee.....	27171	17651	5292	2035	-----	-----
Livingston.....	31471	11637	1553	759	-----	-----
Logan.....	23053	14272	5128	2333	-----	-----

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS—CONCLUDED.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					
	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	1830.	1820.
Macon	26481	13738	3988	3039	1122	-----
Macoupin	32726	24602	12355	7926	1990	-----
Madison	44131	31251	20441	14433	6221	13550
Marion	20622	12739	6720	4742	2125	-----
Marshall	16950	13437	5180	1849	-----	-----
Mason	16184	10931	5921	-----	-----	-----
Massac	9581	6213	4092	-----	-----	-----
McDonough	26509	20069	7616	5308	(b)	-----
McHenry	23762	22089	14978	2578	-----	-----
McLean	53988	28772	10163	6565	-----	-----
Menard	11735	9584	6349	4431	-----	-----
Mercer	18769	15042	5246	2352	26	-----
Monroe	12982	12832	7679	4481	2000	*21
Montgomery	25314	13979	6277	4490	2953	1516
Morgan	28463	22112	16064	19547	12714	-----
Moultrie	10385	6385	3234	-----	-----	-----
Ogle	27492	22888	10020	3479	-----	-----
Peoria	47540	36601	17547	6153	(c)	-----
Perry	13723	9552	5278	3222	1215	-----
Piatt	10953	6127	1606	-----	-----	-----
Pike	30708	27249	18819	11728	2396	-----
Pope	11437	6742	3975	4094	3316	2610
Pulaski	8752	3943	2265	-----	-----	-----
Putnam	6280	5587	3924	2131	1310	-----
Randolph	20859	17205	11079	7944	4429	3492
Richland	12803	9711	4012	-----	-----	-----
Rock Island	29783	21005	6937	2610	-----	-----
Saline	12714	9331	5588	-----	-----	-----
Sangamon	46352	32274	19228	14716	12960	-----
Schuyler	17419	14684	10573	6972	62959	-----
Scott	10530	9069	7914	6215	-----	-----
Shelby	25476	14613	7807	6659	2972	-----
Stark	10751	9004	3710	1573	-----	-----
St. Clair	51068	37694	20180	13631	7078	*5
Stephenson	30608	25112	11666	2800	-----	5248
Tazewell	27903	21470	12052	7221	4716	-----
Union	16518	11181	7615	5524	3239	2362
Vermilion	30388	19800	11492	9303	5836	-----
Wabash	8841	7313	4690	4240	2710	-----
Warren	23174	18336	8176	6739	308	-----
Washington	17599	13731	6953	4810	1675	1517
Wayne	19758	12223	6825	5133	2553	1114
White	16846	12403	8925	7919	6091	4828
Whitesides	27503	18737	5361	2514	-----	-----
Will	43013	29321	16703	10167	-----	-----
Williamson	17329	12205	7216	4457	-----	-----
Winnebago	29301	24491	11773	4609	-----	-----
Woodford	18956	13282	4415	-----	-----	-----
Total	2539891	1711951	851470	476183	157445	*49 55162

PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, BY COUNTIES.—1870.

COUNTIES.	Improved Land.	Wood'nd	Other un-improved	Spring Wheat.	Winter Wheat.	Rye.	Indian Corn.	Oats.
Total.....	Number.	Number.	Number.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Total.....	19,329,952	5,061,578	1,491,331	10,133,207	19,995,198	2,456,578	129,921,395	42,780,851
Adams.....	287,926	112,576	19,370	16,191	947,616	20,989	1,452,905	759,074
Alexander.....	13,836	17,761	.....	.....	42,658	30	244,220	21,627
Bond.....	145,045	42,613	1,915	700	368,625	6,240	1,064,052	461,097
Boone.....	137,307	29,886	2,658	241,042	599	35,871	466,985	579,127
Brown.....	57,062	35,491	25,608	13,276	117,502	4,742	337,769	70,852
Bureau.....	398,611	41,866	15,803	465,236	724	43,811	3,030,404	987,426
Calhoun.....	37,684	63,443	2,754	75	221,298	186	234,041	26,234
Carroll.....	186,864	29,793	33,302	418,073	260	25,721	1,367,965	775,100
Cass.....	92,902	33,493	6,604	12,165	127,054	2,772	1,146,980	168,784
Champaign.....	419,368	16,789	58,502	102,577	123,091	45,752	3,924,720	721,375
Christian.....	241,472	19,803	19,173	18,360	504,041	10,722	1,883,336	383,821
Clark.....	118,594	102,201	5,420	.....	195,118	7,308	614,582	212,628
Clay.....	146,922	80,612	5,225	1,894	85,737	3,221	1,019,994	269,945
Clinton.....	150,177	48,868	8,722	500	610,888	1,619	813,257	446,324
Coles.....	208,337	45,214	3,274	2,651	154,485	8,825	2,133,111	315,954
Cook.....	348,824	19,635	17,337	144,296	4,904	20,171	570,427	1,584,225
Crawford.....	105,505	78,350	27,185	60	212,924	15,497	581,964	136,255
Cumberland.....	75,342	40,334	5,604	550	84,697	14,798	403,075	171,880
DeKalb.....	334,502	17,722	6,551	398,059	190	21,018	1,023,849	1,087,074
DeWitt.....	168,539	29,548	17,633	106,493	11,695	11,540	1,311,635	216,756
Douglas.....	147,633	11,897	7,316	7,683	65,461	9,017	1,680,225	225,074
DuPage.....	164,874	17,243	3,851	106,096	693	7,532	331,981	860,809
Edgar.....	465,458	66,803	14,282	13,283	247,360	37,508	2,107,615	290,679
Edwards.....	58,912	57,585	830	.....	122,703	528	352,371	129,152
Effingham.....	120,343	56,330	26,206	77	195,716	19,759	620,247	386,073
Fayette.....	187,196	93,460	16,786	.....	351,310	25,328	962,525	497,395
Ford.....	141,228	2,996	63,976	42,571	1,008	11,577	565,671	154,589
Franklin.....	80,749	3,994	86,710	365	111,324	5,195	653,209	222,426
Fulton.....	228,132	123,823	4,076	193,669	223,930	131,711	1,508,763	261,390
Gallatin.....	49,572	68,750	2,565	.....	83,093	512	509,491	27,164
Greene.....	175,408	93,242	29,653	.....	577,400	415	1,051,313	64,029
Grundy.....	193,999	6,256	4,505	21,700	150	4,930	295,971	269,332
Hamilton.....	88,996	93,878	3,343	129	92,347	11,672	735,252	203,464
Hancock.....	311,517	43,385	18,480	181,378	232,750	133,533	1,510,401	579,599
Hardin.....	28,117	44,771	107	13	32,306	865	172,651	26,991
Henderson.....	140,954	34,705	14,243	161,112	69,062	96,430	1,712,901	229,286
Henry.....	265,904	12,620	31,459	462,379	445	35,766	2,541,683	668,367
Iroquois.....	322,510	22,478	63,498	57,160	10,480	23,259	799,810	430,746
Jackson.....	78,548	87,642	5,991	890	329,036	524	611,951	149,931
Jasper.....	90,867	67,023	12,250	.....	87,808	9,165	461,345	149,214
Jefferson.....	118,951	94,888	778	.....	100,553	5,934	887,981	285,949
Jersey.....	94,147	51,427	1,363	.....	558,367	.....	519,120	71,770
JoDaviess.....	156,517	82,070	45,779	282,758	555	7,185	1,286,326	874,016
Johnson.....	57,820	3	79,141	.....	92,191	2,468	343,298	74,525
Kane.....	240,120	34,646	399	188,826	325	23,618	674,333	785,608
Kankakee.....	312,182	10,978	10,598	103,466	480	12,935	637,399	772,408
Kendall.....	164,004	14,244	2,283	90,681	1,249	5,163	681,267	468,890
Knox.....	330,829	41,566	25,155	267,764	7,654	113,547	2,708,319	787,952
Lake.....	207,779	21,072	24,399	168,914	221	5,870	517,353	699,069
LaSalle.....	533,724	48,117	2,356	271,181	2,193	48,308	3,077,028	1,509,642
Lawrence.....	87,828	72,738	3,273	.....	264,134	1,121	656,363	131,386
Lee.....	322,212	12,071	7,409	450,793	2,260	14,829	1,656,978	903,197
Livingston.....	377,505	12,462	41,788	120,206	1,339	26,163	1,182,696	659,300
Logan.....	321,709	17,394	408	198,056	40,963	37,232	4,221,640	490,226
Macon.....	205,259	18,153	9,115	55,239	196,613	29,223	2,214,468	454,648
Macoupin.....	231,059	81,224	7,343	160	861,398	2,404	1,051,544	459,417
Madison.....	257,032	89,450	13,675	550	1,207,181	3,685	2,127,549	475,252
Marion.....	173,081	61,579	4,142	.....	173,652	14,517	1,034,057	389,446
Marshall.....	166,057	28,260	2,976	106,129	900	36,135	1,182,903	362,604
Mason.....	209,453	31,739	31,013	73,261	125,628	49,182	2,648,726	272,660
Massac.....	25,151	33,396	30	.....	72,316	544	133,126	22,097
McDonough.....	261,635	52,547	14,035	273,871	36,146	52,401	1,362,490	280,717
McHenry.....	230,566	53,293	57,998	401,790	270	29,264	1,145,005	910,397
McLean.....	494,978	40,366	49,087	211,801	10,955	39,824	3,723,379	911,127
Menard.....	134,173	34,931	13,952	36,152	45,793	4,283	1,973,880	235,091
Mercer.....	222,809	45,977	22,588	289,291	13,203	40,778	2,054,962	452,889
Monroe.....	92,810	83,369	666	.....	651,767	1,425	543,718	152,251
Montgomery.....	276,682	47,804	8,495	59	744,891	3,296	1,527,898	668,424
Morgan.....	293,450	60,217	1,376	18,196	357,523	5,535	3,198,835	198,724
Moultrie.....	144,220	24,783	13,112	17,128	196,436	6,670	1,753,141	263,992
Ogle.....	316,883	43,643	14,913	497,038	5,580	157,504	1,787,066	141,540
Peoria.....	170,729	48,666	2,516	92,361	31,843	99,502	969,224	334,892
Perry.....	93,754	68,470	220	.....	350,446	1,016	384,446	338,760
Piatt.....	94,454	5,978	13,897	26,382	39,762	9,248	1,029,725	130,610
Pike.....	233,785	128,953	9,302	130	1,057,497	25,303	1,399,188	161,419
Pope.....	55,980	87,754	.....	.....	70,457	2,309	315,958	67,886
Pulaski.....	19,319	12,516	.....	.....	44,922	222	195,735	16,511
Putnam.....	37,271	17,184	4,174	28,137	796	7,707	334,259	86,519
Randolph.....	140,764	162,274	1,170	450	1,031,022	3,235	510,080	414,487
Richland.....	75,079	50,618	2,025	.....	150,268	3,401	482,594	204,634
Rock Island.....	155,214	31,239	20,755	243,541	2,279	20,003	1,459,653	276,575
Saline.....	72,309	70,393	809	200	83,011	568	531,516	69,793
Sangamon.....	421,748	51,085	19,932	89,304	247,658	23,073	4,388,763	397,718
Schuyler.....	96,195	62,477	21,294	56,221	165,724	20,841	440,975	119,359
Scott.....	85,331	44,633	1,610	18	266,105	930	752,771	13,462
Shelby.....	310,179	74,908	9,314	15,526	452,015	23,686	2,082,578	637,812
Stark.....	138,129	12,375	2,783	124,630	.....	30,534	1,149,878	316,726
St. Clair.....	231,117	76,591	2,016	2,550	1,562,621	1,008	1,423,121	476,851
Stephenson.....	254,857	43,167	13,701	527,394	2,118	135,362	1,615,679	960,620
Tazewell.....	229,126	45,268	14,846	132,417	72,410	59,027	2,062,053	505,841
Union.....	75,832	83,606	5,300	.....	180,231	1,737	679,753	124,473
Vermilion.....	360,251	53,078	31,122	44,806	249,558	52,476	2,818,027	436,051
Wabash.....	54,063	37,558	509	.....	202,201	.....	421,361	110,793
Warren.....	266,187	27,294	14,583	186,290	5,712	72,212	2,982,853	601,054
Washington.....	177,592	55,852	1,931	.....	672,486	2,576	836,115	533,398
Wayne.....	147,352	146,794	10,486	266	164,689	8,665	1,179,291	404,482
White.....	92,398	78,167	869	.....	184,321	418	870,521	119,653
Whitesides.....	289,809	21,823	37,310	457,455	264	31,658	2,162,943	880,838
Will.....	419,442	24,261	6,335	195,286	1,996	8,030	1,131,458	1,868,682
Williamson.....	128,448	116,949	1,648	176	170,787	6,228	655,710	180,986
Winnebago.....	241,373	37,238	15,237	408,606	2,468	137,985	1,237,406	868,903
Woodford.....	225,504	25,217	23,135	178,139	108,307	20,426	2,154,185	744,581



HON. C. B. FARWELL
LAKE FOREST.

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY.

BY E. M. HAINES.

THE COUNTY AT LARGE.

LAKE COUNTY lies at the extreme northeast corner of the State of Illinois, and is bounded on the north by Wisconsin, on the east by Lake Michigan, on the south by Cook, and on the west by McHenry County. Its length, from the southern boundary to the State line on the north, is $23\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Its average breadth is about $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles; containing an area of about 460 square miles, or 294,400 acres. It derives name from being situated upon Lake Michigan, as well as from the great number of small lakes contained within it, amounting to about forty in all. This county was originally a part of McHenry, which latter county was erected from Cook and La Salle, by the Legislature at its session of 1835-6. It was detached from McHenry and erected as the county of Lake, by an Act of the General Assembly, approved March 1, 1839.

Whilst the first settlement of the county is comparatively of recent date, the period at which it was first visited by the white race is more remote, and far beyond the memory of any one living at this time.

There has been a kind of tradition existing, that the place where Waukegan (formerly called Little Fort) now stands was once the site of a small fort, and that this point was, at an early day, occupied by the French as a trading post. But the accounts which are given concerning it have been vague as to time, and not entirely satisfactory. In Smith's Documentary History of Wisconsin is a narrative of Wm. S. Hamilton, as given to Cyrus Woodman, of that State, some twenty years ago, in which Mr. Hamilton says that in 1825 he took a drove of cattle from Springfield, Illinois, by way of Chicago, to Green Bay, Wisconsin, to supply the United States army stationed there; that "from Chicago to Grosse Point, he followed up the lake, though not immediately along the shore. Not far from Grosse Point, on a level and not elevated piece of ground, were the remains of an old fort called, at that time, Little Fort, the site, perhaps, of the town now called by the same name." Mr.

Hamilton probably saw the remains of this old fort, but his memory doubtless failed him in correctly describing its location. Those who visited this point as late as the Fall of 1835 say that there was at that time to be seen here, on the high point just north of the present site of State street bridge, pickets, or palisades, in a decayed condition, the remains of an old fort.

A history of the United States, published in London in 1795, containing a map of the United States, according to the treaty of 1783, the information for which, so far as relates to the Northwest, doubtless dating back at least one hundred years from this time, shows at that time the existence of only two points on the western shore of Lake Michigan; these are Chicago and Little Fort, which latter place is shown at the mouth of a stream designated as "Old Fort River." From this, it seems that Little Fort, now called Waukegan, was a point known to the whites at least one hundred years ago. From the stream designated as "Old Fort River," we are led to infer that there was once, at this point, a fort of still older date than the one which was called Little Fort. It is supposed that this place was visited in 1679 by La Salle and Hennepin.

The land of which Lake County is comprised is a portion of the country acquired by the United States Government by treaty with the Pottawattomie and other tribes of Indians, at Prairie Du Chien, in August, 1829, by which the Indian title became extinguished February 21, 1835. By stipulation, however, the Indians remained in the country until August, 1836, when they were removed to lands assigned them, west of the Missouri River, in what is now the State of Kansas.

Daniel Wright was the first white settler, and built the first house, or permanent habitation, in what is now Lake County, in August, 1834. It was on the prairie, a short distance west of the Aux Plaines River, and about a mile south of Indian Creek. In the Fall of that year, a death occurred in his family, which is noted as the first death occurring in the county.

No permanent settlement of the county was commenced to any extent until 1836; occupancy of the lands being forbidden up to that time, by the United States Government, as before remarked, on account of the Indian title not being extinguished. Several claims of land were made, however, during the Summer and Fall of 1834, in the vicinity of the Aux Plaines River. Among those who made claims in 1834, who became settlers, were Daniel Wright, Hiram Kennicott, Jonathan Rice, Asahel Talcott, Ransom and Richard Steele, William Cooley, Charles H. Bartlett, Thomas McClure, Willard Jones, Phineas Sherman and Amos Bennett—the latter of whom was a colored man, and the first of the African race who came to what is now Lake County; he is said to have once remarked, with much self-satisfaction, speaking apparently with reference to the Indians, that he was the first white man that ever planted corn in Lake County. He was a very intelligent man and much respected.

The settlement of the year 1835, which was limited to a few families, was mostly along the west side of the Aux Plaines River, extending as far north

as the site of the Aux Plaines Bridge, in the present town of Warren. In the Spring of this year, Peleg Sunderlin built a house on the prairie, on the Green Bay road, about a mile north of what is now called Spaulding's Corners, where he opened a public house, or tavern, for the accommodation of travelers—being the first house of that kind opened in the county.

In September of this year, Hiram Kennicott opened a store of goods at this place, on the Aux Plaines River, near the mouth of Indian Creek, where he had previously settled; and this was the first store established in the county. About this time Mr. Kennicott completed a saw-mill on the river, at the same point, which he had commenced the Fall before; and this was the first saw-mill erected in the county.

At this time, the territory comprised in what afterward became the county of Lake was a part of Cook County, and was within the Chicago Precinct, or election district. At the September term, 1835, of the County Commissioners' Court of Cook County, a new precinct was formed, comprising most of the territory north of the town of Chicago, styled Lake Precinct. The place of holding elections was established at the house of Dexter Hapgood, about six miles below the present site of the village of Wheeling. At a special election, in this precinct, held October 17th, Hiram Kennicott was elected a Justice of the Peace—thirty-two votes, in all, being cast. He was the first Justice of the Peace who served in what is now called Lake County. Mr. Kennicott was a lawyer by profession, having studied law at Aurora, New York, with Millard Fillmore. He was, therefore, the first lawyer who came to Lake County.

About the month of January, 1836, a daughter of Daniel Wright was married to William Wigham; the ceremony was performed by Hiram Kennicott, as Justice of the Peace, which was the first marriage occurring in the county.

At the September term of the County Commissioners' Court of Cook County, the same year, Richard Steele, Thomas McClure and Mark Noble were appointed Viewers to lay out a road from Chicago to the State line across the Des Plaines River. The road was laid out in December following, and established at the March term, 1836, being the first public road established by the State authority within the limits of the present county of Lake. The record designates the road as commencing at Chicago, at Kinzie street, thence to Wentworth's Ridge; thence to Planck's Point; thence to Hickory Grove; thence across the Des Plaines River to Wissencraft's Point; thence to Spring Creek timber (supposed to be Indian Creek); thence to Winecup's Point; thence across the Des Plaines River to the Green Bay road; the United States Government having previously established a road for military purposes from Chicago to Green Bay, by the lake shore route, and which was known as the "Green Bay Road."

Planck's Point, alluded to, is what is now known as "Dutchman's Point," in the township of Niles, Cook County. A man by the name of Planck, of German nationality, was the first settler at this point, and is probably the

first of that nationality who settled north of Chicago. He kept a public house, and was known by travelers as "the Dutchman," from which the place became generally known as "Dutchman's Point."

Winecup's Point is understood to refer to the point of timber on the road at the crossing of the creek, about a mile north of Libertyville, and should have been Wynkoop's Point, being at the place where Tobias Wynkoop settled in 1835—a person of rare eccentricity, whose peculiarities are remembered by the early settlers, and at whose expense many a ludicrous anecdote is related. He was an extravagant man; but his was an extravagance of ideas. In theory, he was expansive, and never did anything on a small scale.

Wentworth's Ridge was afterward known as the Sand Ridge, then seven miles from Chicago. Elijah Wentworth was then the only inhabitant on this ridge. He kept a public house eight miles from Chicago, where now is the village of Jefferson. He was better known as "Old Geese." If any one incurred his disapprobation, he retorted, "You are a perfect geese;" from which, in time, he took this name among travelers far and near.

This road became known as the Milwaukee road. That present important thoroughfare in Chicago called Milwaukee avenue was established on the line of this road, and takes its name therefrom.

During the year 1835, the first beginning was made at Waukegan, by a company that had been formed at Chicago for the purpose of building up a town at that point. The first habitation was built in the side of the bluff, a short distance north of the ravine. In August of this year, Nelson Landon built a house and settled on the prairie near the State line, being the first house built in what is now the township of Benton. Jeremiah Stowell came at the same time, and settled near by. During this year, also, Willard Jones settled at Jones' Point; Leonard and George Gage, and George A. Drury, at Gage's Lake; William Fenwick, at Diamond Lake; Daniel Marsh, a few miles to the north of that; Lewis G. Schenck, Elisha Clarke, Solomon Norton and Hiram Clarke, at Mechanics' Grove. The first settlers about this grove were mechanics by trade, hence they called it by this name. Mathias Mason and John Gridley and sons settled on Indian Creek; John A. Mills, Seth Washburne, R. E. and J. M. Washburne, James Chambers, Clark Knights, Alonzo Cook, Henry Wells, William Easton, John A. Mills, Ransom Steele, Andrew S. Wells, John Herrick, Moses Putney, Charles H. Bartlett, Elconah Tingley, James and William Lloyd, Robert, Christopher and William Irwin, William Rumsey, Samuel Brookes, Ezekiel Boyland and others settled at various points along the Aux Plaines River. Thomas Tiernan settled near the place since known as the Toll Gate, on the old plank road near Waukegan; Otis Hinckley settled on the Green Bay road, a short distance from where since stands the station house of the railroad at Lake Forest; John Flood settled at what is since known as Spaulding's Corners; Joseph Dehart, at the place since known as the New York House. The Minsky brothers settled some distance north of that, in what is now the town

of Benton. Moses Putney, before mentioned, who settled on the road between Libertyville and Half-Day, was the first representative of Crispin, or, in other words, the first shoemaker who practiced the cobbler's art in Lake County.

In 1836, more progress was made, and the settlement of the county may be said to have fairly commenced during this year. A saw-mill was built by Seth Washburne at Half-Day, and another by Jacob Miller on Mill Creek, about a mile or two above its intersection with the Aux Plaines. In those days, great value was attached to a mill site. It was equal to a California gold mine of a later day. This was the principal purpose for which the country was first explored. But, strange as it may appear, out of the twelve water-mills that have been erected in the county from first to last, nearly all have disappeared. The evaporation and other causes following the improvement of the country so reduced the supply of water that the mills could not be operated thereby, hence one by one they have become abandoned.

The place now known as Libertyville first acquired a name in the world in 1835, as "Vardin's Grove." During this year, a man by the name of Vardin—an Englishman, and a gentleman of culture—built a small habitation at the south side of the grove—where afterward lived Henry B. Steele—from whom the grove, for a time, took its name.

In the Fall of 1835, a man by the name of Morse settled here, upon the east side of the grove, and set up a shop for blacksmithing. He was the first blacksmith who worked at the business in Lake County, having worked at his trade for a few months previously at Kennicott's mill.

About the month of June, 1836, a stage line was established between Chicago and Milwaukee by way of the newly laid out road before referred to, for carrying passengers and the United States mail. The enterprise was commenced by a Mr. Johnson, then proprietor of a hotel in Chicago, called the New York House. The vehicle used was a common lumber wagon, but to give it character for the purposes used, it was drawn by four horses. William Lovejoy was the first driver upon the route. The mail, previous to that time, had been carried between Chicago and Green Bay, for the accommodation of the military posts, once a month, by a man on foot, by the way of the Indian trail near the lake shore.

On the 4th of July, 1836, the settlers at and about Vardin's Grove assembled for the celebration of the day. This was the first formal celebration of the kind in the county. The number present was about fifteen persons. A liberty pole was erected, and the name of Independence Grove given to the place—an appellation suggested by the occasion.

At this time, the lands in this part of the country were unsurveyed and the title remained in the United States Government. For all practical purposes, the settlers were beyond the reach of statute laws or civil authority.

The law rested in every man's conscience. In short, the people were "a law unto themselves." If a person desired to select a tract of land, he made a

“claim,” as the term for his right was expressed. The most substantial evidence of his claim was the erection of a habitation, no matter how small, or the fencing or “breaking up” of land. If he could not conveniently do either of these, for want of time or assistance, he would mark or cut down trees in various places on the land he wished to hold. This temporary evidence of intention was usually respected for a season, and until such time as the party would reasonably be expected to return and continue the evidence of his claim. A large proportion of the county was originally claimed by this slight character of evidence, under which many claims were sold to more *bona fide* settlers for a large consideration—especially so where it was understood to possess the advantages of a mill site.

The first resort to a court of justice to settle a dispute concerning the occupancy of a “claim” was on the part of a Mr. Blaisdell against Ezekiel Boyland. The land in question was that since owned and occupied by Proctor Putnam, in the town of Warren. This was about the month of January, 1836. The process was issued by a Justice of the Peace in Chicago. The defendant appeared: but the proceeding was not sustained. This is believed to be the first judicial process of any kind ever served in Lake County.

The population of the county was at length increasing so rapidly that the settlers saw the necessity of some mutual regulations among themselves for defining and enforcing their rights concerning their possessions. Accordingly, a general meeting of the settlers was convened at Independence Grove, on the 2d of December, 1836, for conference and deliberation. Samuel Brooks was chosen Chairman, and George Kimball, Secretary. A committee of three, consisting of Nelson Landon, Samuel Brooks and Willard Jones, were appointed to report resolutions and regulations. This committee reported a series of resolutions and regulations, which were adopted, constituting an association for the protection of claimants of land, prescribing their rights and duties, and the remedy in case of trespass or invasion. It was called “The Abingdon Association of Settlers,” and became known in common speech as “The Compact.” Meetings of the Association were held annually for the transaction of business and election of officers. The history of this association illustrates the power and influence of local self-government. The settlers looked upon any interference on the part of the civil authorities as an encroachment not to be tolerated, unless sanctioned at their popular assemblies, as indicated from the following regulations adopted at a meeting held February 12, 1837:

“That every member of this Association does hereby bind himself to contribute his due proportionate share of the expenses incurred in defending or prosecuting all suits at law or equity in which any member may be engaged in consequence of obeying or carrying into effect the decisions or orders of the commissioners, according to the 4th regulation of the 2d December, 1836.”

The Legislature finally passed an act for the protection of settlers in their possessions, or claims, in the absence of proper title, and which was only re-

cently repealed. This, in a measure, superseded the necessity for the compact, and it gradually became dissolved.

There are many instances where the regulations of the compact were invoked, and its decrees enforced—where families were forcibly removed as trespassers or intruders, and their habitations destroyed.

On the 22d of August, 1836, a post office was established at Indian Creek, called Half-Day, and Seth Washburn appointed Postmaster, being the first post office established in the county. The name was taken from a Pottawattomie Chief, whose village was on the river near the mouth of Indian Creek, and to which Mr. Kennicott, whose place was near by, gave the name of Me-tah-wah, in honor of a later chief, greatly respected by Mr. Kennicott.

In the Fall of this year, a school for the instruction of children was opened at Half-Day, by Laura B. Sprague. This was the first school taught in what is now Lake County.

Among those who came in 1836, in addition to names already mentioned, were J. R. Nichols and sons, Jeremiah Porter and sons, who settled in what is now the town of Benton; Gleason T. Haines, in the vicinity of Mill Creek; the Caldwells, Arthur Patterson, Benjamin Marks, Isaac Hickox and sons, Godfrey and Hiram Dwelley, Lawrence Carroll, and John Mullery, on the east of the Aux Plaines; the Hubbards, at Indian Creek; Burleigh Hunt, at Little Fort; Elmsley Sunderlin and Abraham Marsh, near the old New York House; Churchell Edwards, Noer Potter and sons, and David Hendee, in what is now the town of Avon; George. Ela and Abram Vanderwerker, at Deer Grove; Alexander Fortune, at Lake Zurich, then called Cedar Lake; Justus Bangs, at Bangs' Lake; James Bartlett and Levi Hutchinson, at Independence Grove; Mr. Arnold, on the west side of the Grove; Rufus Soules on the river near the south line of the county; D. B. and Thomas Q. Gage, and Thomas Warner, at and about the present site of Antioch, and John Cloes, who settled in what is now called Lake Bluff.

On the 4th of November, 1836, a post office was established about four miles above Independence Grove, called Abingdon, and Samuel Brookes, who resided at that point, appointed Postmaster. On the 16th of April, 1837, a post office was established at Independence Grove, named Libertyville, and Henry B. Steele was appointed Postmaster. The people desired that the post office should take the name they had given to the grove; but learning that there was already a post office in the State of that name, so that name could not be adopted for that office, and being desirous of preserving a name in some manner suggestive of their previous Fourth of July occasion, at the suggestion of A. B. Wynkoop, who had recently settled there, and was taking an active part in public affairs, the name of Libertyville was adopted. In the Fall of 1836, a school-house was built at Libertyville. It was a log building, the logs being hewn on both sides—inside and out—commonly called a block-house. It was the first school-house erected in the county. It was built by subscription

or contributions by the inhabitants, a large proportion of whom, it is noted to their credit, were young bachelors.

In those days, the dwelling-houses or first habitations were built of logs. There being a scarcity of lumber, the floors were usually of material split from logs, commonly called "puncheons," leaving the surface rough and uneven. Whenever a house of commodious size was finished, with floor of sawed material, the proprietor, by custom, usually dedicated it with a dance, called a "house-warming." The first occasion of this kind in the county was at the house of Hiram Kennicott, about the 25th of December, 1836. The people, old and young, for a distance of twenty miles around, were invited—extending also to Chicago. The company present was very large in proportion to the accommodations, and the occasion was a merry one.

The first contested lawsuit in what is now Lake County, and indeed, probably the first judicial proceeding occurring therein, was in the Fall of 1837, before Hiram Kennicott, a Justice of the Peace, at his place near Indian Creek. It was a proceeding in the name of the People against Michael Dulanty, for an alleged assault and battery, at the instance of Arthur Patterson, on whom the offense was charged to have been committed. Dulanty pleaded justification—that his integrity had been impugned by the complainant. Patterson, who had recently been elected a Justice of the Peace, urged as an aggravation of the offense the high dignity of his official position. The parties lived near the lake shore, in the vicinity of what is now Highland Park. The scene of the alleged conflict was at the Green Bay House, a log tavern which stood on the Green Bay road, between Highland Park and Highwood. The Justice concurring in the position of the injured party, that it was a high offense to assault a person representing the dignity of a magistrate of the law, read to the defendant an impressive lecture as to his duty in future toward the magistrates of his adopted country, imposing a fine of \$5.00.

In August, 1837, Dr. J. H. Foster settled at Libertyville. He was the first physician who settled in the county.

A large proportion of the early settlers were young men—unmarried. Many married men came and made improvements before bringing their families. This gave rise to that institution so well remembered by the early settler called "bachelor's hall," or, as commonly expressed, "keeping bach." This institution acquired more than ordinary respectability in Lake County; for which credit is due to the example of Joseph DeHart, whose name is before mentioned as an early settler in the north part of the county, who is said to have received frequent calls from delegations of ladies in the neighborhood, to compliment him for his excellent example in domestic affairs.

In June, 1837, the Rev. Samuel Hurlbut settled near Independence Grove. He was of the Methodist denomination, and the first minister of the Gospel who preached and settled in Lake County.

In the Spring of 1837, the county of McHenry was organized pursuant to an act of the General Assembly, approved March 1, 1837, comprising, with other territory, that which is now Lake County.

The first election for county officers of McHenry County was held June 5th, at the house of Hiram Kennicott. Henry B. Steele was elected Sheriff; Michael C. Maguire, Coroner; Seth Washburne, Recorder; and Mathias Mason, Charles H. Bartlett and Solomon Norton, County Commissioners. The whole number of votes cast for the entire county being 138.

At a regular election in August following, Arthur Patterson was elected Probate Justice of the Peace; Lewis G. Schenck, County Treasurer and Assessor; and a Mr. Dennison, Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court. The last named soon resigned, when Joseph Wood was elected to fill the vacancy.

That part of the county east of Fox River became divided into four precincts or election districts, called Abingdon, Indian Creek, Oak and Lake. The first two were on the west, and the last two on the east of the Aux Plaines River.

In June, 1838, Mr. Schenck, as *ex officio* Assessor, proceeded to assess the taxable property of the county. This was the first assessment of property in the county—being solely of personal property, as all the lands yet belonged to the United States Government.

In the Fall of 1838, the county of McHenry being considered quite thickly settled, it was deemed advisable for convenience of the inhabitants, in regard to public affairs, that measures should be taken for a division into two counties. Accordingly, a petition to the Legislature was circulated, praying for such division, in response to which the General Assembly, at its session of 1838-9, passed an act dividing the county of McHenry and creating therefrom the county of Lake, establishing its boundaries as follows: "All that portion of McHenry County east of a range or sectional line, not less than three miles, nor more than four miles east of the present county seat (McHenry Village) of McHenry County, shall constitute a new county, to be called the county of Lake."

About this time, an attempt was also made to create a new county, to be called the county of Michigan, out of a portion of Cook and a part of that portion of McHenry lying on the east of Fox River, so as to bring the county seat at Wheeling, which, if accomplished, would defeat the plan of creating the county of Lake and render more certain the continuance of the county seat of McHenry County at McHenry Village. But the scheme was unsuccessful. Joseph Filkins, of Wheeling, a prominent citizen of that day, was one of the principal movers in this project.

By the act creating the county of Lake, Edward E. Hunter and William Brown, of Cook County, and Col. E. C. Berry, of Fayette County, were appointed Commissioners to locate the seat of justice. The two first named

were appointed at the suggestion of the friends of the measure, and Col. Berry was selected from his thorough acquaintance with the geography of the county, having a short time previous been engaged in surveying the government lands therein, under the direction of the Surveyor General.

The Commissioners, or a majority of them, were required to meet at the house of Henry B. Steele, at Independence Grove (now Libertyville), on the first Monday in May, 1839, or as soon thereafter as might be convenient, and after being duly sworn by some Justice of the Peace, faithfully to perform the duties required of them as such Commissioners, to proceed to locate the seat of justice for the new county, having due regard to the geographical situation, the settlements and convenience of the population at that period, as well as thereafter. As all the lands in the county, at that time, belonged to the government, it was required that a relinquishment should be obtained from the claimants of the lands on which the county seat should be located to a tract not less than twenty acres, for the use and benefit of the county, upon which to erect the county buildings; and it was made the duty of the County Commissioners to obtain a title from the General Government of said lot of land as soon as the same could be accomplished, and they were required to appropriate from the funds of the county so much as would be necessary for that purpose.

The legal voters within the territory of the new county were required to meet at the several places of holding the last general election, under the organization of McHenry County, on the first Monday in August, 1839, for the purpose of choosing county officers. The returns of said election were to be made by the Judges and Clerks thereof, to the County Commissioners' Court of McHenry County, according to the law in other cases, and the Clerk of said Court was required to give certificates of election to the officers elect of the new county.

The new county of Lake was, by this act, attached to the Seventh Judicial Circuit.

About the 1st of June, 1839, two of the Commissioners, Hunter and Brown, appointed to locate the county seat met at Libertyville, and after a brief deliberation on the subject, selected that place as the location, and upon conference with the inhabitants, gave to the new county seat the name of Burlington—being the fourth name applied to the place during that number of years. Libertyville was probably at that time nearer the center of population in the county than any other point. This fact rather induced a temporary acquiescence in the action of the Commissioners in locating the county seat at that place. There was a settled intention, however, on the part of certain influential parties in the vicinity of the lake shore—the most prominent of whom were Elmsley Sunderlin and Nelson Landon—to try, as soon as increase of population and other circumstances would warrant it, and effect a removal of the county seat to Little Fort. This scheme entered secretly into the first elec-

tion of county officers, which occurred on the first Monday in August, 1839. The result of this election was as follows: Henry B. Steele was elected Sheriff; Chas. H. Bartlett, Nelson Landon and Jared Gage, County Commissioners; Mathias Mason, County Treasurer; A. B. Wynkoop, Recorder; Lewis G. Schenck, School Commissioner; John A. Mills, County Surveyor; Arthur Patterson, Probate Justice of the Peace; Starr Titus, Coroner; and Lansing B. Nichols, Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court. These were the first county officers.

The friends of Little Fort secured a portion of the county officers. These were Nelson Landon, Arthur Patterson and Lansing B. Nichols.

Two Justices of the Peace and two Constables were also elected at the same time, in each precinct. The total number of votes cast in the county was 375.

A special term of the County Commissioners' Court was immediately called and convened at the county seat. At this term the county was divided into eight precincts, or election districts—Lake, Oak, Middlesex, Burlington, Mill Creek, Bristol, Fort Hill and Zurich. Afterward, Lake was divided, forming a new precinct called Little Fort; and Oak was divided, forming a new precinct called Le Clair, in honor of Pierre Le Clair, a French half-breed of influence among the Indians, who lived for a time at the Indian village near the mouth of Indian Creek.

The subject of erecting county buildings was soon agitated, but it was urged by Mr. Landon, and finally concurred in by the other Commissioners, that the finances of the county would not justify such an undertaking for some time to come. Whereupon an arrangement was entered into by the County Commissioners, with Burleigh Hunt, of Little Fort, for the erection of a suitable building at Independence Grove, to be rented to the county for a term of years, for county purposes. The building was completed during the Fall of 1839.

The first term of the Circuit Court in Lake County was held in the aforesaid building in April, 1840. Judge John Pierson presided; Alonzo Huntington was present as State's Attorney; A. B. Wynkoop, Clerk, and Henry B. Steele, Sheriff. The lawyers present were Horace Butler, Nathan Allen, W. W. Kellogg, Charles McClure, Grant Goodrich, Justin Butterfield, J. L. Loop, and James M. Strode. The following were the Grand and Petit Jurors at this term: Grand Jurors—Philip Blanchard, Richard D. Hickox, Richard Archer, Rufus Soules, David Wait, Jonathan Rice, Leonard Loomis, John Robinson, Abraham Vandewacker, W. B. Wattles, David Rich, Oliver Booth, Laomi Pearson, Samuel Burlingham, Elmsley Sunderlin, George Thompson, Hiram Clark, Alexander Russel, Zabina Ford, John Olmsby, Lathrop Farnham, Geo. A. Drury, Moses Sutton. Petit Jurors—Elbert Howard, Andrew Luce, Leonard Spaulding, Godfrey Dwelley, Morris Robinson, Daniel Hubbard, Levi Whitney, William Briggs, Charles S. Cary, Joshua Leach, Hiram Butrick.

George Gage, John Murray, Job W. Tripp, Milton Shields, Lewis Beecher, William Ladd, Ransom Steele, Caleb Davidson, Malachi T. White, Hezekiah Bryant, Nathaniel King, Solomon Norton, A. S. Wells.

The first civil case disposed of, being number one on the docket, was that of Samuel Hurlbut *vs.* William Easton. The first criminal case was *The People vs.* John J. Gatewood, indicted for stealing five dollars from Absalom Funk, a drover. About this time there was a State Senator of note in this State, whose name was Gatewood. The prisoner, when arrested, manifested great surprise, and demanded an apology from the officer for imposing on so high a dignitary, announcing that his name was Gatewood—Senator Gatewood. The power of this name, he fancied, would bring the officer to terms; but it failed to do so. When put on trial, he gave the name of Shepherd as his real name. He was convicted and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

At the June term of the County Commissioners' Court, Capt. Morris Robinson was appointed by the Court to take the census of the county, by authority of the State, enumerating the inhabitants resident on the 1st of September of that year. The census was also taken in the same year by Dr. Richard Murphy, by authority of the United States, commencing on the 1st of June, showing a population as enumerated by State authority of 2,905; by United States authority, of 2,634—an increase in three months of 271.

The mission of Capt. Robinson seems, however, to have been mostly that of ascertaining the minds of the people of the county on the subject of removing the county seat from Libertyville to Little Fort, and exhorting them to favor the project. At his instance, petitions to the General Assembly, praying for such removal, were put in circulation in every portion of the county where the question was likely to meet with the least favor, which petitions were numerous signed.

At the August election for county officers for this year, L. B. Nichols was elected to the office of Sheriff; Thomas H. Payne, County Commissioner; Henry B. Steele, Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, and Joseph Wood, Coroner.

In November following, came the great Presidential contest between Harrison and Van Buren. The number of votes polled in the county, at this election, was 548, giving a majority of fourteen votes for Harrison.

The Legislature having convened on the first Monday of December, Capt. Robinson was selected by the friends of Little Fort to attend its session, for the purpose of presenting the petitions for the removal of the county seat, and using his exertions in behalf of the prayer of the petitioners, which resulted in the passage of an act submitting the question of removal to the people of the county on the 5th of April, 1841; at which election there were 744 votes cast, showing a majority of 188 in favor of Little Fort. The county seat was, therefore, on the 13th day of April, formally re-located and permanently established

at Little Fort, on the southeast quarter of Section 21. All the county offices were removed accordingly.

By an act of Congress, the county would be entitled to 160 acres of land by pre-emption, at the place where the county seat should be located; that is to say, the land upon which the county seat of any county should become located, it being government land, the county should have the right by pre-emption to enter 160 acres of the same, at the proper Land Office, by paying \$1.25 per acre. Accordingly, such persons as had any claims upon the southeast quarter of Section 21 very generously released them in favor of the county. About the 20th of April, 1841, the land in question was purchased at the Land Office at Chicago by the County Commissioners, Charles H. Bartlett, Nelson Landon and Thomas H. Payne, for the county of Lake, it being the first transfer of land in fee simple in the county. It was then, by order of the County Commissioners, subdivided into lots and blocks by the County Surveyor, John A. Mills, with the assistance of his deputy, George Gage; after which, a sale of the lots was ordered, sufficient to meet the expenses incurred in perfecting the title to and surveying the land, which sale took place on the 26th day of May, 1841. The terms of the sale were: One-fourth of the amount of the purchase money in advance, and the balance in three equal installments, in six, twelve and eighteen months.

At the time of the removal of the county seat, the county had no money in the treasury wherewith to purchase the land upon which the county had become entitled to a pre-emption. Elmsley Sunderlin, prompted by the interest he felt in the removal of the county seat, was heard to remark on several occasions, that he had just two hundred dollars in gold that the county could have the use of, with which to make the purchase, if desired. This coming to the knowledge of the County Commissioners, they applied to him and obtained the money with which the purchase was made.

The removal of the county seat, as it materially affected local interests, created much feeling among the people of the county, especially in the sections more immediately interested. This feeling grew to bitterness among citizens, and entered into the general politics of the county. The two great political parties of that day were the Whigs and Democrats. But in Lake County the issues between these parties were for a time entirely ignored, and the county seat question became the all-important one at all elections. The two factions were styled "the Grove party," and "the Little Fort party." The former was confined mostly to the inhabitants of the southwestern portion of the county. The policy of the Grove party was to elect such county officers as were in favor of delaying the erection of county buildings at Little Fort, and would lend their influence for removal of the county seat back to Independence Grove.

Among other things, it was claimed, in the interest of Libertyville, that some defect in the law or informality in the proceedings had been discovered

whereby the county seat had not in fact been legally removed. Whereupon the Recorder of Deeds, Mr. A. B. Wynkoop, holding to the same opinion, caused his office to be removed back. This question was put at rest, however, by the passage of an act at the next session of the Legislature declaring the county seat permanently located at Little Fort, on the site selected by the County Commissioners.

The first term of the County Commissioners' Court, held at Little Fort, for general purposes, was a special session in May, 1841. Commissioners Landon and Payne favored the location of the county seat at Little Fort.

At the election in August, following, Mr. Landon, whose term of office then expired, was re-elected. He thereupon called a special term of the Commissioners' Court, at which Henry B. Steele was removed from the office of Clerk of the Court, on the ground of not giving personal attention to the duties of the office, and Arthur Patterson was appointed in his stead. It was subsequently decided, in a suit brought on the question, that Mr. Landon had no authority to call a special term of the Commissioners' Court, in manner as he did; that therefore the term was illegally held, and Mr. Steele was restored to his office.

The first term of the Circuit Court, held at Little Fort, convened on the 20th of October, 1841. There were present Hon. Theo. W. Smith, Judge presiding; Henry Brown, Esq., State's Attorney; L. B. Nichols, Sheriff; and I. R. Gavin, Clerk. Among the lawyers present were Horace Butler, Isaac Hopkinson, Giles Spring, Grant Goodrich, P. Ballingall, J. M. Strode, B. S. Morris, James Turney, C. B. Hosmer and E. A. Rucker.

About the time of adjournment of the court occurred the first instance of burglary committed in the county. The subject of this offense was the store of H. Buell & Son, situated on the Milwaukee road, about a mile south of the Aux Plaines bridge, in the present town of Warren. Nearly the entire stock of goods was taken therefrom. The property was found secreted in the barn of William Kellam, living some two or three miles down the road. Kellam and one Edward Allen were convicted of the offense and sent to the penitentiary.

At the December term of the Commissioners' Court, a contract was entered into with Burleigh Hunt for the building of a county jail, which was completed the ensuing Summer.

In 1842-3 occurred what is known as the "Cold Winter"—the longest and coldest remembered by the oldest inhabitants. During the Winter the county was visited by that great religious excitement known as Millerism.

At the September term, 1843, of the County Commissioners' Court, the Commissioners entered into contract with Benj. P. Cahoon, of Southport, Wisconsin (now Kenosha), for building a court house. The consideration was the unsold lots and blocks in the original town plat of Little Fort, belonging to the county; said Cahoon agreeing to pay the amount of outstanding county

orders on account of county land, and the balance due for county jail—the total amount not to exceed \$950.

The court house was completed in the Fall of 1844, in time for the Fall term of the Circuit Court.

The election for county officers, in August, 1844, was the last of the contest between the two county seat factions.

In 1844, a steam saw-mill was built at Lake Zurich. It was the first steam engine in the county applied to any kind of machinery.

On the 4th of March, 1845, the first number of a newspaper, entitled the *Little Fort Porcupine and Democratic Banner*, was issued at Little Fort, by N. W. Fuller as publisher, and A. B. Wynkoop as editor and proprietor. This was the first newspaper published in the county. It continued about two years, when its publication was suspended.

The *Lake County Herald*, by N. P. & S. M. Dowst, was the second newspaper in the county. Its publication was commenced in the Summer of 1845, and was continued for one year only. It was Whig in its politics.

The *Porcupine* was succeeded in the Spring of 1847 by a paper entitled the *Lake County Visitor*, N. W. Fuller, publisher, H. W. Blodgett, editor. It was neutral in politics, and continued only about six months.

The *Visitor* was succeeded by the *Lake County Chronicle*, the publication of which was commenced about the 1st of October, 1847, by W. H. H. Tobey & Co., publishers, A. B. Tobey, editor.

During September, 1847, a murder was committed in the Goodale neighborhood, then called Fort Hill, which caused great excitement throughout the county. In the morning, after a ball at Goodale's Tavern, on the McHenry road, in what is now the town of Grant, the lifeless body of one Silas Marble was found in the barn-yard, a short distance from the house, in a mangled condition. Several large clubs near by showed that the death had been caused by violence. Coroner Dorsett was notified and a jury summoned, who returned a verdict that the death had been caused by violence, and that there was reason to suspect that Joel B. Sherman, Jacob Sherman and Spencer Miller, living in the neighborhood of Fort Hill, were guilty of the murder. They were, accordingly, on the following morning arrested and confined in jail. They were subsequently brought, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, before Judge Dickey, but were remanded, that the matter might have a further investigation at the next Court, a special term of which was ordered to be held in the fore part of December following, at which they were indicted for murder and put on trial. They were ably defended by J. J. Brown, of Chicago, E. W. Hoyt and H. W. Blodgett, of Waukegan, and John T. Clarke, of Antioch. The prosecution was conducted by Wm. A. Boardman, State's Attorney. After a protracted trial, the accused were acquitted. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was a young man whose occupation had been that of a peddler, traveling on foot with tin trunks, and that in the afternoon of the harvest party he was

in the neighborhood of the Shermans, traveling in the direction of Goodale's. He was accosted by one of them and invited to tarry awhile, when he could ride up with them, as they intended going to the party themselves. He accordingly did so.

He was known to have arrived at Goodale's in company with Miller and Jacob Sherman, whilst they, in company with Joel B. Sherman, were known to have returned without him. Marble was not seen in the house after about 10 o'clock in the evening. There was also a portion of the evening that neither of the accused could give any satisfactory account of their whereabouts. There were also some singular movements shown upon the part of the Shermans during the evening, as well as some statements afterward, on the part of Miller, which had a tendency to fasten suspicion pretty firmly upon them. But there was not sufficient, it seems, to convict them.

This was the first prosecution for murder which occurred in Lake County. The object of the murder is supposed to have been robbery, as the deceased was known to have had with him a small sum of money, which was missing when his body was found.

The subject of more efficient measures for the support of the poor of the county in time became a matter of quite general discussion among the people. The propriety of purchasing a farm in some central portion of the county, for the retreat and support of the poor, was brought before the County Commissioners for consideration. The members of the Board at this time were: Michael C. McGuire, Alva Trowbridge and Charles Hall. At a special term of the County Commissioners' Court in October, 1847, a contract was entered into by the Commissioners in behalf of the county, with Alva Trowbridge, one of their number, for the purchase of his farm at Libertyville, containing about 190 acres, to be held for the retreat and support of the poor, for the sum of \$2,025, including some articles of personal property, payable by installments, with interest on deferred payments.

This plan of support of the poor was found to be more expensive than had been anticipated. The purchase of the poor farm by the Commissioners from a party who was one of their own number became the subject of much criticism throughout the county, followed by a general demand from the people for a sale of the farm. An Act of the Legislature was therefore obtained at its session in 1851, submitting the question of each township supporting its own poor, and authorizing the county to dispose of the *poor farm*, which resulted in favor of township support. Whereupon, an order was made by the Board of Supervisors to dispose of the farm, with the exception of about 40 acres upon which the buildings were situated, which remains the property of the county, and is the present county poor farm.

To say that the conduct of the County Commissioners, in regard to the purchase of the poor farm, became a subject of much criticism, is perhaps stating the case in milder terms than the facts will justify. The conduct of Mr. Trow-



Charles A. Partridge

SENIOR EDITOR
"WAUKEGAN GAZETTE."

bridge was severely condemned, and the motives of Mr. McGuire were openly assailed as inspired by corruption.

In the Spring of 1849, commenced the gold mining excitement in California. Hundreds went from Lake County to try their fortunes in that far-off region; among the first of whom were George Allen Hibbard, Isaiah Marsh, George Ferguson, D. H. Sherman, William and James Steele, and Jacob Miller. Mr. Hibbard was a young man; he left in the fall of 1848, being the first adventurer in that direction from Lake County. He joined Col. Fremont's expedition at St. Louis, and perished in a snow storm in the Rocky Mountains.

In the Spring of 1848, the citizens of Waukegan commenced to agitate the subject of constructing a plank road from that place westward to McHenry. In December following, a company was organized and became incorporated, styled the "Lake and McHenry Plank Road Association," with authority to construct a turnpike or plank causeway from Waukegan to the east line of McHenry County, on the route of the Belvidere road. The first Directors were John Gage, John A. Tyrrell, and Elmsley Sunderlin.

This company proceeded and constructed about 15 miles of plank road on what is now the traveled road from Waukegan to McHenry. There were three toll-gates on the road: one near the present city limits of Waukegan, one at Gage's Corners, and one at Hainesville. The experiment proved a failure, and the road in a few years was abandoned. The tolls received were not sufficient to keep it in repair.

About the 1st of August, 1849, the publication of a newspaper was commenced at Waukegan, styled the *Waukegan Free Democrat*. John Henderson was publisher, and N. W. Fuller, editor. It continued about six months.

At the general election in November, 1849, the question of adopting township organization was submitted to a vote of the people. The vote was as follows: For township organization, 1692; against it, 3.

The election being in favor of township organization, Col. J. Moulton, Michael Dulanty and E. M. Haines were appointed Commissioners to divide the county into towns. A division was made in accordance with the Congressional Townships of the county, except fractional Township 46, Range 9, which was attached to the township on the east.

On the first Tuesday in April following (1850), the first town meeting was held in each township in the county, at which the first town officers were elected and the towns fully organized.

The first meeting of the Board of Supervisors was in special session, at the Court House, in Waukegan, April 22, 1850. The following were the members of the Board for the several towns: Harrison P. Nelson, from the town of Antioch; John Gage, Avon; Harrison L. Putnam, Benton; Philetus Beverly, Cuba; Caleb Cadwell, Deerfield; Stephen Bennett, Ela; Hurlbut Swan, Fremont; Chester Hamilton, Goodale; William Crane, Libertyville; John Reid,

Newport; Michael C. McGuire, Shields; James Moore, Vernon; Peter Mills, Wauconda; H. Whitney, Warren; Jas. B. Gorton, Waukegan.

In October, 1850, Nathan C. Geer commenced the publication of the *Waukegan Gazette*, at Waukegan, which has been continued to the present time, without interruption.

In 1851, a movement was commenced by several leading citizens of the county for the formation of a society for the promotion and encouragement of the interests of agriculture. For this purpose a public meeting was called and held at the Court House in Waukegan, October 15, 1851. John Gage was chosen Chairman, and Nathan C. Geer, Secretary. Whereupon it was resolved to organize a county agricultural society. A constitution was adopted, and the following persons enrolled as members: John Gage, Nathan C. Geer, R. H. French, John Easton, Hurlbut Swan, B. C. Drury, Thos. H. Payne, Wm. Easton, N. Vose, Geo. A. Drury, David Gilmore, H. P. Nelson, I. L. Clarke, D. C. Steele, M. Hoffman, I. R. Webb, S. P. Stratton, L. G. Schenck, Leonard Gage, Jonathan Drury, Moses Esty, N. B. Crocker, O. H. Risley, P. G. Moulton, E. D. Ferry, J. C. Bloom, Joseph Wells, I. H. Smith, Daniel Martin, E. W. Bull, John Robertson, Oran Ott, George Ela, Augustus Granger, Andrew Cook, Dr. J. H. Foster, Philoman Cadwell, J. H. Payne, Elisha Gridley, Levi Stafford, Edwin Cadwell, Samuel L. Wood, Alfred Wood, Sheldon Wood, J. S. Wheeler, T. D. Whitmore, Philip Blanchard, Dr. L. D. Gage, Charles Webb, Charles Haynes, James Whitmore, A. S. Kellogg, James Campbell, A. O. Swan, Asa Pratt, N. P. Dowst, S. M. Dowst, James Moore, J. H. Swan, Lyman Field, Wm. C. Howard, E. M. Haynes, Loyal Cadwell, R. T. White, H. M. Hutchinson, C. C. Parks, Philander Stewart, Melvin C. Hamilton, Chester Hamilton—in all 69 members.

On the same day, the members of the society proceeded and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: John Gage, President; H. P. Nelson, John Easton, Vice Presidents; Nathan C. Geer, Secretary; S. M. Dowst, Treasurer; Hurlbut Swan, Nelson Landon, Thos. H. Payne, Elisha Gridley, Philoman Cadwell, Executive Committee.

The first county fair held under the direction of the society was held in Waukegan, on Wednesday, September 22, 1852. The Treasurer's report shows the receipts and disbursements of the society for the first year to be as follows: Amount received for membership, \$77.50; received for admission fees at the fair, \$75; total receipts, \$152.50. Expenses attending the fair, \$66.59; amount paid for premiums, \$28; other expenses, \$63.50; total expenses, \$158.09. The report of the Treasurer, in 1876, showed the receipts of the society for the year preceding to be \$910; amount paid for premiums, \$586.31. The officers for the present year—1877—are as follows: Edwin Wilson, President; Stebbins Ford, O. P. Putnam, Vice Presidents; S. I. Bradbury, Secretary; E. W. Parkhurst, Treasurer; E. P. Phillips, Wm. Ragan, Albert Kapple, George Gridley, C. B. Easton, Executive Committee.

In 1851, an act was passed to incorporate a company for constructing a railroad from Chicago to the State line in the direction of Milwaukee, by way of Waukegan.

A company was organized under this act in 1852, and commenced the work of building the road, the following summer, known as the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad. It was completed to Milwaukee in 1854, and is now one of the lines of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, passing through the towns of Highland Park, Highwood, Lake Forest and Waukegan. Several other lines of railroad have since been projected through the county, but none have succeeded except a branch of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, passing through the town of Deerfield, and up the Aux Plaines River to the State line; except also a branch of the Chicago & Northwestern, called the Wisconsin Branch, which passes through the town of Cuba diagonally, in the southwestern corner of the county. This latter line of road, at the commencement of its construction, was called the Illinois & Wisconsin Railroad. The name was afterward changed to the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railroad. The company became re-organized under the management of Wm. B. Ogden, one of the principal stockholders, and the name was changed to the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. For some time thereafter it was the main line of that now extensive combination of railroad lines known as the Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

The construction of the line of railroad known as the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, before mentioned, was commenced in 1872, and completed so that trains commenced running in January, 1873. The stations on the line of this road in Lake County are as follows: Deerfield and Lancaster, in the township of Deerfield; Libertyville, in the township of that name; Warrenton and Gurnee, in the township of Warren; Wadsworth and Russell, in the township of Newport.

At all stations where agents are in charge, there are telegraph and express offices, usually operated by the station agents, and a large amount of general business is done.

The passenger business and freight traffic on this line of road, between Chicago and Milwaukee, has grown to quite large proportions, as will appear from the following statistics, taken from the report of the business done at the stations in Lake County named below, for the space of one year:

WADSWORTH STATION.

Receipts for the year ending August 31, 1877:

For Freight	\$1,450 96
For Tickets	1,673 85
For Express.....	425 10
Total.....	<u>\$3,549 91</u>

Forwarded Freight, 2,155,280 lbs.

Charges on Express forwarded, \$1,028.50.

DEERFIELD STATION.

Receipts for the year ending August 31, 1877 :

For Freight received	\$2,444 67
For Freight forwarded.....	225 66
For Tickets.....	1,010 10
Total.....	\$3,680 43

The total weight of freight for 1877 was 2,991,822 pounds.

The total of business for 1876 was \$2,929.28; showing an increase for the year 1877 of \$751.15.

When it is remembered that these are new places—points which had no particular existence before the railroad was built—it must be acknowledged that the showing is excellent, and may be taken as a fair augury of what these stations and others along the line will be in the course of time. They are situated in the midst of as excellent a farming country as there is in the Northwest, and are surrounded by intelligent and enterprising communities.

In regard to the business of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway in Lake County, the following statement, compiled from the best information that can be obtained, shows the passenger business from following stations for fiscal year ending May 31, 1877.

No. Passengers.		Amount.	No. Passengers.		Amount.
Highland Park	21,518	\$ 7,016 27	Ravinia	690	137 05
Lake Forest.....	21,184	7,828 55	Highwood	2,870	680 40
Rockland.....	940	437 31	Glen Flora.....	60	28 55
Waukegan	28,906	17,989 60	Benton	215	92 00
State Line	688	507 28			

The newspapers of Lake County, up to the present time, in addition to those already mentioned, all of which were published in Waukegan, are as follows: The *Freeman's Advocate*, by John Gentzel, which commenced in February, 1854, and continued about a year, when it was sold to S. I. Bradbury and E. S. Ingalls, who had about the same time also purchased the *Lake County Chronicle*. They combined these two papers together under the title of the *Chronicle and Advocate*, which name was afterward changed to the *Independent Democrat*. The publication of this paper was suspended about the beginning of the year 1857.

In 1856, the publication of a paper was commenced, called the *Northwestern Orient*, by J. C. Smith and Ira Porter, as editors, and J. N. Brundage, as publisher. This was succeeded by a paper called the *Excelsior*, by the same parties. This paper, after a time, was discontinued, and in January, 1859, the publication of a paper was commenced by Fuller & Bailey, entitled the *Lake County Citizen*. Mr. Fuller was the same person who was editor of the *Porcupine*, established, as has been stated, in 1845. The publication of this paper was continued for about a year, when it was suspended, and a paper was started by S. I. Bradbury, called the *Lake County Democrat*, which was continued until about the 1st of June, 1861, when it was suspended. Its publication was resumed by Mr. Bradbury, in 1866, under the title of the *Lake County Patriot*, the publication of which is still continued.

TOWNSHIP OF ANTIOCH.

This town is composed of Township 46, north Range 10 east, and that part of Township 46, north Range 9, lying on the west, belonging to Lake County, being four miles in width, making the whole length of the town 10 miles, by 6 in width.

The first permanent claims of Government lands made in this town were made in the month of December, 1836, by D. B. Gage, Thomas Q. Gage and Thomas Warner. The first house built within the limits of the town was built in April, 1837, by D. B. and Thomas Q. Gage, on the north side of the creek, in the present village of Antioch. The second was built by Thomas Warner, near Loon Lake, in the month of June of the same year. These persons had located themselves temporarily at Walker's bridge, on the Des Plaines River, in Cook County. In December, 1836, they followed up the river on an Indian trail, to Mill Creek, from whence they proceeded westward to Loon Lake, where they made a claim and put up a log cabin, from whence, after a few days, they proceeded on their return, by way of the Maquonago trail, which was a trail diverging from the great Milwaukee trail at a point near the mouth of Indian Creek, where formerly had been an Indian village, and running from thence northwesterly to an Indian village in Wisconsin, called Maquonago.

Being late in December, the weather had become severely cold and boisterous. They found the trail much obstructed by fallen trees, and, being unacquainted with the route, their progress was slow, in consequence of which they came near freezing to death, but finally succeeded in reaching the house of Willard Jones, at Jones' Point, about thirteen miles from Loon Lake.

The early settlers of this town were D. B. Gage, Thomas Warner, Thomas Q. Gage, Henry Rector, William Fagher, Robert Stalker, E. F. Ingalls, Loami Piersons, E. S. Ingalls, H. P. Nelson, H. Nichols, Charles O. McClellen, F. F. Munson, Parnell Munson, Leland Cook and Hiram Butrick.

The first town meeting held in this town under township organization was held on the first Tuesday in April, 1850, at the tavern of D. B. Gage, in the village of Antioch. Dr. L. D. Gage was chosen Moderator, and Eli S. Derby, Clerk. The following is a list of the town officers elected at this meeting: Harrison P. Nelson, Supervisor; Eli Gage, Town Clerk; Thomas Webb, Assessor; John H. Elliott, Collector; Chas. Webb and Robert K. Colls, Justices of the Peace; Ira Webb, A. B. Paddock and E. C. Stephens, Commissioners of Highways; Robert Pollock, Overseer of Poor; John H. Elliott and Albert Webb, Constables. The number of votes cast at this town meeting was 145.

The assessed value of property in this town for 1850, including both real and personal, was \$88,904. The amount of tax on the same for all purposes was \$1,744.51.

The total assessed value of property for the year 1877 is \$399,484.

The village of Antioch, in this township, acquired considerable local notor^{Rece}ety from the beginning, from the numerous attempts made to adopt a name. In ^{For F} northern part of the township is a small stream flowing from the lakes on the east, westward into Fox River. Darius and Thomas Gage, as before mentioned, built their houses near this creek, at the crossing of the Maquonago trail, and named it Sequoit Creek. They were attracted here on account of the mill site the stream apparently afforded at this point. A saw-mill was soon after built here by Hiram Butrick (1839). This, with other inducements, drew into the vicinity mechanics of various kinds, the first being Eleazer F. Ingalls, blacksmith. The first store of goods was opened by F. F. Munson. The place finally taking rank as a village, an attempt was made to agree upon a name. It was situated in what was then called Bristol Precinct. It was therefore proposed to call the village by that name, but without effect. Among the first settlers—prominent among whom was Wm. F. Shepard—a large proportion belonged to the sect of Religionists called Christians, or Disciples, otherwise known as Campbellites, who were generally very zealous in church matters. Whereupon the wags of the neighborhood who were not of this church, rather in a spirit of ridicule, suggested various Scripture names for the place. Among them Jericho and Joppa. Finally, during a general assembly of the church at that place, it was agreed to take the suggestion of their mischievous neighbors and adopt a Scripture name, and that it should be Antioch—the place where the Disciples were first called Christians. A general acquiescence followed, and the place became known by that name.

In 1846, a Post Office was established here, called Antioch, and Doctor Leroy D. Gage appointed Postmaster.

When the present town was laid off for township organization, in January, 1850, the inhabitants were called upon by the Commissioners to express their wishes as to the name. At a meeting for that purpose, Antioch and Windsor were proposed. The former received a majority of the votes cast, and the town was so named.

The villages in this township are Antioch and Millburn.

The village of Antioch is not incorporated, and therefore has no fixed boundaries. The population of what is properly considered the village is about two hundred.

Millburn is situated in the southeast part of the township, near the north branch of Mill Creek, on the line between Antioch and Newport, a portion of the village lying in Newport. The country about here was known in early days as the Mill Creek Settlement. The place where Millburn now is was known as Strang's neighborhood. A Post Office was established here in February, 1848, and Robert Strang appointed Postmaster. It was called Millburn, as the Scotch word, it is said, for Mill Creek, Mr. Strang and most of his neighbors—by whom the name was suggested—being of that nationality.

The first school taught in Antioch was by Welcome Jilson, in 1843. It was in a room over the store of F. F. Munson, at Antioch Village.

Antioch, like most other towns of the county, has had its marked characters who are remembered for the part they have borne or places they filled in its early history. Daniel Head, who settled in Antioch and opened a store of goods there about the year 1843, was of this class. He continued to increase his stock from year to year, and soon built up a large and profitable business. He made the place the center of trade for the country around for a distance of ten to fifteen miles. Everybody knew Dan Head, as he was generally called. Everybody traded at his store. Indeed, there was no reason why they should not, for he gave credit to every one who applied, almost without distinction or reference to their pecuniary standing. He sold his goods at a large profit, and generally obtained his pay in the end. The result was he made money, and became rich. He was a man of generous impulses, and never oppressed his debtors. He afterward removed to Kenosha to engage in wider fields of operation, where he still resides as one of the wealthy and substantial men of the place.

John T. Clark was another marked character of this town in early days, but whose name has, at this time, been nearly forgotten. He was a lawyer by profession, and settled in Antioch Village about the year 1844. He first came into notice as a lawyer, in that vicinity, in the trial of a suit before a Justice of the Peace, just over the State line, in Wisconsin, a short time previous to settling in Antioch. At the time of this occurrence, as the story goes, he was working in the harvest field as a common hand, coarsely clad, and a stranger in the neighborhood. On hearing that a contested law-suit was about to take place in the vicinity, he was heard to remark that he was a lawyer himself, stating that he studied law in the office of Judge Flandreau, who was an eminent lawyer of Utica, N. Y. The result was that he became employed by the defendant to attend to the case on his behalf. He managed the suit with so much vigor and earnestness, and assumed such great knowledge of the law, there being no one present able to dispute his assertions, that he gained a decision of the case in favor of his client. Thereupon his fame spread over the country to a great distance around as "a very smart lawyer" just from the East, who had studied law with Judge Flandreau. He was invited by Daniel Head and others to come and settle in Antioch and devote himself to his profession, which he did, it being the only village or center of trade in that part of the country.

On one occasion, Clark was employed to go down and attend a law-suit before Levi Marble, a Justice of the Peace at Fort Hill, where his fame had preceded him. His library consisted of the Statutes of Illinois, Cowen's Treatise, and a copy of Gilman's Digest of the Reports of Indiana and Illinois. These he carried with him tied up in a piece of common white cotton cloth, making a package of convenient size to carry in his hand, by taking hold of

the knot where the ends were tied. In those days, the country being sparsely settled, the roads were not very plainly marked, whereby Clark, when near Squaw Creek, lost his way. The hour for the trial of his cause was approaching and he was in much trouble. He hastened to a house in sight, being that of Elisha Andrews, to enquire the way. He knocked at the door hastily, which was answered by the voice of Mrs. Andrews, "come in." He opened the door hurriedly and in a breathless manner proceeded, "Madam, can you tell me the way to 'Squire Marble's?" Mrs. Andrews, who was an honest-hearted and rather unsophisticated woman, noticing the peculiar package which he carried in his hand, mistook him for a peddler, and without answering his enquiry, responded, "I am so glad to see a peddler coming; I have been out of thread for this two weeks." Without apparently noticing her remark, Clark in an impatient tone repeated his enquiry. But Mrs. Andrews, who had suffered inconvenience so long for want of thread, and not wishing to lose an opportunity of supplying herself, without heeding Clark's enquiry, rejoined, "Have you got any spool thread, number sixty?" Clark saw, much to his chagrin, that the woman's impression as to his calling was fixed, and that he had no way out of it but to frankly inform her of her mistake; says he, "Madam, I am not a peddler; I am a lawyer from Antioch; I am going to Esquire Marble's to attend to a law-suit; I am behind time and want to get there as soon as possible; can you tell me the way?" Mrs. Andrews, after expressing her regret that he was not a peddler, stepped to the door and pointed out the way.

With all his self-assurance in conducting a law-suit, Clark was a man of a sensitive nature. He was sedate and candid in his demeanor and could never enjoy nor indulge in a joke, especially at his own expense. This occurrence—mistaking him for a peddler—becoming generally known, gave him much annoyance, the more so for occurring, as it did, in a neighborhood where his fame had reached as a "smart lawyer."

The first religious meeting in the town was in the summer of 1839, in the newly finished barn of Darius B. Gage, in the village of Antioch, being then the only building in that part of the country of capacity sufficient for a public meeting. It was conducted by two Elders of the Christian Church, named Young and Davenport, from Kentucky. At this meeting, a church organization was formed, consisting of about fifty members.

A Baptist Church was organized in the village about the year 1862, with about twenty-five members, Rev. Mr. Stimpson, Pastor. A house of worship was built during this year.

A house of worship was built by the Christian Church organization, in 1863. This church has now about one hundred members. Elder T. Johnson is the present preacher.

In Antioch Township, aside the village, are now the following churches and church organizations:

The First Congregational Church, of Millburn, organized in September, 1841, by Rev. Flavel Bascom, acting at the time as agent of the American Home Missionary Society.

The following persons constituted the original members: William Abbott, Mark Pitman, Jr., Merrill Pearson, Robert Pollock, George Trotter, Samuel M. Dowst, Alexander Kennedy, Eliza F. B. Abbott, Harriet Pitman, Lydia Pearson, Elizabeth Pollock, Jane Trotter, Mary Thayer, Abigail Berry. Samuel M. Dowst was chosen Deacon and Clerk. Rev. E. G. Howe supplied the congregation as Pastor, a part of the time, for two years from that date. He was succeeded by Rev. Lucius Parker, who supplied the congregation until July, 1844. At that time, Rev. William B. Dodge commenced to supply, and, at the close of a year, received a call to become their pastor, which he accepted on condition that a house of worship should be built before he was installed, which was accordingly done. On the first of June, 1847, the house was dedicated, and Mr. Dodge was installed as Pastor. He continued in that relation until December, 1862, when, at his own request, he was relieved. Rev. Calvin Selden supplied from January, 1863, until May, 1864, when he was succeeded by Rev. H. Bross as Pastor. He has recently been succeeded by Rev. Mr. Bingham, who is the present Pastor.

Under the ministry of their Pastor, Rev. Wm. B. Dodge, the membership of the church was increased from sixteen to seventy-two, and now numbers about one hundred members.

The first church building or house of worship was built in what is now the village of Millburn, in the Township of Antioch, but near the line of Newport; the members residing in the four towns of Antioch, Newport, Warren and Avon. The present house of worship was built in 1866, and opened for public worship on the first Sabbath in 1877. Rev. W. B. Dodge, generally known as "Father Dodge," was one of the landmarks in the history of the Protestant Church in Lake County. He was also active in the Anti-Slavery movement, and noted for his zeal in the Anti-Slavery cause. He died a few years since, at his home in Millburn, respected by all who knew him.

TOWNSHIP OF AVON.

This town, as a Congressional Township, is known as Township 45, north Range 10, east of the 3d P. M. The first claim of Government land made in this town was by a man by the name of Taylor, in the Summer of 1835, on the north side of the lake, since known as Taylor's Lake. He built a log cabin during that year, in the edge of the woods, south of the site of the present school house at Avon Centre, and commenced the work of a more commodious log dwelling. He left in the Fall of that year, and never returned, but continued to hold his claim until 1837, when he sold it to Leonard Gage.

The early settlers of this township were Noer Potter and sons, Churchill Edwards, Delazan E. Haines, Harley H. Hendee, David Hendee, David Rich, Levi Marble, George Thompson, Thomas Renehan, Leonard Gage, Thomas Welsh, A. F. Miltimore, Lawrence Forvor, Freeman Bridge, Nathaniel King and William Gray.

Gray's Lake takes its name from William Gray, who settled at an early day on the south side of the lake. That chain of lakes, sometimes called First, Second, Third and Fourth Lakes, were originally known as Gage's Lakes, from Leonard and George Gage, who were the first settlers in the vicinity, near the present east line of the town.

The first school house in this town was a log building, of hewn logs, and built by contribution of the inhabitants, in the southwest corner of the town, about the year 1841, on the present McHenry road, at the crossing of the north and south road on the quarter section line, which became known as the Marble School House, from Levi Marble, who lived near by immediately on the west. The first school in town was taught in this building. It is believed that a Mrs. Hankins was the first teacher.

The old building has been superseded by the present frame structure, standing on the same site.

The first Post Office in this town was the Fort Hill Post Office. It was originally established in what is now the town of Fremont. About 1840, it was removed to the house of Levi Marble, in the southwest corner of the town, who was appointed Postmaster.

In February, 1846, a Post Office was established at Hainesville, under that name, and Elijah M. Haines appointed Postmaster. In the Spring following, Mr. Haines, the original proprietor of the land, laid out and recorded the town plat of Hainesville.

About the year 1850, a saw-mill was built on Squaw Creek, in the western part of the town, by Nahum White, which was in successful operation for many years.

In deciding upon a name for this township there was a spirited contest. A petition numerously signed by inhabitants of the township was presented to the Commissioners having the matter in charge, asking that the name of the town should be Hainesville. To this a remonstrance was filed by Freeman Bridge, Leonard Gage, George Thompson and Samuel L. Emery, who proposed the name of Eureka, whereupon the matter was referred to the inhabitants of the township for a further expression of their wishes, when, at a meeting held Jan. 21, 1850, at the school house near Leonard Gage's, now Avon Centre, Avon was proposed and agreed to as the name of the town. It was accordingly so named by the Commissioners.

At the session of the Legislature of 1846-7, an act was passed incorporating the village of Hainesville. In the Spring following, it became organized by virtue of said act, as a town corporate, being the first village incorporated in

Lake County. The act of incorporation provided, among other things, that no road should be established within the limits of the town corporate, without the concurrence of the Board of Trustees thereof. There were rival points both on the east and west on the same line of road. The endeavor of those places was to effect a vacation of the road passing through Hainesville, and locate it further south, and thereby destroy the place. The real object of the incorporation of this place was to obtain the power to prevent the design of its enemies from being carried into effect, which succeeded, and the place continued undisturbed. Indeed, the rivals in question in time disappeared.

Hainesville is at the present time a flourishing village of about two hundred inhabitants. It has two stores and various kinds of mechanics found in a country village. The inhabitants have manifested their public spirit by the erection, recently, of a commodious building, having a public hall fitted up for public assemblies and entertainments.

In the northwestern part of this township is a small village called Monaville. It was originally called Barnes' Corners, taking the name of an early settler at that point. There is a Post Office here, called Fox Lake, and it is a point of considerable trade.

Among the incidents in the early history of this township, which may properly be noted here, is one which occurred in the Winter of 1843, known as the cold winter, during what is known as the great Millerite excitement. It had been proclaimed by Mr. Miller that according to the prophecies of the Scriptures, as he had computed the time, the world was to come to an end on a given day in March, 1843. The only building in the country for some distance around suitable for holding public meetings was the school house known as Marble's School House, hereinbefore mentioned. During this excitement, religious meetings were held in this school house almost nightly. During the time of these meetings a hen's egg was taken from a nest, with others, on the premises of Chauncey King, in the neighborhood of the place of the meetings, upon which was this inscription in raised letters of the same composition as the shell: "TIME ENDS 1843." This strange phenomenon was the cause of much excitement and alarm in the neighborhood, and became the subject of quite a discussion at one of the evening meetings, at which it had been produced by Mr. King. Many seemed ready to receive it as one of the "signs of the times," and conceded it was a forerunner of the end of time and the destruction of the world. No one present could account for the manner in which these letters had been caused to appear upon it. At length it was suggested by a person present, who seemed to possess rather more sagacity than the balance of the audience, that in his opinion the inscription was a matter of art and nothing more; that he believed he could himself prepare an egg upon which the letters would appear in the same manner; and on his return home would make the trial, and if he succeeded, he would produce it at the meeting on the following evening.

He accordingly made the experiment as agreed. The words "REPENT AND BE BAPTIZED" were marked with oil upon the shell. The egg was then put into strong vinegar, when, after remaining a time, the surface of the shell was found to be decomposing, but the acid had no effect upon that portion where the oil had been applied, consequently it left the form of the letters perfect—raised out from the shell in such a manner as to give the appearance of being so formed in nature. This, on being presented to the meeting, needed no explanation or comment. The humbug was exploded, to the chagrin of very many who had believed in it.

The exhibition of this egg produced such an effect upon the mind of an old man in the neighborhood that he hastened home to prepare for the event which he declared he was satisfied was near at hand. He had been for some time in difficulty with several of his neighbors, all of whom he summoned to his house and confessed his wrong to them, adding that his life had been one of transgression—which no one could dispute—adding that he desired to make suitable amends as far as he could during the short period that he would be allowed to remain on earth. He asked them to state terms of adjustment, to which he would accede. Settlements were effected except in one instance, which was postponed to a day fixed for the presence and concurrence of an absent party. But before that day arrived, eggs with like prophetic inscriptions became common in the neighborhood, whereby it was disclosed that the letters were produced by artificial means, as before stated. At the appointed time, however, the aggrieved party appeared according to understanding. As soon as they entered the house, the old man sprang toward them, and with much earnestness, shaking his fist in that direction, said: "That egg business is all a consummate humbug, and I'll have nothing to do with you or your settlement; get out of my house or I'll sue you for trespass."

Levi Marble was the first Justice of the Peace who served in what is now the town of Avon. He was first elected in 1839, and continued in office by re-election without interruption for about thirty years.

George Thompson, who was his near neighbor, where he still resides, was the advocate for suitors in Justice Marble's court from the time of his first election while he continued in office, and still continues as the local practitioner at the bar in that vicinity.

The first town meeting in this town was convened at the hotel in the village of Hainesville, on the first Tuesday in April, 1850. Nahum White was chosen Moderator, and Leonard Gage, Clerk, at which the following persons were elected town officers: John Gage, Supervisor; Orville Slusser, Town Clerk; James Kapple, Overseer of Poor; Caleb Arnold, Leonard Gage and Robert Carroll, Commissioners of Highways; Levi Marble and W. B. Dodge, Justices of the Peace; John Salisbury, Collector; John Salisbury and Robert D. Gordon, Constables; Freeman Bridge, Assessor. The number of votes cast at this town meeting was 128.

The assessed value of property in this town for 1850, including both real and personal, was \$80,266.00. The amount of tax on the same was \$1,037.23.

The total assessed value of real and personal property of the town for the year 1877 is \$304,934.

The first minister of the Gospel who settled in this township was Rev. James Kapple, a Congregationalist, who came in the Summer of 1842, and settled on what was afterward the McHenry road, on the east of George Thompson's. There was no congregation or society of that denomination in the town, but he preached in the school houses in different parts of the town, whenever and wherever an audience would come together. He usually preached at the Marble School House and at Hainesville. He was liberal as to his religious views, and everybody went to hear him preach out of personal respect.

A church of the Disciples of Christ, otherwise called Campbellites, was organized in this town, at Marble School House, January 12, 1850; J. L. Correll and A. R. Knox were elected Elders, J. L. Correll being designated as preacher. There were fifteen persons who united with the church at their organization, as follows: J. L. Correll and Mary J., his wife; A. R. Knox and Augusta J., his wife; Chester Hamilton and wife, Dayton Gilbert and wife, Wm. Dalzell and wife, Nahum White and wife, Abner Marble and wife, James Wickham and wife, Samuel Waldo and Otis Marble. In December, 1853, the church numbered forty-one members, many of whom have since died. In the next three years there were forty-three added to the church, and the number added continued to increase from year to year thereafter.

In 1866, a church edifice or house of worship was built at the four corners of the roads north of Squaw Creek, near Nahum White's. It is thirty-two by fifty feet, with gallery, and will seat about four hundred persons; it cost about \$3,000. The present preacher is Elder Joseph Owen. The church at this time is said to be in a prosperous condition. They have meetings once in two weeks, and good congregations. Elder Owen is doing much by example, as well as by preaching.

In 1850, the Methodists met at the school house at Gray's Lake, under the direction of Rev. Francis Reed, and formed a class of fourteen members. They have continued to increase in numbers, and have held service from year to year at the various school houses in the town until 1876, when a fine house of worship was built on the Antioch road, near Lozell Munger's.

The following are the names of the first members of the class formed as aforesaid: Rebecca Vandemark, Nancy Whitney, D. C. Lewis, Abigail Lewis, Laura A. Lewis, S. E. Vandemark, Henry Vandemark, Mary Vandemark, Lorenzo Adams, Chloe Adams, Lydia Lindsey, Minerva Dimmick, O. H. Crawford, Lucinda Crawford.

TOWNSHIP OF BENTON.

This, as a Congressional township, is Fractional Township 46, north Range 12 east, and is the northeast township in the county.

The early settlers of this township were Nelson Landon, Jeremiah Stowell, Hanson Minsky, Henry I. Paddock, Philo Paddock, Jeremiah Porter, John R. Nichols, Chester Butterfield, Samuel P. Ransom, Rev. Salmon Stebbins, Edward Putnam, Sr., and Oren Jerome. Nelson Landon was the first settler and built the first house in what is now the town of Benton. He came in the Fall of 1835, and built a habitation on the ridge about a mile south of the State line, on land which he still owns. Mrs. Landon was the first white woman that came into the town as an inhabitant.

As an instance showing the price of provisions at that day, Mr. Landon states that during the Winter of 1835-6, he paid the following prices: For flour, \$35 per barrel; for pork, \$25 per barrel; for butter, 50 cents per pound; for potatoes, \$3.50 per bushel; and for other articles of provisions, in proportion.

The name of Benton was given to this town in honor of Thomas H. Benton, at that day one of the leading statesmen of the Union. No formal expression of the inhabitants, as to the name of the town, was called for by the Commissioners having the matter of laying off and naming the towns in charge. Col. Moulton, one of the Commissioners who resided in the town, suggested the name of Benton, and stated that it would be satisfactory to the inhabitants, and it was adopted by the Commissioners as the name of the town.

The town of Benton is a district of country not very prolific in historical events. It is strictly a rural town. It has no village in it, nor collection of houses that may be called such; nor has it a store, tavern, grocery or public building of any kind within its limits, save its churches and school houses. Some thirty years ago, there was a tavern in the western part of the town, kept by Ezra Newell, at the forks of the Milwaukee road, about two miles north of the town line. Probably but few persons now living remember this fact.

In the progress of its history, this town has had its noted and prominent characters, some of whom demand here a passing notice. Nelson Landon, who has been mentioned as the first settler in the town, who became one of the wealthiest men in the county, was for several years prominent as a County Commissioner, and as a leading spirit in the removal of the county seat to Little Fort. To him the credit of success in this movement is largely due.

Capt. Morris Robinson, who has been mentioned as prominent in the removal of the county seat, was in early days an inhabitant of this town. He was a marked man, and a person of much native capacity. In point of intellect, he was a sort of "rough diamond," but without much moral culture. He was a sailor by profession. In 1835, he was Captain of a schooner called the "Hiram,"

which that year brought lumber and other freight to Kenosha, Wis., then called Pike Creek. About the same time, or perhaps the next year, he landed lumber at a place called Boughton's Landing, near the State line, some six or eight miles south of Pike Creek. He was put forward by Elmsley Sunderlin and other leaders in the county seat question to work up public sentiment in favor of Little Fort, and to devise plans of operation to effect the removal to that place. He proved equal to the emergency, and sustained his reputation as a man of sagacity and ability. He claimed, however, in after years, that his labors were never rewarded, and died disheartened—cursing those whom he alleged had been faithless to their engagements.

Henry I. Paddock, who is mentioned as one of the early settlers in this town, was noted for his eccentricities. He never filled any public position, but was generally out on public occasions, and attracted attention for his oddity and native wit. He was a man without education; of a genial and humorous nature; a kind-hearted neighbor, and a true friend. He was noted as a horse-trader, in which he excelled from his excellent judgment in horses. His wife, whose name was Rachel, was a woman of strong mind and considerable ambition. In some respects, she was perhaps his superior. In most matters of business, he submitted to her opinions. Whenever she interposed, so much so that it became a matter of general remark in the neighborhood; this, instead of being a source of humiliation, he seemed rather to enjoy; at least he accepted the situation. In his intercourse with others, his manner was jovial and humorous, and whatever the occasion, in referring to himself, or in advancing an opinion, he would style himself "Rachel," or give it as the opinion of Rachel.

The first town meeting in this town was held on the first Tuesday in April, 1850, at the school house near B. T. Cook's. Chester Butterfield was chosen Moderator, and A. Q. D. Leach, Clerk. The first town officers elected were as follows: For Supervisor, H. L. Putnam; Town Clerk, A. Q. D. Leach; Assessor, Calvin Truesdell; Collector, C. Burrington; Commissioners of Highways, J. M. Moore, J. W. Bacon, C. Butler; Overseer of the Poor, Chester Butterfield; Justices of the Peace, E. H. Ellis and L. W. Bull; Constables, A. G. Buell and P. H. Paddock. The number of votes cast at this town meeting was 86.

The total assessed valuation of property in this town, for the year 1850, including both real and personal, was \$81,711. The amount of tax computed on the same was \$1,234.10. The total assessed valuation of property in the town for the year 1877 was \$251,800.

The first school taught in this town was at the house of Rev. Salmon Stebbins, on the Milwaukee road, a short distance north of Newell's tavern, before mentioned, in the year 1840, by Miss Emily Stebbins. The expense was borne by the patrons of the school, as was the case with all other schools in the county in early days.

The first post office in this town was called Otsego. It was originally established at what is known as the New York House, then a public house kept by Jeremiah Porter, in what is now the township of Waukegan. Mr. Porter was from Otsego County in the State of New York, and when this post office was established, he, having the privilege of giving its name, gave it the name of Otsego in remembrance of the county from which he had emigrated. The office was afterward removed into the town of Benton. This was the only post office in the county east of the Aux Plaines River, until that established at Little Fort in 1841. It was on the stage road from Chicago to Milwaukee as then traveled. In May, 1851, a post office was established on the Sand Ridge road, in the east part of the town, called Wellington, and Peter Lown appointed Postmaster. This road had then become the stage route from Chicago to Milwaukee. After the county seat was located at Little Fort, the route of this stage line, which had formerly run by way of the New York House and thence by way of South Port (now Kenosha), was changed to run by Little Fort, to supply the mail at that place.

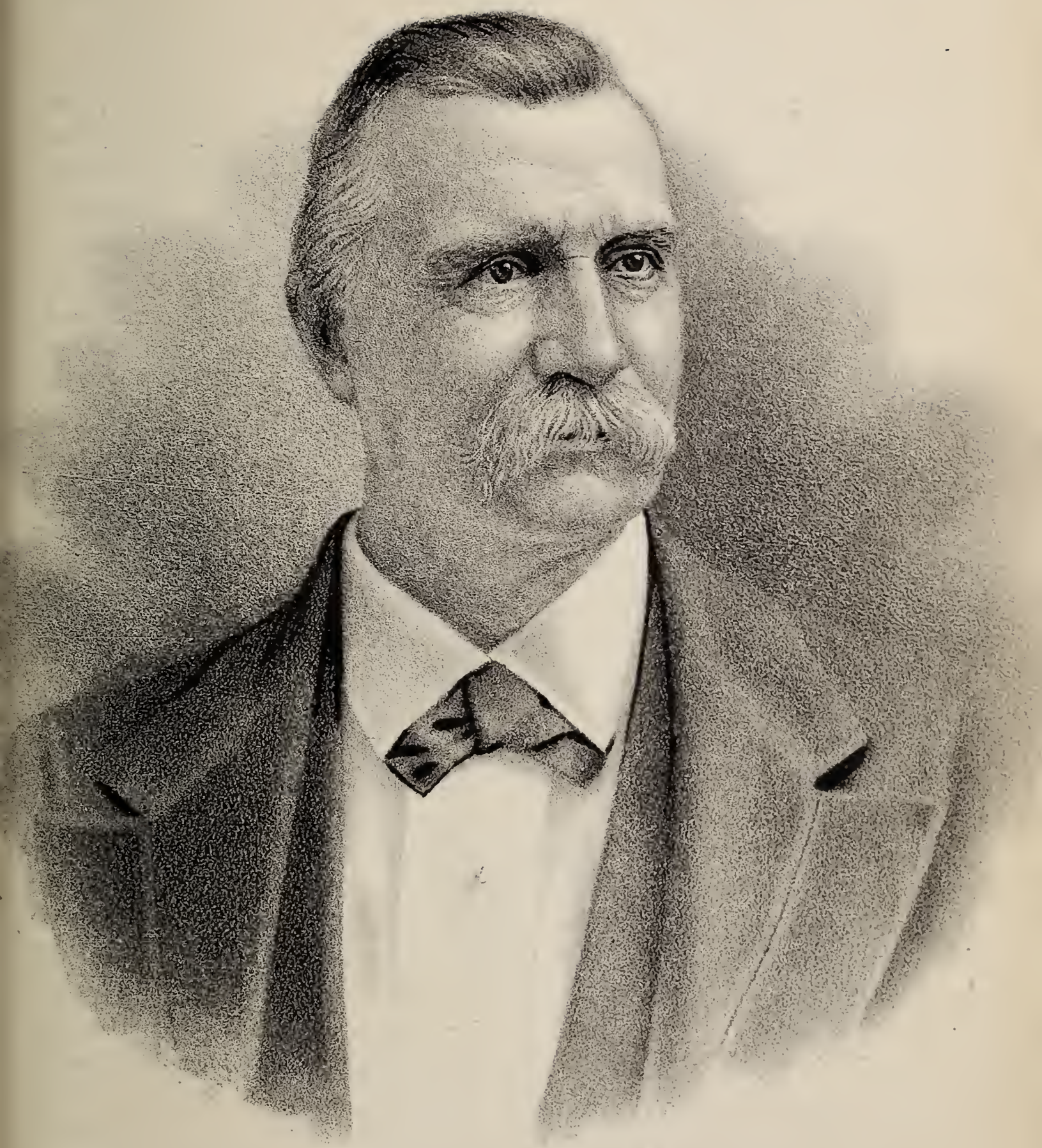
The Otsego and Wellington post offices were discontinued several years since. A post office has lately been established on the railroad at the State line station called Spring Bluff, being now the only post office in town.

The first school house built in the town was a log building, on or near the site of what was afterward known as Howe's School House. It was built, as were all the school houses in the county in early days, by contribution of the inhabitants. It was erected about the year 1841.

Rev. Salmon Stebbins was the first minister of the Gospel who settled and preached in this town. He was of the Methodist denomination, and came in 1837. He was a marked man, and a preacher of great power. He was one of the pioneer ministers in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Northern Illinois, traveling and extending his labors over a large district of country. In those days church edifices were rare; the religious meetings were generally held in school houses, indeed, every school house was occupied as a house of worship. School houses, even, for many years were few and far between, all being built by private subscription. It was the custom of Elder Stebbins, in traveling over the country from point to point, whenever he came to a school house to stop in the neighborhood and invite the inhabitants to assemble and listen to a discourse. Preaching being rare, and the Elder being a man of impressive manner, he scarcely ever failed to obtain an audience. The Elder is still living, at an advanced age, in the enjoyment of health, at a place called Pikeville, in the southern part of Kenosha County, Wis., near the State line.

The first religious organization in this town was the formation of a class by members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at the house of Rev. Samuel Stebbins, in the year 1838, under his direction.

In 1842, the membership had increased to about one hundred, out of which, about the beginning of the year 1843, three classes were formed. This divi-



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sion of the class was agreed to and arranged at a meeting at the school house heretofore mentioned, being the usual place of holding their meetings. The classes thus formed were located for public worship as follows: One at North Prairie, one at the school house on the Sand Ridge, called Dickertown, while the third remained at their usual place of holding meetings.

During the Millerite excitement in the Winter of 1842-3, the school house before mentioned was constantly occupied for religious meetings. It was the center of this great excitement in Lake County. The audience increased to that extent that it was found necessary to enlarge the building for the accommodation of the increased number of attendants.

A Baptist Church was afterward organized, and held meetings in this building. In 1849, the congregation built a house of worship in the vicinity, being the first church edifice built in the town.

In 1868, the Methodists built a house of worship on the Sand Ridge at Dickertown, and another at North Prairie in 1870.

TOWNSHIP OF CUBA.

This town lies in the southwest corner of the county, and is bounded on the north by Wauconda, on the east by Ela, on the south by Cook County, and on the west by McHenry County. It is one of those fractional townships upon the west line of the county, being one only four miles in width, and six miles in length. It is watered by Fox River and Flint Creek, and several small rivulets, besides one or two small ponds. Flint Creek takes its name from Amos Flint, one of the early settlers of this township, who settled upon the banks of this stream.

As a Congressional Township, it is numbered Township 43, North Range 4 East. The early settlers of this town were Olcott A. White, Joshua A. Harn-don, John Aylesworth, V. H. Freeman, Amos Flint, L. H. Bute, Robert Conmee, Robert Bennet, Jared Comstock and Freeman Martin. Amos Flint was the first settler, and built the first house in what is now the town of Cuba, in the latter part of the year 1834, as is said. It was on Section 10, on Flint Creek, which takes its name from him, as before stated, near where the stream empties into Fox River. The route of travel for the army and those connected with the military and Indian service, from Chicago to Fort Winnebago in Wisconsin, in early days, about 1831, passed through or near the southwest portion of this town, crossing Fox River above what is now Algonquin, and near what was afterward Denney's Ferry.

Mrs. J. H. Kinzie, in her book entitled *Wau-bun, or the Early Day in the Northwest*, gives an interesting account of a trip over this route, from Chicago to Fort Winnebago, with her husband and members of their family and guides, in the Summer of 1831. Mr. Kinzie was at this time the Government Agent

of the Winnebago Indians, and was going to Fort Winnebago in discharge of his duties. In describing the journey, after crossing the Aux Plaines, she says :

“One afternoon’s ride was over a prairie stretching away to the northeast. No living creature was to be seen upon its broad expanse, but flying and circling over our heads were innumerable flocks of curlews.

“The accelerated pace of our horses as we approached a beautiful wooded knoll warned us that this was to be our place of repose for the night. These animals seem to know by instinct a favorable encamping ground, and this was one of the most lovely imaginable.

“The ground around was carpeted with flowers ; we could not bear to have them crushed by the felling of a tree and the pitching of our tents among them. The birds sent forth their sweetest notes in the warm, lingering sunshine ; and the opening buds of the young hickory and sassafras filled the air with perfume.

“Nothing could be more perfect than our enjoyment of this sylvan and beautiful retreat (afterward known as Dunkley’s Grove), after our ride in the glowing sun. The children were in ecstasies. They delighted to find ways of making themselves useful—to pile up the saddles, to break boughs for the fire, to fill the little kettles with water for Petaille and Lecuyer, the Frenchmen, who were preparing our supper.”

In reference to pursuing their journey the next morning, Mrs. Kinzie continues :

“It was the work of a very short half hour to strike and pack the tent, stow away the mats and kettles, saddle the horses and mount for our journey.

“Lieut. Foster had left us early in the morning, feeling it necessary to rejoin his command ; and, now having seen us ready to set off, with a serene sky above us, and all things ‘right and tight’ for the journey, our friend, the Sag-an-nash (‘Englishman,’ Billy Caldwell, a Pottawattomie Chief), took leave of us, and retraced his steps toward Chicago.

“We pursued our way through a lovely country of alternate glade and forest, until we reached the Fox River. The current ran clear and rippling along, and as we descended the steep bank to the water, the question, so natural to a traveler in an unknown region, presented itself : ‘Is it fordable ?’

“Petaille, to whom the ground was familiar, had not yet made his appearance. Lecuyer was quite ignorant upon the subject. The troops had evidently preceded us by this trail sure ; but they were on horseback. The difficulty was, could we get the carriage through ? It must be remembered that the doubt was not about the depth of the water, but about the hardness of the bottom of the stream.

“It was agreed that two or three of the equestrians should make the first trial. My mother, Lecuyer and myself advanced cautiously across to the opposite bank, each choosing a different point for leaving the water, in order to find the firmest spot. The bottom was hard and firm until we came near the shore, then it yielded a little. With one step, however, we were each on dry ground.

“ ‘Est-il bien ?’ called my husband, who was driving.

“ ‘Oui, Monsieur.’

“ ‘Yes, John, come just here ; it is perfectly good !’

“ ‘No, no—go a little further down. See the white gravel just there—it will be firmer still there !’

“ Such were the contradictory directions given. He chose the latter, and when it wanted but one step more to the bank down sunk both horses, until little more than their backs were visible.

“ The white gravel proved to be a bed of treacherous yellow clay, which, gleaming through the water, had caused so unfortunate a deception.”

“ Here was a predicament ! A few hours before, we had thought ourselves uncomfortable enough, because some of our horses were missing. Now, a greater evil had befallen us. The wagon was in the river, the harness cut to pieces, and what was worse, carried off in the most independent manner by Tom and his companion ; the pole was twisted to pieces, and there was not so much as a stick on that side of the river with which to replace it.

“ At this moment, a whoop from the opposite bank, echoed by two or three hearty ones from our party, announced the reappearance of Petaille Grignon. He dismounted, and took charge of the horses, who were resting themselves after their fatigues under a shady tree, and by this time Lecuyer had crossed the river and now joined him in bringing back the delinquents.

“ The first thing was to cut a new pole for the wagon ; and for this, master and men must recross the river and choose an *iron tire* out of the forest.”

Mrs. Kinzie, after relating the manner of repairing the wagon and harness, adds :

“ So great had been the delay occasioned by all those untoward circumstances, that our afternoon’s ride was but a short one, bringing us no further than the shores of a beautiful sheet of water, now known as Crystal Lake. Its clear surface was covered with loons and *poules d’eau*, a species of rail, with which at certain seasons, this region abounds.”

The points mentioned, and circumstances detailed in this narrative, tend to show that the route between Chicago and Fort Winnebago, at that day, must have passed over, or at least near the southwestern part of what is now the town of Cuba. This conclusion is reached from the fact that the point of crossing Fox River would, as a natural consequence, be in or somewhere near the line between Dunkley’s Grove and Crystal Lake. The circumstance mentioned of the west bank of the river being clear of timber, while the east bank was wooded—the party having to return to the east side to obtain a suitable stick for a wagon pole—shows that the place of crossing the river must have been at a point above the present site of the village of Algonquin. Indicating the route traveled to be as before mentioned, the point of crossing the river may be further identified from the steep bank on the east side mentioned in the narrative.

The original name given to this town by the Commissioners having in charge the matter of dividing the county into towns was Troy; but on report to the State Auditor, it being found that there was another town in the State of that name—the law not allowing two towns in the State of the same name—the Board of Supervisors of the county were requested to give the town some other name. At their meeting, in 1851, the Board gave to the town the name of Cuba.

This was about the time of an insurrection in the Island of Cuba which attracted much attention in the United States, partly from the fact that many prominent persons engaged in it proved to be citizens of this country, which contributed to inspire quite general sympathy here in favor of the insurgents. The name of Cuba was upon everybody's lips. This suggested the name of this town.

About the year 1844, a log building was erected near Thos. W. White's place, on Section 26, to be occupied both for a public school and for religious worship. The first school taught in this building was at the time of its completion, by Edward Wheedon. This is said to have been the first school taught in the town.

About the year 1844, a Post Office was established in this town, on Section 10, called Flint Creek, which was discontinued some time since. There is now no Post Office in the town.

In early days there was a saw-mill in this town, on Flint Creek, near where it empties into Fox River, known as Freeman's mill. It was abandoned many years ago. A branch of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway passes through the southwestern portion of this town, formerly known as the Chicago & Fond du Lac Railroad. It was completed through the town about the year 1854, and a station established at the point where this railroad crosses the line between Cook and Lake Counties—partly in the town of Cuba in Lake County, and Barrington, Cook County, called Barrington Station. Soon after, a town plat was cut out at this station, in the town of Cuba, by Willard Stevens. Another plat was laid out adjoining this, on the south side of the county line in Cook County, so that the village of Barrington lies in both counties. The village of Barrington became organized as a corporation in 1864. The first Trustees were Homer Wilmarth, N. R. Burlingham, Wm. Howorth, John Sennott and G. Hermandinger.

The present Trustees are Daniel Holmes, G. Hermandinger, Fred. Foy, Horace H. Church, Oscar Lawrence and James Jamison.

The Post Office at this place is over the line in Cook County. The name of the Post Office is Barrington Station.

The first town meeting in this town was held on the first Tuesday in April, 1850, at the house of Noble R. Hayes. John J. Bullock was chosen Moderator and Noble R. Hayes, Clerk. The first set of town officers was as follows: Supervisor, Philetus Beverly; Town Clerk, Noble R. Hayes; Assessor, Jacob

McGilvra; Collector, Rob. Conmee; Overseer of the Poor, Francis Kelsey; Commissioners of Highways, James Jones, Lewis H. Bute, Harvey Lambert; Constables, Chester Bennett and Wallace Bennett, Justices of the Peace, Innis Hollister and Robert Bennett.

The total valuation of property in this town for 1850, including both real and personal was \$44,750.00. The amount of tax computed thereon was \$672.73.

The total valuation of property for the year 1877, is \$290,309.

Among the early settlers of this town surviving, and still a resident, is Lewis H. Bute. He is an attorney at law and resides in the village of Barrington. He was elected Supervisor of the town in 1852, and has been re-elected from time to time on many occasions since. He has been Chairman of the Board of Supervisors and holds the office of Supervisor of the town at the present time.

About the year 1844, a class of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at the house of O. A. White, then being on Section 23, under the direction of Rev. Nathan Jewett. During the same Fall, as has been before stated, the members of the class moved in the matter of building a house for public worship, and arranged for combining a house for school purposes as well as religious worship.

In the Fall of 1858, a church was built at the village of Barrington.

In the Summer of 1873, this building was sold to a Catholic organization.

TOWNSHIP OF DEERFIELD.

Deerfield is a fractional Congressional Township, and lies in the southeast corner of the county, and is bounded on the north by Shields, on the east by Lake Michigan, on the south by Cook County, and on the west by Vernon.

As a Congressional Township this is known as Township 43, north Range 12 east.

The name of Deerfield was given to this town by the Commissioners having the matter in charge, in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants as expressed at a public meeting called for that purpose at the house of Michael Mehan, when a formal election was held to decide upon a name. Philemon Caldwell and Michael Yore were chosen Judges, and Edwin Caldwell, Clerk. There were seventeen votes for Deerfield, and thirteen for Erin. The former name was therefore declared to be the choice of the inhabitants of the town. The result being laid before the Commissioners, the name of Deerfield was adopted as the name of the town.

The early settlers of this town were Jacob Caldwell and his sons, Madison O., Philemon, Caleb, Hiram and Edwin; Horace Lamb, John Mathews, Jesse Wilmot, Lyman Wilmot, Benj. Marks, Robert Dygert, John Cochran, Michael Mehan, Magnus Tait, Anthony Sullivan, John King and Francis McGovern.

Jacob Caldwell and sons came west from Norfolk, N. Y., in 1835, and settled in this town at what is now Deerfield Corners, in the Spring of 1836. It has been claimed that this family were the first settlers in what is now the town of Deerfield. But by some this is disputed, claiming that Horace Lamb was the first settler, and built the first house in the town, on the land now occupied by Phillip Vedder and his son Almon, and that the house was built before 1835. When we take into account the fact that the Indians remained in possession of the lands lying in Lake County by stipulation with the Government until 1836, and that occupation by settlers was not permitted before that time, except by consent of the Indians, we cannot expect to find settlers attempting to occupy the lands much before that year. It is well understood that Capt. Daniel Wright was the only settler in what is now Lake County in 1834, except, perhaps, Amos Flint, who is claimed to have settled on Fox River the latter part of this year. There are those now living who remember of hearing Capt. Wright say that he was allowed to remain in the country as a special favor of the Indians from the regard they had for him; that no other person was alike favored. In 1835, the time in which the Indians were to leave the country being near at hand, which they seemed more to realize, they became more indifferent as to the encroachment of the whites, whereby during this year some progress was made by settlers, as has been already related in the commencement of this history. It is possible that settlers may have entered the town of Deerfield in 1835, but it is certainly not probable that any came before that time.

The first school in what is now the town of Deerfield is said to have been taught by Rosilla Caldwell, at the residence of Philemon Caldwell, in 1848. The names of the scholars attending are now forgotten, except that of Mrs. Walter H. Millen, who is still a resident of the town.

The first school house in town was built on land now occupied by Walter H. Millen, on the road near the county line on Section 33. It was afterward removed from time to time from one place to another, and occupied for various purposes. It is still in existence, attached to the house of Mr. Duffy, at Deerfield Corners, and forms a part of his premises.

Mrs. Walter H. Millen, before referred to, was a daughter of John K. Clark, who lived just over the line, in Cook County, from the time of the first settlement of the country. He was better known as Indian Clark. His life was an eventful one in the pioneer history of the Northwest; a brief reference to which would seem to be proper in this connection—at least, it may not be considered out of place. Mr. Clark was a man of a quiet nature, and never intruded himself upon the attention of others. This accounts, in some degree, for the fact that his name has been so little mentioned in the early history of the country. He was born near Fort Wayne, Indiana, in June, 1792. His mother was from Virginia, on the head waters of the Kanawha River. She was taken prisoner, when she was eight years old, by the Shawnee Indians,

together with two other sisters, who were two or three years older. His grandfather was at the time out hunting horses, when the Indians came to the house and killed his grandmother and took these little girls prisoners. His mother was taken to Piqua, Ohio, and adopted into the family of a brother of Tecumseh. When she grew up, she married Alexander Clark, an Indian trader from Malden, Canada. He afterward established a post at Fort Wayne, where John K. was born. He was a twin. His twin brother's name was Andrew, who was an aid to Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and fell with him in that conflict.

His father afterward died, and after Wayne's treaty his mother returned with him to Virginia.

His mother's sister married John Kinzie, Sr., as his first wife.

After John K. grew up, he came to Detroit, and in the Fall of 1816 he came from that place with his aunt, Mrs. Kinzie, to Chicago, as a guide, knowing something of the country, and having a perfect knowledge of the Indian character and the languages spoken in that part of the country. He remained at Chicago for some time and joined with James Kinzie in trading with the Indians.

In 1818, he went to Milwaukee, and there engaged in trading with the Indians for two years. He then went back to Virginia and brought his mother to Chicago. He cut the first wagon track from Fort Wayne to Chicago.

He was in Maj. Bailey's battalion, in Fort Dearborn, at Chicago, in the Blackhawk war, in 1832, and subsequently went as an express from Gen. Scott to Gen. Atkinson at the Four Lakes, in Wisconsin.

He possessed a thorough knowledge of the geography of the country in the Northwest, which he acquired by actual observation long before its settlement by the whites. He died, a few years since, at his home in Northfield, Cook County, much respected by all who knew him.

The first town meeting in this town was held at the Green Bay House, a tavern situated upon the old military road, a short distance south of Port Clinton, on the first Tuesday in April, 1850. Lyman Wilmot was chosen Moderator, and Edwin Caldwell, Clerk. The following were chosen the first officers: Supervisor, Caleb Caldwell; Town Clerk, F. A. Goodbody; Assessor, John Millen; Collector, James Duffy; Overseer of the Poor, Philemon Caldwell; Commissioners of Highways, Benjamin Raudenbusch, Michael Mehan and Francis McGovern; Justice of the Peace, John Denker; Constable, H. J. Kollar. The number of votes cast for town officers at this meeting was 71.

The total assessed value of property in this town for 1850, including both real and personal, was \$56,740. The amount of tax computed on the same for collection was \$753.40. The total assessed value of property for the year 1877 was \$596,621.

The villages and incorporated towns in this township are as follows:

Deerfield Corners, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; Revinia, Highland Park and Highwood, on the Milwaukee line of the Northwestern

Railway. At an early day, something over thirty years ago, a town plat was laid out on the lake, east of what is now Highwood, called St. John's. Some progress was made in building here, with the prospect of making it quite a place; but the title to the land becoming involved in litigation, its further progress became impeded, and the enterprise was finally abandoned, and the town plat became vacated. About the year 1850, Jacob C. Bloom, William Steele and others laid out a town plat on the lake, immediately on the south of St. John's, called Port Clinton. A post office was established here in April, 1850. A steam saw-mill was erected, followed by the erection of dwelling houses and other buildings for various purposes. A plank road was projected from this place to Half Day, and considerable progress was made in grading it, but about this time it was discovered that plank roads were a failure, when the enterprise was abandoned.

After the construction of the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad, a station was established at Highland Park and a town plat was laid out and the work of building up a town at this point commenced. This was done by a company organized and known as the Port Clinton Land Company. Among the stockholders of this company were some of the most substantial men of the country at that day, mostly residents of Chicago. They were Francis C. Sherman, Dr. C. V. Dyer, M. D. Ogden, Elisha S. Wadsworth, Ezra L. Sherman, Walter S. Gurnee and Hiram A. Tucker.

Mr. Gurnee, after a time, purchased all the stock of the company and became the owner of all its property.

The original town plat of this town was laid out in 1855.

At the session of the General Assembly in 1867, a special charter was granted to the Highland Park Building Company, and a corporation under that style was duly organized. To this company Mr. Gurnee sold the entire property of the Port Clinton Land Company. The principal stockholders of the Highland Park Building Company were mostly citizens of Chicago and were as follows: James E. Tyler, Judge Henry Booth, Jesse O. Norton, Rev. W. W. Evarts, R. E. Goodell, H. B. Hurd, Frank P. Hawkins, C. R. Field, John H. Wrenn, W. H. Lunt and Rev. G. L. Wrenn. The first President of the company was W. H. Lunt, and C. R. Field was the first Secretary and Treasurer. Frank P. Hawkins was appointed General Agent and Manager. The capital stock of the company is \$500,000.

The property of the Highland Park Building Company, acquired from the source before mentioned, and which originally included that upon which the city of Highland Park is situated, is a tract of land of great natural beauty and adaptability to the purposes for which it was purchased—the building of a suburban town. It was bought at what was considered at that time a very low figure, the suburban idea at that day not having been at all developed in Chicago. Highland Park was among the pioneers in this new, popular movement for creating beautiful homes in the suburbs.

The Highland Park Building Company claim that, while they were among the first to go extensively into the real business of building and creating an attractive and first-class suburban town, they can show a greater growth and greater prosperity than any of its competitors in the same line of business, and that they have constructed more miles of good streets and drives, built more houses and sidewalks, than any suburban company.

It is claimed for this company that its affairs have been conducted and handled in a broad, liberal and progressive manner, and that its management points with pride to the beautiful town that has been created under their care, with its high-toned population, its churches and schools, its elegant residences and beautiful drives, for which they feel a commendable satisfaction. Highland Park is situated on a high bluff, traversed with deep, picturesque ravines. It is about eighty feet above the Lake. The whole property is covered with a vigorous growth of young trees, which have been carefully preserved in the midst of the residences, and properly trained. The undulations of the ground afford excellent natural drainage, which has been well and suitably improved.

The streets and drives have been laid out under the direction of the most skillful landscape gardeners that could be procured.

Rustic bridges have been built over the ravines, on the line of the streets and drives.

A pier has been built on the Lake shore, to accommodate the landing of excursion parties, and for unloading lumber to facilitate building.

Of public buildings in Highland Park there are three churches and two public schools. There is, also, a commodious hotel. About four years ago, a fine building was erected in this place for a hotel, and which was occupied as such until something over a year ago, when it was transferred to Prof. Weston, to be occupied as an educational institution for young ladies, as will be hereafter mentioned. This building is, indeed, a very fine structure. Its length is 300 feet, with a corresponding width. It is three stories in height, and the elevation to the roof is 50 feet, above which is a beautiful look-out tower, affording a view of Lake Michigan and the country for miles around. The structure is surrounded by verandas, affording 1,000 feet of promenade. The building is divided into rooms of convenient dimensions, each having a door leading both to a veranda on the outside and a hall on the inside. The halls run clear through the building, with large windows at each end, giving excellent ventilation. It is surrounded by handsome grounds, from which numerous graveled drives lead to all parts of the town.

Among the original owners of property and residents of this place—most of whom still remain—were the following prominent citizens: Thomas R. Willard, Col. William A. James, Maj. J. S. Curtiss, J. B. Preston, Thomas H. Beebe, C. R. Field, A. K. Allen, J. M. Fisher, J. M. Smith, Frank P. Hawkins, Thomas H. Spencer, F. S. French, George G. Leslie, William H. Boyington, C. G. Hammond, George L. Wrenn, Samuel S. Streeter, Van Buren

Denslow, James W. Dean, G. Gray, Jonas Steers, V. E. Rusco, W. S. Downs, W. S. Davis, J. Atwater, R. Atwater, E. H. Plumer, H. W. Hotchkiss, J. McDonald, Edmond P. Harris, G. S. Green, Hiram Mosier, N. Hawkins, G. H. Dennison, U. Gray and S. B. William.

Highland Park was incorporated as a city under a special act of the Legislature, approved March 11, 1869. The charter was accepted by a vote of the people thereof March 27, 1869. The first city election was on the 12th of April of the same year. The following were the first city officers: Mayor, Frank P. Hawkins; City Clerk, Geo. W. Williams; Treasurer, A. O. Fay; Marshal, J. W. Ayers; Assessor, Jonas Steers; Police Magistrate, Lucius Field; Street Comm'r, P. Hoffman; Surveyor, Milton H. Baker. Aldermen—First Ward, Geo. N. Hammer, Thos. S. Dickerson; Second Ward, Milton H. Baker, Henry Mowers; Third Ward, George Grussing, William Osterman; Fourth Ward, Jacob S. Curtis, A. O. Fay.

At the present time, the city contains but three wards, with the following city officers: Mayor, John Middleton; Clerk, W. H. Plummer; Treasurer, Geo. B. Cumming; Attorney, Edward H. Beebe; Marshal, J. H. Hinckle; Aldermen—First Ward, O. H. Morgan, A. H. Winslow; Second Ward, Patrick Dooley, Edwid R. Hall; Third Ward, Martin L. Burdick, Thos. Willard.

At Highland Park is located a preparatory and collegiate institution, for the education of young ladies, styled Highland Hall. The building occupied for this purpose was originally designed for a hotel, as hereinbefore stated.

The location of this school is well chosen. About fifteen minutes' walk from the lake shore, in the midst of picturesque scenery and surrounded by the residences of cultured and wealthy families, quiet and healthful—these natural advantages, combined with its nearness to the city, which enables students to have the benefit of the best concerts and lectures, altogether render it one of the most fortunately located schools in the West. The doors of this institution were opened for the accommodation of pupils, for the first time, in September, 1876. The school is under the control of Prof. Edward P. Weston, a gentleman of rare ability and enthusiasm, who has had a wide experience as an educator to prepare him for this, which he hopes to make the crowning work of his life. For thirteen years he had charge of the Maine Female College, after which he, for a number of years, filled the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction in the same State, from which he was called to the presidency of Ferry Hall, at Lake Forest, where he remained until he resigned his position to undertake this more congenial work at Highland Park.

The aim of this institution is to provide opportunities for the most advanced as well as the elementary studies. Thus, there is a preparatory department, a collegiate or classical course, one of music and arts, besides which provision is made for a graduating course of English studies, upon the satisfactory completion of which a diploma is awarded. In connection with the different studies, and supplementary thereto, are numerous historical, literary, scientific

and æsthetic lectures given each year. Experienced teachers of well established reputation have charge of the music and art departments.

The school is not sectarian, but in its teachings is decidedly religious.

The corps of instructors is large, and is composed of ladies and gentlemen who have won distinction as teachers. A fine library, cabinet and other appliances are already provided, and if Highland Hall has not a successful future, then I am a false prophet.

The building in which this institution is conducted is of elegant and imposing architectural appearance—not a wooden barn, after the fashion in vogue at many of the so-called watering places, but a building intended to stand the wear and tear both of the elements and of criticism. The cost was somewhere in the neighborhood of \$75,000, and nearly an equal sum was expended in the furniture and fixtures, which are of a very superior character.

It is the policy of this institution not to burden young ladies with arbitrary rules and useless restraints, but to adopt only such regulations as are needed to secure due attention to study and the formation of correct habits and worthy characters. Pupils are expected to yield a cheerful obedience to these regulations, under the promptings of conscience and their better judgment, with the least possible resort to penalties.

Teachers and pupils constitute one family, eating at the same tables and sharing the same social life; thus securing, as far as consistent with the discipline of the school, the advantages of the home circle. Social, æsthetic and religious culture are carefully combined with physical exercise and mental training.

Every pupil is required to take proper exercise in the open air, when the weather is suitable, either in walking, riding, skating, croquet or other games, while the light gymnastics, calisthenics and the parlor graces receive their appropriate attention. Great care is taken to guard the young ladies against sickness, and to furnish them needed attention when not well. In case of serious illness, parents will be promptly notified, and the treatment of their daughters made subject to their wishes. As a matter of fact, no such cases have occurred since the opening of the school at Highland Hall, the location proving to be eminently healthful. This is to be attributed to its elevated site, its spacious and airy rooms, its careful ventilation, proper heating, abundant pure water, well-regulated diet, good personal habits and careful physical training.

The instructors of this institution are as follows: Edward P. Weston, A. M., President, Mental Science and Civil Government; Nathaniel Butler, A. M., Latin and Greek Languages; Edward B. Weston, A. M., M. D., Natural Sciences; W. S. B. Mathews, Piano and Organ; Mrs. Edw. P. Weston, General Charge; Miss Fannie E. Marsh, Ethics and Literature; Miss Anna Stoecklein, Modern Languages; Miss Martha E. Weston, Piano Forte; Mrs. Grace A. Hall, Drawing and Painting; Miss Clara E. Munger, Individual Vocal Training; Miss Eliz-

abeth B. Root, General English Branches; Miss Abby J. Benedict, Mathematics and Latin; Miss Charlotte E. Smith, Preparatory Department.

The first Protestant religious organization in Highland Park was an association of the different evangelical denominations of the place, called the Highland Park Religious Association, organized in October, 1869, of which Rev. G. L. Wrenn was President.

A meeting was held at the residence of C. R. Field, Esq., for the purpose of organizing a Church of the Baptists of Highland Park and vicinity, May 13th, 1871. There were present Jonas Steers, C. R. Field, Rev. George L. Wrenn, Mrs. Pickard, Mrs. C. R. Field, Mrs. C. R. Huntington, Mrs. S. S. Streeter, Mrs. S. S. Dickerson, Charles R. Huntington, Samuel Jeffrey and wife, Mrs. G. V. Orton, Miss Grace Dickerson, Simeon Mears, E. Ashley Mears, C. G. Hammond, Henry Evarts, Mr. and Mrs. Seelye.

They held their first communion June 4, 1871, when the following united by letter, experience and baptism :

Rev. George L. Wrenn and wife, C. R. Field and wife, Mrs. S. S. Streeter, Mrs. S. S. Dickerson, Clarence Dickerson, Miss Grace Dickerson, Charles R. Huntington and wife, Miss Eva C. Huntington, Miss Kittie J. Huntington, E. Ashley Mears and wife, V. B. Denslow and wife, Miss Mary H. Henderson, Samuel Jeffrey and wife, Henry H. Evarts and wife, Miss Mary Mooney, Mrs. M. E. Dykeman, Mathias Mason and wife, Samuel Mitchell and wife, William E. Cutting, James Warren. C. G. Hammond and wife united in July following.

A church building or house of worship was erected in 1872, and dedicated October 20th of that year. The total cost of the building was \$10,000.

Rev. G. L. Wrenn was the first Pastor of the church, and still continues in that relation. The church has at this time eighty-eight members.

The Highland Park Presbyterian Church was formally organized June 2, 1871, with a membership of thirty-three persons, viz.: Mr. Thos. R. Willard, Mrs. Susan B. Willard, Mr. Stephen B. Williams, Mrs. Susan F. Williams, James C. Dean, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Dean, Miss Eliza Dean, Jacob S. Curtiss, Mrs. Laura A. Curtiss, Mrs. Abbie M. Hardinge, Lucius Hardinge, Mrs. Agnes Hardinge, S. Merritt Allen, Mrs. Helen M. Allen, Mrs. Mattie C. Walker, Ephraim H. Denison, Mrs. Caroline H. Denison, Mrs. Pamela H. Bronnell, Edward B. Rambo, Mrs. Mary T. Rambo, Lucius Field, Mrs. Lucia Field, Mrs. Dea. Pliny Allen, Mrs. Lucy T. C. Allen, Mrs. Josephine Carter, Wm. B. Hayes, Mrs. Harriet L. Hayes, Miss Cornelia G. Hayes, Miss Mary E. Hayes, Mrs. Anna M. Allen, Miss Sarah A. Patchin, Mrs. Julia S. Atwater, Mrs. Emma S. Allen.

Messrs. S. M. Allen, S. B. Williams, Lucius Field and E. H. Denison were elected and ordained as Elders, and Messrs. J. S. Curtiss, J. C. Dean, T. R. Willard, T. H. Spencer and Edward B. Rambo, Trustees.

For some time, the church members worshiped with the Highland Park Religious Association, a union church, composed of the members of all denomina-

tions. Occasionally a communion service was held under the particular auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

In 1873, the church undertook the erection of a building, which was completed and dedicated early in 1874. It was placed at the disposal of the Religious Association, and services held there by that body for some months.

The Baptist portion of the association organized as a separate church in 1871, and the Episcopalian members also did so in 1874. By general consent of the remaining members, the Association was then disbanded, and the Presbyterian Church took possession of the building, and called the Rev. E. L. Hurd, the Pastor of the Association, to its pulpit.

In June, 1875, Dr. Hurd resigned, and the church remained without a Pastor until August, 1877, when the services of Mr. F. T. Lee, late of Kenosha, were secured.

The church has as present about ninety members, and numbers among its most valued attendants and supporters several members of other denominations who have not united with it.

Its present officers are: Elders—Messrs. S. R. Bingham, Elisha Gray and E. H. Denison; Trustees—Elisha Gray, S. R. Bingham, E. H. Denison, H. C. Caun and S. M. Coe; Pastor—F. H. Lee; Superintendent of Sunday School—T. H. Spencer.

An Episcopal Church was organized in Highland Park in 1874. The first minister was Rev. F. O. Osborne, who continued until the Spring of 1875, since which Mr. J. C. Cushman has acted as lay reader. A church edifice was erected in 1875.

Deerfield, or Deerfield Corners, as commonly called, is a place of some local importance, but not incorporated, situated in the southwest part of the township, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. A post office was established here in May, 1850, and Caleb Caldwell appointed Postmaster. It contains stores and mechanics of various kinds, and is a point of trade for the country around.

The Evangelical St. Paul's Church was organized here May 5, 1875. The following were the first members of the church:

C. Antes, William Stuckel, M. Hermann, William Ostermann, John Ott, M. Horenberger, D. Horenberger, M. M. Horenberger, John Selig, William Bartmus, A. Hinterberg, F. Gloder, J. Antes, J. Wittmer, John Iehl, F. Meierhoff, P. Bleuriehl, George Ott, C. Strandt, C. Bier, F. Mau, H. Schwingle, C. Ott.

The first Pastor of the church was Rev. J. W. Allard, who still continues in that relation. A church edifice was erected in 1875.

The first Presbyterian Church of Deerfield was organized at Deerfield Corners in May, 1876, by the Rev. Dr. E. S. Hurd, who was the first Pastor. The first members were Lyman Wilmot, Clarissa Wilmot, Philip Gutzler, Adelia Gutzler, Louis Todd, Caroline Todd, Mrs. Lizzie Hall, Mrs. Mary S. Muhlke, Lyman Wilmot, Jr.

A church edifice was built during the present year.

The church has no regular Pastor at the present time. The church is supplied by a student from Princeton, N. J., Mr. A. P. Kerr.

The Evangelical Methodist Association was organized here about the year 1845. In 1868, they built a house of worship at Deerfield Corners. It was dedicated October 11, 1868, having at that time forty-five members. It now has about eighty members. The minister at that time was Rev. W. Goessele. The present minister is Rev. Samuel Dickover.

About two miles south of Highland Park, in this township, on the line of the Northwestern Railroad, is the village of Ravinia. The name originally intended to be given to this place was South Highland; but from its numerous ravines, the name of Ravinia was suggested and adopted. This place is situated midway between Glencoe in Cook County and Highland Park, and just twenty miles from Chicago. The plat of the town was laid out in April, 1872, and contains between five hundred and six hundred acres of land, extending from Lake Michigan westward for about half a mile beyond the railroad. The streets are mostly irregular, conforming to the natural surface of the land and irregular course of the ravines. Roger Williams avenue is straight from the railroad passenger station house to the lake, and is very beautiful. Bridges are built over the ravines at the crossing of the streets, and a beautiful drive connects with Highland Park.

Among the original owners of property here were the following prominent individuals: Walter S. Gurnee, Col. Floyd Jones of the U. S. Army, B. F. Jacobs, J. F. Gillette, E. A. Mears, W. W. Evarts, Gen. J. D. Webster, A. F. Bartow, M. A. Farwell, John G. Shortall, H. A. Stowell, D. W. Baker, W. M. Foster, J. S. Turner, R. S. Parker, R. R. Donnelly, F. F. French, J. E. Tyler and A. H. Walker.

Highwood is a village in the township of Deerfield, on the railroad, adjoining the town plat of Highland Park on the north, but the depot or station house at this place is about a mile from that at Highland Park. The town plat of this place was laid out in April, 1871. It is about three miles south of Lake Forest. It is connected with Highland Park by broad avenues, on some of which the buildings are scattered along, so that the dividing point between the two places is not discernible. The streets and avenues were first laid out by Rev. Dr. Evarts. Directly east of the railroad depot he secured a handsome bluff of nine acres of land for his homestead. He afterward parted with a portion of the same to his friend and parishioner, W. W. Boyington, the well-known architect of Chicago, who built a fine residence thereon.

Soon thereafter, E. Ashley Mears purchased several tracts of land adjoining and in the vicinity, making in all about 160 acres, and subdivided the same into lots as a part of the town plat, on which he erected a large number of dwelling houses and other buildings, including a fine and attractive residence for himself. The dwellings and buildings he erected were designed for sale to

individuals who might desire to purchase them and become citizens. He has sold a large number of them to permanent residents.

Like Highland Park, the ground of this place is covered with forest trees of natural growth, which add greatly to its beauty.

The handsome fence and park about the depot grounds never fail to attract attention.

The policy of Mr. Mears of building houses of style and price to suit all, and selling them on terms to bring them within the reach of all, has done much to build up this place and add to its population.

Among the original proprietors of property in this place were the following : John Churchill, E. Ashley Mears, Samuel Burkwell, H. Salyard, Henry Evarts, John Skidmore, William A. Baldwin, Louis Wood, Jonas Samson, F. F. Pratt, G. W. Eakle, Rev. Dr. Evarts, George Rose, James Quackenbush, J. J. Way, William H. Hoyner, James D. Robertson, James De Burges, S. C. Culps, Harry Pryke, John Fletcher, James E. Tyler, F. R. Wilson, Jirah D. Cole, Jr., B. F. Jacobs, J. E. Burchill, A. H. Walker, Lucius Willard, Thomas Foster and Simeon Mears.

TOWNSHIP OF ELA.

This, as a Congressional Township, is known as Township 43, north Range 10 east. The settlement of the town was commenced in the Fall of 1835. Among the early settlers were George Ela, John Robertson, S. A. Shephard, John E. Deil, George Cook, Leonard Loomis and Richard Archer.

The town takes its name from Hon. George Ela, one of the first settlers. He came in the Fall of 1835, and made a claim of land at Deer Grove, in the southern part of the town, and built a house there the following Spring, where he continued to reside until a few years ago, when he removed to Barrington Station, on the Cook County side of the line, where he still resides.

When the Commissioners divided the county into towns for township organization, there was no expression of the inhabitants of this township concerning their wishes as to a name, presented to them. They were, therefore, left to select such name as they thought proper. Mr. Ela being one of the first settlers of the town, and being a prominent citizen, having served as a Representative of the county in the State Legislature, the name of Ela was considered by the Commissioners as highly appropriate; they accordingly selected and fixed this as the name of the town.

The first post office in this town was established in 1844, at the house of George Ela, who was appointed Postmaster. The name of the office was Surryse. This name was afterward changed to Ela.

This town is watered by the several branches of Indian Creek, which stream takes its rise mostly within its limits.

The groves of this town are Long Grove, Deer Grove and Russell's Grove. The woodland and prairie of this town are not so equally divided as in most of the other towns of the county; there being by far a greater portion of the latter. The prairies are dry and undulating and easy of cultivation.

A good share of the population is made up of Germans, who are characterized for their integrity and habits of industry.

There is a beautiful lake in the western part of this town, called Lake Zurich, covering about 500 acres, lying in Sections 17, 18, 19 and 20. This lake was first visited by persons exploring for locations in 1835, and became known at first as Cedar Lake, from the large number of cedar trees around its banks.

In the summer of 1836, Seth Paine, of Chicago, visited the locality of this lake while exploring the country around in search of a place suited to his taste for a farm and rural home. Being forcibly struck with the beauty of this lake and the country in the vicinity, he decided to locate here and purchased a claim which had been made by some one on the south and east side of the lake.

Mr. Paine, being a man of taste and withal much ideality, desired that this lake should have a more attractive name; having in mind the reported beauties of Lake Zurich, of Switzerland, he gave that as the name of this lake.

Mr. Paine was at this time a merchant in Chicago. He was the junior partner of the firm of Taylor, Breese & Co., dealers in dry goods. He afterward became a man of note for his eccentricities, and was indeed a remarkable man. Soon after the purchase of this claim, he commenced to put up buildings and improve the land. He occupied the place at first by tenants and hired help. He took up his residence there about 1841. Up to this time he had always ranked as a very snug business man, devoting himself exclusively to his business affairs, abstaining especially from the subjects of both religion and politics. This marked his character as peculiar, because at that day men were rare who were not zealous on either one or the other of these subjects. In his demeanor, Mr. Paine was morose, indulging in few words, giving attention to that only which was in the line of business.

Some two or three years after Mr. Paine took up his residence at Lake Zurich, he suddenly plunged into the Abolition movement, and commenced to advocate the abolition of slavery in the United States. He became prominent and exceedingly zealous in this movement. This was at a time when the agitation of this subject was very unpopular. Those who engaged in it were ridiculed by their neighbors and in the public prints without reserve. Paine now became loquacious, and was ready for a confab on the subject of abolition with any one. Among his neighbors he had one sympathizer and co-worker in this movement, in the person of Thomas Haggerty, who lived about three miles north, also in what is now the town of Ela; who is likewise remembered for his zeal, and as a pioneer in this movement.

As the Abolition movement grew in strength and proportions, and became a popular subject, Seth Paine suddenly became a lukewarm adherent. His



Umas Walgreen
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Waukegan Ill.

specialty in the interest of the African slave gave way to a general sentiment in his mind that the whole human race was in a condition of moral slavery more terrible than slavery in other forms. His theory was that all restraint upon human conduct was in violation of natural law, and that the institution of civil government should be abolished. In this connection he considered the institution of marriage under our system as one equally oppressive with African slavery. He would state the case something like this: By the relation of husband and wife, under our laws and customs, a man owns a woman, and she is subject to his absolute control as much so as the slave would be to his master. He would neither vote nor take part in administering the government in any manner. He refused to give countenance to judicial proceedings, either as a party litigant, or as a witness. If his testimony in court was needed, however, he held it to be his duty to aid his neighbor by stating on any occasion required what might be within his knowledge, but he would not give countenance to judicial proceedings by being sworn or taking an oath, no matter what penalty might be imposed for refusal.

He was the owner of considerable property, but he refused to pay the taxes assessed upon it. Payment of taxes he considered would also be a recognition of civil government, which he could not consent to.

He believed that people in communities should assemble often together for social intercourse and free discussion of subjects relating to their welfare. For this purpose he erected a commodious building in what is now the village of Lake Zurich, having a large hall for public meetings, which he called the Hall of Humanity.

He finally obtained some printing material, and had a paper printed for a time at Lake Zurich, called the *Christian Banker*, one or two numbers of which had some time before been issued in Chicago, where he for a time conducted a banking scheme, as he alleged, on Christian principles. After the paper was removed to Lake Zurich, however, its financial character was dropped, and it became devoted to the general subject of oppressed humanity.

Paine afterward removed to Chicago, and became interested in establishing a home for women who were unable to provide for themselves. In this he labored earnestly for several years. He obtained the co-operation of P. W. Gates, and other philanthropic individuals, and caused the erection of a very comfortable and good-sized building on the West Side, called the Woman's Home. It is well managed and has done much for many worthy women in indigent circumstances. Paine labored zealously for the benefit of this institution until his death, a few years ago. Of him it may be justly said, as the Latinist would express it, *Requiescat in pace*.

It has been before noticed, in a preceding portion of this history, that Seth Paine built a steam saw-mill at Lake Zurich, in 1843. He afterward added a grist-mill, but both have long since disappeared.

What is now known as the town of Ela in early days contained a tavern, or house of entertainment for travelers, of considerable note. It was in the north part of the town, on the road from Half Day to McHenry. It was built by Erastus Houghton, who came from Vermont in the Fall of 1836, and soon thereafter built this house. He called it the "Yankee Tavern," which words he had painted on a sign board and put up in a conspicuous place. Quite a large business was done at this place for many years, and to this day the locality is remembered by the older inhabitants as the "Yankee Tavern."

It has been mentioned that John Robertson was one of the early settlers of this town. He commenced in moderate circumstances, but in time acquired a large property and became a prominent and influential citizen.

On the 8th of September, 1877, a circumstance occurred which resulted in his death by a pistol shot. He was one of the Commissioners of Highways of the town, and had met with the other two at the premises of Peter Davison, in the western part of the town, for the purpose of opening what they claimed was a public road. Besides the Commissioners, there were present a Mr. Allen, who seemed to have been quite conspicuous, Peter Davison, his son Charles and one or two others.

Mr. Davison appeared on the ground to resist the acts of the Commissioners in their attempt to open the road. During the affair Mr. Robertson was shot by a pistol, as is alleged, at the hands of Peter Davison. But as a trial has not been had at the time of this writing, an attempt at a statement of the facts might be considered unjust, or at least premature; and as a work of this kind will be expected to contain some extended account of a matter of the importance of this, from the prominence of the parties, there is here subjoined, without comment, a statement of the witnesses, as given in evidence before the examining magistrate, before whom Peter Davison was brought on the charge of murder, as the fairest statement of the facts that can be given:

Dr. Charles Butterfield was sworn and testified substantially as follows: "I am a practicing physician and surgeon, and was summoned at the time of the wounding. Death was caused by a ball which entered the lower jaw just under the right of the chin. After entering the chin, it went backward through the center of the so-called Adam's apple, through the gullet, and then to the bone back of the same. The ball struck several vital parts, and caused hemorrhage, which filled the lungs. It was about an hour and a half after the shooting that I reached him, and I found him already black in the face and apparently in the first stages of suffocation. I found that no artery had been severed, only a vein, but the flow of blood was great and impossible to stop. I raised him almost to a standing posture, as he breathed even then with difficulty when in a prostrate condition. I never treated, and have never read or heard of, an exactly similar case before, but I am confident that no treatment could have saved him. The ball had taken a fatal course, and the rushing blood excluded the air. He died about 6 o'clock in the evening."

Mr. Jacob Bees, who gave as evidence: "I am a Road Commissioner of Lake County, and have lived in the town of Ela for the last twenty-two years. I was well acquainted with John Robertson a good part of this time. With Mr. Kuikke and one or two others, on last Saturday morning, I went over to Davison's farm on a little road business. When we came to the place where the shooting took place, we saw the son, who, at our bidding, called his father. We had to wait some time for the arrival of the two, and after they did come a discussion arose about the opening of the road through his place. We said we had to open it, and then a long time was wasted in talk about the two roads. We could come to no agreement, and finally started to take down the obstruction, which was a crooked rail fence. There were three fences across the road. On the middle one there sat Mr. Davison, his wife, son and hired man. He was told that we would put a fence through on the south road if time would be given until January 1st, but it was no go. A break was made for the second fence. One of the men approached Charlie, who swung a club at him. This was soon taken away, and then both the old man and boy drew revolvers. Mr. Robertson immediately said to the former: 'Mr. Davison, we don't want any fuss. We don't want any fighting. If we do not act right, then use the law.' He was answered: 'If you go on, I'll use force enough to stop you.'

"At this time, Mr. Davison was standing on the fence with a club in his left hand and a revolver in his right. Mr. Robertson, Mr. Kuikke and a hired man stood near. I was a little way off, beside a buggy. Mr. Davison pointed the revolver at the three men and fired. Mr. Robertson immediately turned around and bent over, and I saw blood dripping. I soon noticed that he was gradually falling to the ground. Mr. Davison immediately walked off toward the barn, while the other three he was with ran toward the orchard near the house. I did not see Mr. Robertson have any weapon, or attempt in any way to strike Mr. Davison during the day. They always seemed to be on good terms. Mr. Allen was not very friendly with Davison, and he was with us a part of the time. He was sent for to obtain his consent to open the road, as he was one of the Commissioners. Allen said, 'Look here, gentlemen; you have a legal right to the road and you ought to use and hold it.' We decided to go through. We all went in together, but Allen sort of took the lead. He was about four feet from the fence at the time.

"Davison stood on the second board of the fence. Some one raised a plank and struck the fence, and then he fired. Allen was just then standing a few feet distant, and Robertson was near him, neither doing nor saying anything as far as I can remember. If there was any fuss going on, it was between Allen, his hired man, and Davison, but I am not sure that there was any at all."

Mr. August Kuikke next took the stand. He testified as follows: "I am a Road Commissioner, and was at the fuss. I went over with Mr. Robertson and others to put through a road that had been talked about a great deal. It was an old road that we wanted to open for use. Davison had all along op-

posed the move. I live near, and am a farmer, and have been acquainted with Mr. Robertson for several years. I saw Mr. Davison reach out his arm and shoot, but there was no previous quarrel between these men to my knowledge. I saw Mr. Allen's hired man strike the fence with a board endwise, and then step back a foot or two, just before the report occurred. At the time, I stood on the east side of the fence and about three feet in front of Mr. Robertson. We were standing back from Mr. Davison, and let the hired man of Mr. Allen begin the tearing down of the fence. Mr. Davison had not said a word to Mr. Robertson during the time, to my knowledge. I told the hired man to tackle a board separate from the one Mr. Davison was sitting upon, and he did so. I saw Charlie Davison sitting on the fence holding a revolver and club. Robertson's hired man walked toward him with an axe, but I happened to look elsewhere just then and did not see whether or not the axe was drawn threateningly on Charlie. I do not think Charlie offered to shoot, or do anything else. There were present with the Davison party Mr. and Mrs. Davison, Charlie, and a hired man called Robertson."

August Randolph, the hired man, under questioning, said: "I was present at the shooting, and saw Mr. Davison shoot Mr. Robertson. He was standing on the fence, on the second board from the bottom, and was holding out his right arm, with a pistol in his hand. Charlie drew a revolver on me, because I took a club from him. That was all I had to do with the fuss. I do not remember whether there was any discussion or not. I went over because Mr. Robertson and Mr. Allen told me to go along with them, and I did not know what they did want with me until I got there. I did not say anything that I can remember."

Joseph C. Whitney stated that he lived in Lake County, and had known Mr. Davison more or less for the last twenty-seven years, and was on friendly terms with him. He heard Mr. Davison say, last winter, that he could shoot John Robertson and enjoy the best night's sleep he had ever had. This occurred last January, and at his house. He did not know what he was there for now, but that he was at his house. Being asked if he remembered anything else said at the time, he said he did not, but there was some talking done in regard to the road. He did not think at the time that Davison meant anything. There was no quarrel between the two men, that he had any knowledge of, and in fact he knew little at the time about the new road trouble. He had not told any one this, except a few who had questioned him on the subject. He tried to keep ignorant in regard to the road trouble.

The testimony closed with this statement, and, as nothing had been adduced to show that Charles Davison, the son who had been arrested with the father, was a participant in the fatal shooting, he was discharged from custody. The father, Peter Davison, was recommitted to await criminal trial.

The first town meeting in this town was held at the house of Charles S. Williams, at Russell's Grove, on the first Tuesday in April, 1850. J. A.

Halleck was chosen Moderator, and Timothy Bartles, Clerk. The following were the town officers elected: Supervisor, Stephen Bennett; Town Clerk, J. A. Halleck; Justices of the Peace, Elisha Lake and Oren Ott; Commissioners of Highways, E. Hubbard, A. Morse and C. R. Logan; Assessor, Henry Morse; Collector, Daniel Walters; Constables, Daniel Walters and George Proutz; Overseer of the Poor, John Clark. The number of votes cast at this town meeting for town officers was 114.

The total assessed value of property in this town for 1850, including both real and personal, was \$78,503. The amount of tax computed on the same was \$1,026.11. The total assessed value of property for the year 1877 was \$405,328.

The first school house built in this town was on land now occupied by Peter Davison, about the year 1838, the work being done mostly by his father, who then lived near by. The first school taught in the town was in this house, soon after it was completed, by Lucretia Freeman.

The first religious organization in this town was a class of the Methodist Church, in 1843, with the following members: Charles Fletcher and wife, Alexander Russell, James Millard, Capt. Turner, William Wenburn, John Clark, Thomas Haggerty and wife, James Haggerty, Jane Haggerty, Cyrus Haggerty and Harvey Haggerty.

The first regular preacher in the town was the Rev. J. Nason. A church edifice or house of worship, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was built at Russell's Grove, in 1850. This was known, to some extent, as the Fairfield Church. Before this church was built, the meetings for religious worship were held at the house of Thomas Haggerty and at the house of Alexander Russell. There is also a German Lutheran Church in this town, having a house of worship near Russell's Grove, which was built in 1864. It has a large congregation. There is, likewise, a German Methodist Church in the southern part of the town, in the vicinity of Long Grove.

TOWNSHIP OF FREMONT.

This, as a Congressional Township, is known as Township 44, north Range 10 east. It is bounded on the north by Avon, on the east by Libertyville, on the south by Ela and on the west by Wauconda.

The settlement of what is now the town of Fremont was commenced in 1835. Among the early settlers were Daniel Marsh, William Fenwick, Dr. Bryan, John G. Ragan, Hiram and Elisha Clark, Oliver and Stephen Paine, Nelson and Thomas Darling, Joseph and Samuel L. Wood, Thomas H. Payne, Oliver Booth, Charles Fletcher, P. P. Houghton and Michael Murry.

Daniel Marsh came in the Fall of 1835 and made a claim of land. Early in 1836, he built a house and brought his wife and niece, Ellen Watson, then a little girl.

Mr. Marsh's place was near where now stands the German Catholic Church, south of Fremont Center. This part of the country was, for some time thereafter, known as Marsh's Settlement.

Other claims of land were made in this town in 1835; but it is not remembered that any permanent habitations were erected until early in 1836, except that of William Fenwick, who came and made a claim in 1835, and built a house on the south bank of Diamond Lake, where he continues to reside. This was the first house built in what is now the town of Fremont.

Michael Murry and John G. Ragan came in August, 1836. Mr. Ragan settled on the place where he continues to reside.

In June, 1836, the wife of Oliver Booth, who had remained at the East, joined him, bringing their daughter Helen and his wife's sister, Mrs. Hannah Tucker—Mr. Booth, with Charles Fletcher and P. P. Houghton, having come out previously. They were from the State of Vermont.

This town takes its name from Gen. John C. Fremont, who had then acquired fame in the world as a Western explorer. The matter of selecting a name was referred by the Commissioners to the inhabitants of the town. A sharp contest followed.

An election for an expression of the people was held on January 12, 1850, at the school house near E. P. Penniman's, a short distance south of the present German Catholic Church. Christopher Seeber, Charles Darling and Charles H. Bartlett acted as Judges, and William Clarke as Clerk. Fifty-five votes were cast.

The names voted for were Hale, Gilman, Fort Hill, Seneca, Tickleville and Haddam. There were for Hale, 1 vote; for Gilman, 25; for Fort Hill, 9 votes; Seneca, 1 vote; Tickleville, 2 votes, and Haddam, 17 votes. Those voting for these several names, as appears by the returns of the election, were as follows: For Hale, I. H. Smith; for Tickleville, T. Raymond and Isaac H. Smith; for Seneca, Thomas H. Payne; for Fort Hill, William I. Lusk, John Strickland, Joel B. Sherman, Harvey Taylor, William Austin, Robert Lyons, Daniel Grover, Justus Grover and Christopher Seeber; for Gilman, B. G. Holley, N. M. Darling, Jacob Smith, Hiram Penniman, James Millard, David Perkins, Daniel Marsh, E. Penniman, William Gould, Arthur Penniman, Christian Thomas, Henry Ames, James C. Price, Milton Schenck, J. B. Thomas, H. S. Trumbull, Levi Price, A. C. Green, Thomas Bryan, Peter C. Schenck, Howard Horton, Edwin Cruver, William Beach, Charles Darling, Charles H. Bartlett; for Haddam, H. Swan, J. H. Swan, James S. Clark, G. S. Brainard, Clark Jones, H. E. Swan, T. F. Swan, William Cook, Alfred Wood, Milton Schenck, R. D. Maynard, A. B. Patridge, S. C. Payne, S. Hurlbut, William Colvin, Francis Bryant, A. N. Parsons.

The returns of this election were submitted to the Commissioners having in charge the duty of dividing the county and giving names to the several towns, then in session at Waukegan, together with the following petition:

“We, whose names are underwritten, were not present at the election on Saturday, the 12th inst., and as there was no choice of a name for township (44) forty-four, range (10) ten, would give our preference to the name of Haddam (as the name of our town) over every other voted for at said election.”

To this petition were subscribed the following names: H. Payne, Thomas P. Harrington, Alfred Payne, L. Abbot, Whiting S. Shepherd, Edward S. Chapman, Charles Stebbings, S. B. Madole, Duning Gibbons, William Cauphlan, Robert Granger, Gideon Wenbon, W. W. Bement, George Wells, Daniel Harvey, A. B. Cook, James Wade, Jarlin Wisner, Samuel H. Swan, A. M. Wisner.

Christopher Seeber, one of the Judges of the election and a prominent citizen of the town at that time, in transmitting to the Commissioners the returns of the election, submitted the following well-written and candid communication:

“FORT HILL, Jan. 14, 1850.

“*To Col. J. Molton, E. M. Haines, Esq., and M. Dulanty, Esq., Commissioners:*

“Gentlemen—By referring to the ‘poll book’ herewith inclosed, you will perceive that ‘Gilmer’ has the greatest number of votes, but not a majority over all the rest. An attempt was made early in the day of election to unite on a name, but it was soon found to be impossible. The election was held one and a half miles south of the center of the town, and in the very heart of the neighborhood of the friends to the name of ‘Gilmer,’ and still they failed to carry the name over all the rest. The name of ‘Haddam,’ which you will perceive is the next highest, was not introduced until after 1 o’clock, and still it received seventeen votes. After the polls were closed, an attempt was made to unite upon a name, but without effect.

“If either of the names running highest are adopted, the majority of our voters will be dissatisfied; and under the existing circumstances, permit me to suggest a new name which, in my opinion, will be satisfactory to all. I will suggest the name of ‘*Herkimer*,’ and beg you to take it under your most serious ‘*advisement*.’

“The Board recommend that our first election be held at the school house, near E. P. Penniman’s.

“And I recommend that the place of holding our caucus (if you act on it) be at the house of John Strickland, it being the most central, taking the actual settlement into consideration. Your most obedient servant,

“CHRISTOPHER SEEBER.”

Delegations of citizens, representing the names of Gilmer and Haddam, appeared before the Commissioners and urged the names of their choice.

The party in favor of Gilmer was headed by John G. Ragan, while that in favor of Haddam was headed by James S. Clark.

A post office had been established in the township in 1844, called Gilmer, and John G. Ragan appointed Postmaster. It was so named in honor of Thomas W. Gilmer, Secretary of the Navy under President Tyler, who was killed by the bursting of a gun on board of the United States Steamer Princeton, February 28, 1844. Mr. Ragan, as might well be supposed, became greatly attached to this name, and urged it with much earnestness.

Mr. Clark was a native of Haddam, in the State of Connecticut, as were many of his neighbors. This induced his wishes in that direction and gave strength to that name.

But for reasons disclosed by Mr. Seeber's communication, the Commissioners were not inclined to adopt either of the names thus presented, not being able to determine from the proceedings what were the wishes of the inhabitants.

At that time, the name of Fremont was on everybody's lips as the great Western explorer, and to fall upon such a name was an easy matter. This name was suggested by some one present, whereupon a compromise was effected and this was adopted as the name of the town.

That elevation of ground, or considerable sized mound, known as Fort Hill, which rises in the prairie in the northern part of the town, is a matter justly worthy of a passing notice. Thomas H. Payne, Joseph Wood and Joel H. Johnson were probably the first white persons who ever set foot upon this spot of ground, which was in the month of January, 1837, when they gave to it, at the suggestion of Mr. Payne, the name of Fort Hill, in consequence of its commanding position over the surrounding country.

The settlement which they commenced in the Spring following, in the vicinity of this mound, was for a long time thereafter known as the "Fort Hill Settlement." In the Spring of 1838, a post office was established, by the name of Fort Hill, about a mile southwest from the hill, at the house of Joseph Wood, who was appointed Postmaster.

As has already been stated in this history, under the head of the county at large, before township organization, under the subdivision of the county into precincts, there was a precinct or election district, comprising this part of the county, called Fort Hill Precinct. It became known as the Fort Hill country. Its superior advantages, after they became known, attracted general attention, and settlers came in very rapidly.

The following communication, in the columns of a paper published in Chicago in 1844, in June of that year, called the *Gem of the Prairie*, under the head of "Fort Hill," seems to give us a pretty fair idea of this portion of country at that date and the progress it was making. The writer, one of the early settlers, says :

"This is the name of a beautiful and fertile tract of country situated in the western part of Lake County, Ill., containing about sixty-four square miles.

Its superior advantages as a farming country have been, until a few years back, but little known abroad.

“In the Spring of 1836, while seeking a location in the western country upon which to spend the remainder of my days, I was by chance led upon the tract in question. I immediately saw the numerous advantages which it possessed over the surrounding country, having about an equal quantity of prairie and timber, and both of the best quality, being also well watered by streams and small lakes, so that nearly every farm could be accommodated by living water ; and knowing that my neighbors, if civilization should ever reach me, would possess equal advantages with myself, as far as location of a farm was concerned, I resolved to settle myself here and go no further. The country was at this time but a wilderness, and not a mark of civilization was to be found within the distance of several miles, and many an immigrant passed on to Big Foot, Rock River and other places of note, thinking and making it an objection that this part of the country would always be in the background. And another reason why immigrants passed was that this was not a part of the country which they had ever heard of before, and imagined, therefore, that if it were superior to other parts around it, its name would certainly have gone abroad.

“Let us now take a view of the country at the present date—but mark the change! The progress of eight years has wrought a change which I had not expected to see short of the space of twenty. The country has become thickly populated, nearly as much so as the Eastern States, from which most of the settlers have immigrated. Public roads have been established in every direction and well improved. The prairies are in a high state of cultivation and covered with fields of grain; and, in short, Fort Hill is now acknowledged to be the richest and most flourishing part of the country.

“A town, which bids fair to be a place of importance, has been commenced upon Lake Michigan, which is about twelve miles distant, where our farmers are taking most of their produce. There are many who, seven years ago, shunned this part of the country and settled fifty miles to the west, who are now returning and paying from three to five dollars per acre for wild land, for the purpose of settling nearer to a market.”

The first post office established in this township was in 1839, on the road from Half Day to McHenry, about a mile or so north of the town line, called Darlington, and Charles Darling appointed Postmaster. It existed about three years, when it was discontinued. It was succeeded by the establishment of Gilmer, in 1844, as before related. The original name suggested for the Gilman post office, when petitioned for, was Wentworth, in honor of John Wentworth, then a Representative in Congress from the district in which Lake County was comprised. The petition was sent to Mr. Wentworth, at Washington, for his aid in procuring the office. Fearing that he might not succeed, and desiring to serve his friends in that neighborhood—of which Mr. Ragan was

the acknowledged leader—Mr. Wentworth erased his own name from the petition and inserted that of Gilmer, knowing that the Postmaster General had been much attached to Mr. Gilmer, late Secretary of the Navy, whose sad fate had cast a gloom over the whole country.

On presenting the petition to the Postmaster General, thus amended, the office was established without objection.

There was afterward a post office established near the center of the town, called Fremont Center, and subsequently another, on Section 23, called Dean's Corners. A small village has grown up at the latter place, and it has become quite a center of trade for the surrounding country. The name of the place has recently been changed to Ivanhoe.

The first road laid out in what is now the town of Fremont was a road running from Bangs' Lake (now Wauconda), to Half Day. This part of the country being at that time attached to Cook County, for judicial purposes and management of county affairs, the petition was granted by the County Commissioners of Cook County, who appointed John Gridley, Seth Washburn and Daniel Marsh, Viewers.

The old Yankee Tavern was built on this road, by Erastus Houghton, who came in the Fall of 1836, of which mention has been made in the history of the town of Elia. This was in the Fall of 1836.

The next road laid out was from the Milwaukee road, near Buffalo Grove, to McHenry, on Fox River, and became known as the McHenry and Chicago road. This road also passed by the Yankee Tavern. The Viewers to locate the road were John G. Ragan, Joseph Wood and Mr. Goodnow. They were appointed by the County Commissioners' Court of McHenry County, by authority of which the road was established. It was surveyed by John A. Mills, Surveyor, and laid out and established in 1837.

The first marriage occurring in the township is said to have been that of John G. Ragan with Miss Hannah Tucker, January 9, 1839. They were married by Hiram Kennicott, a Justice of the Peace.

The first child born in the township was David Booth, in November, 1837.

The first death which occurred in what is now the town of Fremont was Oliver Booth, who died in the Spring of 1840. He was buried at Bangs' Lake. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Samuel Hurlbut, father of Henry Hurlbut, now living in the town at Ivanhoe.

The first Justice of the Peace acting in this township was John G. Ragan. He was elected when this county formed a part of McHenry County, and commissioned by Gov. Duncan, August 5th, 1837. He joined in marriage James M. Washburn and Hannah Hubbard, on the 6th of August, 1837. This was the first marriage in this county after it became a part of McHenry County.

On the 4th of July, 1842, a celebration of the day was held on Fort Hill, being the first occurrence of the kind in the township. The arrangements for the occasion were very complete and extensive, and a large congregation were as-

sembled. People came from all parts of the county; a celebration of this kind at such a place, away off on the prairie, being considered a novel affair. The oration was delivered by George Thompson. During the day, an accident occurred, which cast a gloom over the occasion, and soon brought the proceedings to a close. A son of Elisha Clark, of Mechanics' Grove, was accidentally shot by a pistol in his own hands, and died soon after being removed home.

The first town meeting for this township under township organization was held at the house of Peter C. Schenck, on the first Tuesday in April, 1850. A. B. Partridge was chosen Moderator, and Christopher Seeber Clerk. The following persons were elected town officers: Hurlbut Swan, Supervisor; Christopher Seeber, Town Clerk; Justices of the Peace, Sheldon Wood and Henry Ames; Commissioners of Highways, William Colvin, Joel B. Sherman and Thomas H. Payne; Constables, E. P. Pennaman and D. Gibbons; Overseer of the Poor, A. B. Partridge; Collector, D. Gibbons.

The eastern portion of the township is mostly prairie, while the western portion is mostly woodland and oak openings. There is, however, a fair share of woodland in proportion to the prairie. A portion of Diamond Lake is in the southwest corner of this town, on Section 36. On Section 17 is another small lake or pond, called Grass Lake, from which Squaw Creek takes its rise, and runs northwestward into Fox River.

The inhabitants are mostly from the Eastern States, with a small share of Germans. The neat and tasty appearance of the farms in this township affords the best evidence of the perseverance and industry of its citizens.

The fruit nursery of Thomas H. Payne, Esq., is a matter worthy of a moment's attention, and one which reflects much credit upon the flourishing town of Fremont. It contains about 100,000 trees of different kinds and varieties. He has also about thirty acres of orcharding, composed of bearing trees and of the choicest varieties of grafted fruit. He has about ninety varieties of apples, sixteen of plums, thirty of cherries, forty of pears, fifteen of grapes and five of apricots.

The valuation of property of this town for 1850, including both real and personal, was \$73,150. The amount of tax computed thereon was \$920.41.

The total assessed value of property for this year, 1877, was \$382,349.

Hurlbut Swan is a prominent citizen of this township, and identified with its early history. He is a thrifty farmer in the north part of the town, and has held several public positions of honor and trust. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Illinois, in 1847. He was the first Supervisor of the town and was for two terms a Representative for Lake County in the State Legislature.

Thomas H. Payne, whose name has been mentioned as one of the early settlers of this township, has from an early day been a prominent citizen of the county. He was one of the County Commissioners, at the time of the removal of the county seat from Libertyville to Little Fort. It was his vote in the

Board that decided the question in favor of Little Fort—the efforts of the people of the county at that day being to contribute all in their power toward building up the latter place, to make it a market place and point for shipment on the lake, it being before the days of railroads and before it was supposed that a railroad could be built and made successful from a point east of the lakes to this country. Mr. Payne has always been a man of great public spirit, earnest and zealous in whatever he undertakes, both in his own business affairs as well as in matters of public concern. He was the pioneer in this part of the country in the nursery and fruit business, and in this regard his labors have been of much value to the county. He is a brother of Henry B. Payne, of Cleveland, Ohio, and recently a member of Congress from that State.

John G. Ragan, whose name is also mentioned as among the earliest settlers of this town, who is so closely identified with its early history, and who has been styled the Patriarch of Fremont, has long been a prominent citizen of this township. He was elected County Commissioner in 1844, and was afterward Sheriff of the county.

Charles H. Bartlett, who has been before referred to as one of the first County Commissioners of McHenry County and one of the oldest citizens of the county, is likewise a resident of this township, living near Diamond Lake. Mr. Bartlett, as has also been before stated, was one of the first County Commissioners of Lake County, after it was set off from McHenry. He resided at that time near Libertyville, and the interest of those he more immediately represented led him in the matter of the removal of the county seat to support the cause of Libertyville. His course, however, was characterized by candor, and he preserved the respect of the people.

The name of a citizen of this town, now nearly forgotten, may be mentioned in this connection to show an instance of personal integrity seldom equaled. A man by the name of Bates once lived in the central part of this town, who became partially insane. He had married a second wife, who had a family of children. After his insanity, he left his wife, sold his property and disappeared for some time. He went to Chicago, and there called to see Philo Carpenter, a well known citizen there, who had been an old friend and acquaintance of his. He informed Mr. Carpenter that he had \$800 that he wished him to take and keep until he called for it. Mr. Carpenter stated that he did not desire to take it on such terms; that the church to which he belonged was then building a house of worship, and could use the money for a time and allow him interest on it; that he would take his money for the use of the church, and repay it at a time named, with interest. Bates accordingly handed him the money, refusing to take any note or evidence of the transaction whatever. Bates thereupon went away. The time for payment of the money arrived, but Mr. Carpenter heard nothing of Bates, neither did he know where he lived or had gone. Time rolled on, and finally Mr. Carpenter heard by accident that

Bates was dead, and had left a widow in Lake County, in the town of Fremont. He at once communicated to the widow the fact that her husband had some years before left with him a sum of money, which awaited the order of his legal representatives. His administrator called on Mr. Carpenter and received the money, with interest. The name of Philo Carpenter is familiar to every one in the city of Chicago as a man of property and influence. He came to Chicago at an early day, and was very successful in business.

The first school house in this town was built in the Marsh settlement, on Section 33, about 1839. The first school taught was about the same time, in this house, by Laura B. Sprague, of Half Day.

The first church organization in this town occurred at the house of Alfred Payne, February 20, 1838, at which Rev. Mr. Blachford acted as Moderator, the church being Presbyterian in form of government. The following were the first members of the church: Elisha Clark, Cornelia Clark, Hiram Clark, Melinda Clark, Matthew Hoffman, Lucy Hoffman, Ira Harden, Phoebe Harden, Oliver L. Payne, Mary Payne, Mercy Payne, Alfred Payne, Nancy Gridley, Paulina Norton, Emeline A. Schenck, Sarah Harden—in all, sixteen members.

The church was changed to Congregational in form of government in 1844. The first minister of the church, by some, is said to have been Rev. Joseph Payne; by others, Rev. Elbridge G. Howe. A house of worship for the church was first built at Libertyville in 1845. This building was finally abandoned, and a church building was built in 1856 at Dean's Corners. Rev. A. R. Fox is the present minister. St. John's Church, Roman Catholic, was organized in 1841, and a church building was erected the same year, in the southwest part of the township, on Section 30, on land owned by John Murry. The first priest was John Guigan; the present priest is Patrick O'Neil. The first members of the church were John Murry, Michael Murry, Hugh Devlin, Felix Givens, Robert Conmee, Michael Senott, John Roney, William Simmons, John Ryan.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Diamond Lake was organized in this town in 1858. A church building was erected the same year. The first minister was Rev. H. S. Trumbull; the present minister is W. A. Adrian. The first members of this church were as follows: William Wenban, Charles Whitney, Mrs. Daniel Cruver, Gideon Wenban, Samuel Hulbert, Mrs. Stephen Bennett. The present Trustees of the church are Alexander Bolinski, Fayette Butterfield, John Allison, Salem Cruver, C. G. Wenban. The Wesleyan Methodists in this vicinity worship in the church building aforesaid.

The St. Mary's German Roman Catholic Church, of this town, was organized some twenty-five years ago. Their house of worship, which was built many years ago, is on Section 21.

TOWNSHIP OF GRANT.

This township is situated on the western boundary of the county, and is only four miles in width. As a Congressional township it is known as Township 45, north Range 9 east. It has the least population, and ranks the least in the assessed value of property of any town in the county.

Among the early settlers of this township were Harley Clark, Rufus Willard, Robert Stanley, Chester Hamilton, Devereaux and Henry Goodale, T. D. and D. C. Townsend and Timothy B. Titcomb.

The first house in the township was built by Harley Clark, on the north side of Fish Lake, in the Summer of 1839.

This town was originally named Goodale, in honor of Devereaux Goodale, who was one of the early settlers, and then a resident of the town. Mr. Goodale stated to his neighbors that if the inhabitants would consent to have the town named after him he would proceed, within a reasonable time, and erect a town house, for the use of the town, at such point as might be selected. There were but very few inhabitants in the township at the time, and as far as known they consented to this name.

A certificate was laid before the Commissioners having the matter in charge, signed by Noah Dunbar, Chairman, and Wm. C. Neale, Secretary, setting forth that at a meeting of the citizens of Township 45, north Range 9 east, held in said township on the 18th of January, 1850, it was agreed that the same be named Goodale; whereupon the Commissioners named it accordingly.

But the town house, promised in consideration of the name, was never built. Mr. Goodale soon afterward removed to California, and has never returned. In 1867, the name of the town was changed to Grant.

This town is watered by Fish Lake, Wooster Lake, Sullivan's Lake, Mud Lake, Duck Lake, Long Lake, part of the Pistakee Lakes and some two or three smaller ponds, not named; also by Squaw Creek, which passes through the northern portion.

The Pistakee Lakes, so called, spoken of, are a chain of lakes in the western part of the county, which are attracting much attention of late as a place of resort for hunting and fishing, especially the locality within this township. These lakes are three in number. The first is commonly called Grass Lake, and the second, Fox Lake.

Although forty years have elapsed since the settlement of the country around these lakes was commenced, yet that portion in the immediate vicinity presents nearly as wild an appearance to-day as at the beginning. This results largely from the peculiar topography of the country. In some places the land is low and marshy. The shores of the lakes are irregular, interrupted by innumerable nooks and points, and within the lakes are several islands.

Before the settlement of the country, this was a place of general resort for the Pottawattomie tribe of Indians. This was within their country. Here were their villages and most extensive cornfields. The lakes were filled with fish ; the waters were covered with wild fowl, and the country around abounded in game.

In a newspaper published in Chicago in 1844, we found several articles referring to these lakes and country around, in one of which the writer states that it was Blackhawk's endeavor in commencing his war with the whites, in 1832, to reach this chain of lakes with his tribe as a place of security ; and the writer remarks that had Blackhawk succeeded in gaining this ground, the many points and islands of these lakes would have long secured his forces from an army unacquainted with the country. No authority is given for this conclusion, but a reference to Blackhawk's own account of the circumstances attending the commencement of his hostilities would lead to the correctness of this statement. This account shows that his plan was to form a coalition with the Pottawattomies, by which they would provide him a place of security for the women and children and old men of his tribe. These lakes were then in the heart of the Pottawattomie country. It is known that the Pottawattomies entertained Blackhawk's proposition at a three days' council on the Aux Plaines River, west of Chicago. It is said to have been defeated only by the efforts of Billy Caldwell and Alexander Robinson, two half-breed chiefs.

The following from Blackhawk's narrative, as given at Rock Island after his return from captivity in 1833, to Mr. J. B. Patterson, through the Government Interpreter, will be found of especial interest in this connection, as confirming the opinion given of the original intention of this noted chief of coalition and finding security in the country of the Pottawattomies, as has been hereinbefore stated :

“About this time, Ne-a-Pope (who started to Malden, where it was ascertained that the great war chief, Gen. Gaines, was coming to remove us) returned. He said he had seen the chief of our British Father, and asked him if the Americans could *force* us to leave our village. He said : ‘If we had not sold our village and land, the American Government could not take them from us. That the *right* being vested in us, could only be transferred by the voice and will of the whole nation ; and that as *we* had never given our consent to the sale of our country, it remained our exclusive property, from which the American Government never could force us away ! And that in the event of *war* we should have nothing to *fear*, as they would stand by and assist us.’ He said he had called at the Prophet's village, on his way down, and there learned for the first time that we had left our village. He informed me, privately, that the Prophet was anxious to see me, as he had much good news to tell me, and that I would hear good news, in the Spring, from our British Father. The Prophet requested me to inform you of all the particulars. I would much rather, however, you should see him, and learn all from himself.

But I will tell you that he has received expresses from our British Father, who says that he is going to send us guns, ammunition, provisions and clothing, early in the Spring. The vessels that bring them will come by way of Milwaukee. The Prophet has likewise received wampum and tobacco from the different nations on the lakes—Ottawas, Chippewas and Pottawattomies—and as for the Winnebagoes, he has them all at his command. We are going to be happy once more !”

We-a pope said : “The Prophet told me that all the different tribes before mentioned would *fight* for us, if necessary, and the British would support us. My party having all come in and got ready, we commenced our march up the Mississippi—our women and children in canoes, carrying such provisions as we had, camp equipage, etc., and my braves and warriors on horseback, armed and equipped for defense. The Prophet came down and joined us below Rock River, having called at Rock Island, on his way down, to consult the War Chief, agent and trader, who (he said) used many arguments to dissuade him from going with us ; and requested him to come and meet us, and turn us back. They told him, also, that there was a war chief on his way to Rock Island, with a large body of soldiers.

The Prophet said he would not listen to this TALK, because no war chief dare molest us as long as we are at *peace* ; that we had a right to go where we pleased, peaceably, and advised me to say nothing to any braves and warriors until we encamped that night. We moved onward until we had arrived at the place where Gen. Gaines had made his encampment the year before, and encamped for the night. The Prophet then addressed my braves and warriors. He told them to “follow us, and act like braves, and we had nothing to *fear* but much to *gain* ; that the Americans might come, but would not nor dare not interfere with us so long as we acted peaceably ! That we were not yet *ready* to act otherwise. We must wait until we ascend Rock River and receive our re-enforcements, and we with them be able to withstand any army !”

That night, the *White Beaver* (Gen. Atkinson), with a party of soldiers, passed up in steamboats. Our party became alarmed, expecting to meet the soldiers at Rock River, to prevent us from going up. On our arrival at its mouth, we discovered that the steamboats had passed on. I was fearful that the war chief had stationed his men on some bluff, or in some ravine, that we might be taken by surprise. Consequently, on entering Rock River, we commenced beating our drums and singing, to show the Americans that we were not afraid. Having met with no opposition, we moved up Rock River leisurely some distance, when we were overtaken by an express from the *White Beaver* with an order for me to return with my band, and recross the Mississippi again. I sent him word that I would not (not recognizing his *right* to make such a demand), as I was acting peaceably, and intended to go to the Prophet’s village, at his request, to make corn.



H. E. Partridge

JUNIOR EDITOR
"WAUKEGAN GAZETTE."

“The express returned. We moved on, and encamped some distance below the Prophet’s village.

“Having accomplished that, the White Beaver would not permit us to remain here. I began to consider what was best to be done, and concluded to keep up the river and see the Pottawattomies and have a talk with them. Several Winnebago chiefs were present, whom I advised of my intentions. As *they* did not seem disposed to render us any assistance, I asked them if they had not seen us *wampum* during the winter, and requested us to come and join their people and enjoy all the rights and privileges of their country. They did not deny this, and said, if the white people did not interfere, they had no objection to our making corn this year with our friend, the Prophet, but did not wish us to go any further up.

“The next day, I started with my party to Kish-wa-co-kee. That night I encamped a short distance above the Prophet’s village. After all was quiet in my camp, I sent for my chiefs, and told them we had been deceived; that all the fair promises that had been held out to us, through Ne-a-pope, were *false*! But it would not do to let our party know it. We must keep it secret among ourselves and move on to Kish-wa-co-kee, as if all was right, and say something on the way to encourage our people. I will then call on the Pottawattomies, and hear what they say and see what they will do. We started the next morning, after telling our people that word had just come from Mil-wa-ke, that a chief of our British father would be there in a few days.

“Finding that our plans were defeated, I told the Prophet that he must go with me and we would see what could be done with the Pottawattomies. On our arrival at Kish-wa-co-kee, an express was sent to the Pottawattomie villages. The next day a deputation arrived. I enquired if they had corn in their villages. They said they had very little and could not spare any! I asked them different questions and received unsatisfactory answers. This talk was in the presence of all my people. I afterward spoke to them privately and requested them to come to my lodge, after my people had got to sleep. They came and took seats. I asked them if they had received any word from the lake, from the British. They said no. I inquired if they had heard that a chief of our British father was coming to Mil-wa-ke, to bring us guns, ammunition, goods and provisions. They said no. I then told them what word had been brought to me, and requested them to return to their village and tell the chiefs that I wished to see them and have a talk with them.

“After this deputation started, I concluded to tell my people that if the White Beaver came after us we would go back, as it was useless to think of stopping or going on without provisions. I discovered that the Winnebagoes and Pottawattomies were not disposed to render us any assistance.

“The next day, the Pottawattomie chiefs arrived at my camp. I had a dog killed and made a feast. When it was ready, I spread my *medicine bags* and the chiefs began to eat. When the ceremony was about ending, I received

news that three or four hundred white men, on horseback, had been seen about eight miles off. I immediately started three young men, with a white flag, to meet them and conduct them to our camp, that we might hold a council with them, and descend Rock River again, and directed them, in case the whites had *encamped*, to return, and I would go and see *them*. After this party had started, I sent five young men to see what might take place. The first party went to the encampment of the whites and were taken prisoners. The last party had not proceeded far before they saw about twenty men coming toward them in full gallop! They stopped, and, finding that the white men were coming so fast in a warlike attitude, they turned and retreated, but were pursued and two of them overtaken and *killed*! The others made their escape. When they came in with the news, I was preparing my *flags* to meet the war chief. The alarm was given. Nearly all my young men were absent, about ten miles off. I started with what I had left (about forty), and had proceeded but a short distance before we saw a part of the army approaching. I raised a yell and said to my braves: 'Some of our people have been killed!—wantonly and cruelly murdered! We must revenge their death!'

"In a little while, we discovered the whole army coming toward us in full gallop! We were now confident that our first party had been killed. I immediately placed my men in front of some bushes, that we might have the first fire when they approached close enough. They made a halt some distance from us. I gave another yell, and ordered my brave warriors to *charge* upon them, expecting that we would all be killed. They did charge. Every man rushed and fired, and the enemy *retreated* in the utmost confusion and consternation before my little but brave band of warriors.

"After pursuing the enemy some distance, I found it useless to follow them, as they rode so fast, and returned to my encampment with the few of my braves (about *twenty-five* having gone in pursuit of the enemy). I lighted my pipe and sat down to thank the Great Spirit for what we had done.

"The next morning, I told the crier of my village to give notice that we must go and bury our dead. In a little while all were ready. A small deputation was sent for our absent warriors, and the remainder started. We first disposed of our dead, and then commenced an examination in the enemy's deserted encampment for plunder. We found arms, ammunition and provisions, all of which we were in want of—particularly the latter, as we were entirely without. We found also a variety of *saddle-bags* (which I distributed among my braves), and a small quantity of *whisky*, and some *little* barrels that *had* contained this *bad* medicine, but they were empty. I was surprised to find that the whites carried whisky with them, as I had understood that all the *pale faces* belonged to *temperance societies*.

"Having returned to our encampment and found that all our young men had come in, I sent out *spies* to watch the movements of the army, and commenced moving up Kish-wa-co-kee with the balance of my people. I did not

know where to find a place of safety for my women and children, but expected to find a good harbor about the head of Rock River. I concluded to go there, and thought my best route would be to go round the head of Kish-wa-co-kee, so that the Americans would have some difficulty if they attempted to follow us. On arriving at the head of Kish-wa-co-kee I was met by a party of Winnebagoes, who seemed to rejoice at our success. They said they had come to offer their services, and were anxious to join us. I asked them if they knew where there was a safe place for my women and children. They told me that they would send two old men with us to guide us to a good and safe place.

"I arranged war parties to send out in different directions before I proceeded further. The Winnebagoes went alone. The war parties having all been fitted out and started, we commenced moving to the *Four Lakes*, the place where our guides were to conduct us."

The skirmish with the whites, of which Blackhawk speaks, was that which became known as the defeat of Stillman's Run, in what is now Ogle County, about fifty miles distant from the country of the Pistakee Lakes.

It will be noticed that Blackhawk was proceeding up what he calls the Kish-wa-co-kee River—now called the Kishwaukee—the former being a Pottawattomie term, it is said, meaning "land of sycamore trees." He says he proceeded around the head waters of this river. This would bring him into what is now the western part of McHenry County, in the vicinity of the present village of Marengo, within about twenty miles, or a day's travel of the Pistakee Lakes. But it seems, however, after the Pottawattomies failed him, Blackhawk accepted the protection of the Winnebagoes, and, guided by them, proceeded to the Four Lakes, now Madison, Wisconsin.

Among the Pottawattomie villages with which Blackhawk communicated, and from which he states he received deputations, were no doubt those about the Pistakee Lakes. This was, at that day, the great corn country of this tribe, especially that portion lying in and about the northern part of this township.

The Lake and McHenry plank road, during the days of its existence, passed through the southeastern part of this township, on Section 36.

The Fort Hill post office was for a time located in this town, in the southeastern part, at what was known as Goodale's Corners.

The first school house in this town was a log building, of hewn logs, at the crossing of the north McHenry road, and the road leading to the Nippersink Point. It was built in 1844. Daniel Armstrong was the first teacher.

The first town meeting in this town was held at the Goodale's Tavern, on the first Tuesday in April, 1850, at which the following persons were elected town officers: Chester Hamilton, Supervisor; D. C. Townsend, Town Clerk; Jehiel Compton, Assessor; Orren Marble, Collector; Cornelius Smith, Overseer of the Poor; Calvin Clark, Rufus M. Way and Robert Stanley, Commissioners of Highways; Chester Hamilton and A. S. Maltby, Justices of the Peace; L. P. Barnes and Orren Marble, Constables.

The total valuation of property for 1850, including both real and personal, was \$33,868. The amount of tax computed on the same, for collection, was \$472.56.

The total valuation of property for the year 1877 was \$142,202.

The Roman Catholic Church have a church edifice in the northeastern part of this town, near Fox Lake, which was built about twelve years ago.

TOWNSHIP OF LIBERTYVILLE.

This, as a Congressional township, is known as Township 44, north Range 11 east.

Much that pertains to the early history of this township has been given in a previous portion of this history, under the head of the county at large.

Among the early settlers of this town were Richard Steele, Henry B. Steele, Tobias Wynkoop, A. B. Wynkoop, William, Robert and Christopher Irwin, Ransom Steele, William Crane, D. C. Steele, Horace Butler, Dr. J. H. Foster, Charles H. Bartlett, William and James Lloyd, E. Tingley, James Bartlett, Levi Hutchinson, Ira Waugh, Solomon Norton, Lewis G. Schenck, Thomas and William Kellam and Levi Baxter.

This town was named by the Commissioners, in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants expressed at an election held in the township for that purpose, January 12, 1850.

The vote on the subject of a name was as follows: For Libertyville, 37 votes; for Bem, 32 votes; for Burlington, 3 votes. Bem was the name of a Hungarian General which had passed into note in this country about that time, from the struggle occurring a short time previous under their leader, Kossuth.

The first organized public meeting held in what is now the county of Lake, for any purpose, was held in this town. It was a general meeting of the settlers for the purpose of adopting regulations and forming a compact for the purpose of protecting each other in their rights as claimants on the public lands, a reference to which has been made in a previous portion of this history.

At this meeting, resolutions were passed and regulations adopted, defining the rights of settlers and providing for the organization of a compact. The following are the proceedings of this meeting, together with a copy of the resolutions and regulations, as published officially by the compact:

“At a numerous meeting of the inhabitants on the Upper Des Plaines River, held, pursuant to notice, at Independence Grove, on Friday, December 2, 1836, Samuel Brooks, Esq., in the Chair, and George Kimball, Secretary, a committee, consisting of Nelson Landon, Samuel Brooks and Willard Jones, was appointed to present resolutions and regulations. The following, on being reported, were unanimously adopted:

“WHEREAS, The unsurveyed Government lands situate between Indian Creek and the north boundary of the State, lying on and in the vicinity of the

Des Plaines River, have, within the last three years, become thickly settled, and fresh settlers are daily coming in and seeking a residence and locating in the same neighborhood—many unwilling to encroach on the hitherto respected boundaries of older settlers, others, with a too manifest intention of occupying land for the sole purpose of speculation, and some who seem desirous of retaining for their exclusive advantage a large proportion of woodland and prairie than appears necessary for a farmer on the largest scales of calculation.

“Many new settlements, under similar circumstances, have adopted resolutions for the purpose of defining the extent of land which each settler may hold, and for protecting others in the quiet possession of their claims, and for this purpose have entered into mutual *compact* and agreement to carry such resolutions into effect.

“It appears to your committee, upon reading the notice for convening this meeting, that no time should be lost in pursuing such measures as the present situation of the settlement seems to demand, as well for the maintenance and promotion of harmony in the neighborhood as for the encouragement of respectable and actual settlers among us.

“1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient and necessary to adopt measures by which the settlers in this section of the country may be protected from encroachments, and their claims upon lands better defined—to encourage and protect those who wish to come and reside among us.

“2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to protect individuals from taking up and holding larger claims on land than themselves and families can cultivate, and that no one individual shall hold more than one section of land.

“3. *Resolved*, That it is necessary for the advancement and well being of this settlement to prevent the holding claims on land solely for the purpose of speculation.

“4. *Resolved*, That the country in the vicinity of the Des Plaines River, between Indian Creek and the north boundary of this State, be divided into three sections, viz.: The first section commencing at Indian Creek, and extending northward to Independence Grove, inclusive; the second section extending from Independence Grove to Mr. Lovejoy's Tavern, inclusive; the third section extending thence northward to the north boundary of the State.

“II. That there be three Commissioners appointed for each section (to serve for one year, and until a re-election shall take place), who shall have full and exclusive power, and whose duty it shall be, at the request of any one, to establish and protect each and every settler in his, her or their just and equitable claim or claims on lands, and decide all difficulties concerning the same, and to establish the lines and boundaries thereof.

“III. That the decision of said Commissioners, or two of them, shall be final, unless within two days an appeal be made by either of the parties to the inhabitants of the section in which the claim may be, in which case it shall be the duty of said Commissioners, or either of them, immediately upon notice of

such appeal, to convene a meeting of the settlers resident in such section for the purpose of obtaining their decision on the matter in dispute.

“IV. That the inhabitants of each and all the said sections shall be bound at all times to carry into effect the orders or decisions of said Commissioners, or any two of them, concerning any claims or rights of persons relating to any claim or claims.

“V. That if any person shall neglect or refuse to assist when required to carry into effect any order or decision of said Commissioners, or any two of them, or to carry into effect any final decision after an appeal, he shall be considered inimical to justice and good order, and shall be treated accordingly.

“VI. That there shall be a Clerk appointed for one year (and eligible to re-election), to keep a book to register the proceedings of this meeting and the claims of each claimant within the three sections, which shall be kept for the inspection of any person, at all times.

“VII. That it shall be the duty of each claimant to procure a certificate of the Commissioners, or any two of them, residing in the section where the said claim may be, and file the same with the Clerk for registration, and then and there only shall his, her or their claim be established.

“VIII. That the said Commissioners, or any two of them, may call a meeting of the settlers at any time they may see fit.

“IX. That the said Commissioners be at liberty to demand and receive for their services for establishing each claim, including the corner posts, not less than two and not more than five dollars.

“X. That every one wishing to avail himself of the benefit of the foregoing resolutions and regulations shall subscribe his name to the same, and, omitting to do so, shall derive no advantages resulting from the provisions thereof.

“XI. *Resolved*, That all who hold claims at the present time shall register them within two months, and that all new comers shall register within three months after making their claims.”

The place mentioned as Lovejoy's Tavern, in the fourth resolution, passed at the preceding meeting, was afterward known as the Oplain House, on the east side of the river, at the place now known as the Oplain Bridge, in the town of Warren.

Independence Grove, from this time forward, became the general center for public gatherings of all descriptions. It was here that schemes were laid and plans matured for dividing the county of McHenry, and locating the county seat of the new county of Lake.

A master spirit in these movements was understood to be A. B. Wynkoop, who came to the Grove about the first of the year 1837. He was a young man of good ability, but of rather an angular disposition. He had come west with an ambition to acquire distinction by engaging in politics. He was

a nephew of Tobias Wynkoop, of whom mention has been made as one of the early settlers of the county and resident of this town.

In this connection, it may be here mentioned that Libertyville, in the early history of the county, has produced more marked men and notable characters than any other town in this county. Among the number, Tobias Wynkoop, before mentioned, is entitled to a passing notice. He settled in the Fall of 1835, at the point where the Milwaukee road crosses the creek, north of Libertyville, afterward known as Wynkoop's Creek. He had expansive ideas as to the size of a farm he required. He declared that a quarter-section of land would only answer him for a garden spot. He claimed nearly the entire breadth of prairie on the west, extending westward about three miles. His boundaries were defined by laying down a single rail around it, in the form of a Virginia fence. When the land sale came, he was unable to purchase the land, and it passed into other hands.

Horace Butler, who settled at Libertyville in 1837, was the second lawyer who came to the county, but was really the first who practiced his profession. He was a man of ability, and one of the main supporters of the interests of Libertyville in all its early contests. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of this State in 1847, and was, for one term, a Representative in the Legislature from Lake County.

Dr. J. H. Foster, who likewise settled at Libertyville at an early day (August, 1837), was the first physician who settled and practiced in the county. He was a man of public spirit, of earnest convictions, and among the most tenacious adherents to the cause of Libertyville in its local contests.

Dr. Wm. Crane is remembered as one of the prominent characters in the early history of this town. He was a man of more than ordinary capacity, although circumstances conspired to affect his reputation, in some degree, for a time, yet, after all, he was much respected by his neighbors; as an evidence of which it may be mentioned that he was elected as the first Supervisor of the town, under township organization, with little or no opposition.

Henry B. Steele, whose name has been before mentioned as the first Sheriff of Lake County, was among the first settlers in this town. He was noted for his large proportions and heavy weight, and as a jolly good fellow. No man was more popular in his day than Henry B. Steele.

About the year 1837, there came to Libertyville a man of the name of Stoliker. He was from Canajoharie, N. Y., and was of that class known as Mohawk Dutchmen. He was a fiddler by profession (or, as it would be called in this day, a performer on the violin). He was the first of this profession who came to Lake County. Hereupon an era of life and excitement commenced at Libertyville and the country around not enjoyed before. Stoliker was in demand almost nightly, at every log house where the floor was sufficiently even and the size sufficiently large to accommodate a company for a social dance. But Stoliker had acquired the habit of drinking strong drink; but it was said of

him that his natural talent as a fiddler was such, that no matter how much intoxicated, his nerves never failed him in holding out with his music to the end of the dance—that even if exhausted so much that he would fall asleep, still the music went on with as complete regularity in all respects as if he had been awake.

The county seat was located at Libertyville in June, 1839, and removed to Little Fort in April, 1841. At the time of the location at Libertyville, there was considerable condemnation of the act of the Commissioners in locating the county seat at this place, but it came in general from sources interested in other points. The better opinion seems to be, that most men of fair judgment and disinterested motives would at that time, under like circumstances, have reached the same conclusion.

It was supposed that the road from Chicago to Milwaukee, by the way of Libertyville, could never be superseded, but, on the contrary, must continue to increase in importance, until it would become one of the greatest thoroughfares in the Western country. It was therefore considered that the interest of the inhabitants of the county required the location of the seat of justice upon this thoroughfare, in view of which Libertyville was considered to be unquestionably the most favorable point. Upon the east side of the Des Plaines River it was, as yet, but thinly settled, and the prospects for a dense population in that portion of the county seemed not at this period to be very flattering.

The post office was established at Libertyville, in April, 1837.

The first town meeting in this town was held at Libertyville village, on the first Tuesday in April, 1850, and the following persons were elected town officers :

William Crane, Supervisor ; H. C. Hutchinson, Town Clerk ; John Locke, Assessor ; E. H. Hall, E. H. Mason and R. Drew, Commissioners of Highways ; S. P. Statton, Overseer of the Poor ; S. C. Brown, Constable and Collector ; and D. C. Steele and C. F. Apply, Justices of the Peace. The number of votes cast was 125.

The assessed valuation of property for the year 1850, including both real and personal, was \$88,899.00, and the amount of tax computed upon the same was \$1,178.13.

The total assessed value of property for the year 1877 was \$419,287.

The first school house in this town was built at Independence, in the Fall of 1836, as has been stated in a previous portion of this history.

The village of Libertyville is a flourishing and delightful place, situated in this township on the east side of Independence Grove. It contains a hotel, several stores, and various mechanics found in a country village. It has a good public school house, a town hall, and a fine church edifice.

The first church in this township was built in this village, in 1844, by Dr. J. H. Foster and James Hutchinson, and donated by them, with the lot upon

which it stood, to the Methodist Church. The building was burned in the Fall of 1866.

A church edifice was built here by the Congregational Church, originally formed at the house of Alfred Payne, at Mechanics' Grove, in 1838, as has been stated in the history of the township of Fremont. This was discontinued as a house of worship and sold to the town for a town hall, and continues to be occupied as such, a house of worship in its stead having been built at Dean's Corners, in the town of Fremont.

After the burning of the Methodist church, as before stated, the several denominations of Methodists, Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Baptists and Universalists joined and erected the present church edifice, in the village of Libertyville. It was completed in the Summer of 1868.

TOWNSHIP OF NEWPORT.

This, as a Congressional township, is known as Township 46, north Range 11 east; the northern boundary being upon the Wisconsin State line.

Among the early settlers in this township were Jacob Miller, Merrill 'Pearsons, Alvin Ames, James Melinda, John Reid, Asa Winter, Peter Cassidy, James Emery, Elijah Alvord.

Jacob Miller was the first claimant, and built the first habitation in what is now the town of Newport, in the Summer or Fall of 1835. This was on Mill Creek, in the south part of the town. Here he built a saw-mill, in 1836; and soon thereafter he built a grist-mill at the same place, it being the first grist-mill erected and put in operation in the county.

Mr. Miller had previously explored the country for the purpose of finding a mill site as near Chicago as possible. This was the nearest that he could find at that day, on Government land that had not been already claimed. He gave to the stream the name of Mill Creek, as, in his opinion, it afforded at the point where he had located a superior mill site. Both these mills for some time did a prosperous business. They were patronized by the inhabitants for a considerable distance around. The mills finally ceased to be profitable and became abandoned.

Jacob Miller was a native of Virginia. He immigrated to Illinois and first settled at Chicago, a few months before the breaking out of the Black Hawk war in 1832, in which war he engaged at the beginning and served to the close. He was a noble hearted Virginian, whose memory is greatly respected by the early settlers, and whose hospitalities are remembered with gratitude.

Being an adventurous spirit, and desiring to better his pecuniary condition, he set out in the Spring of 1849, with his two oldest sons, for California, a country from which the most fabulous reports had reached us, concerning its mines of gold.

The fatigue and privations of a protracted journey brought on disease, from which he died soon after reaching the country of his destination. He died on Feather River, California, in the Fall of 1849.

In addition to Mill Creek, this town is watered by the Aux Plaines River, passing through near the center, from north to south.

In this town there was to be seen, not many years since, a succession or chain of ancient mounds—such as are found in various parts of the western country—on the west bank of the Aux Plaines River, extending from near the State line, southward some two or three miles. When these mounds were more distinctly visible, and before their shape had been disturbed by cultivation of the soil, they were frequently dug into by the inhabitants—it is stated, finding therein human bones, in some instances in a very perfect state.

Upon the east bank of the river, a short distance below the State line, in this town, there was, in early days, in the midst of a thicket of timber, a peculiar spot, which had evidently been a general camping ground for the aborigines of the country from time immemorial, as shown by the bleached bones of animals, shells of turtles and other evidences.

Alvin Ames, one of the early settlers of this township, is remembered to have stated that in the Winter of 1840, in cutting and splitting a red oak tree, near the spot before mentioned, he cut out an ounce leaden ball, which was seventy grains from the surface; having, as he thinks, been lodged there about the year 1770, and was probably discharged from some French or English musket.

In 1844, this township was organized for school purposes, and temporarily received the name of Sterling.

A post office was established in this town, on the east side of the river, in 1846, under the name of Mortimer, and James Melinda appointed Postmaster. The name was subsequently changed to Newport, to correspond with the present name of the township.

Under township organization the name of Newport was given to this town, in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants, as expressed at a public meeting called for that purpose. The vote on the question of a name was as follows: For Newport, seventy votes; for Mortimer, seven votes; for Verona, two votes.

The first town meeting in this township, under township organization, was held at the house of John Turk, on the first Tuesday in April, 1850. Titus D. Gail was chosen Moderator, and Merrill Pearsons, Clerk; John Reid was elected Supervisor; Caleb Cook and J. Lowe, Justices of the Peace; A. J. Cummings, Constable; B. F. Backus, Chester Ames and H. C. Biddlecome, Commissioners of Highways. The number of votes cast for town officers was 158.

The total assessed value of property for the year 1850, including both real and personal, was \$94,644. The amount of tax computed thereon for collection was \$1,394.26.

The total assessed value of property for the year 1877 was \$337,778.

About twelve years ago, a post office was established in this town, at what was known as Turk's Corners, near the center of the town, called Rosecranz, where quite a thriving village has sprung up.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. passes through this township, along the Aux Plaines River. Since the completion of this road, an impetus has been given to the trade and business of the town, which bids fair to place it among the first in the county.

The town of Newport has two stations on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R., Russell and Wadsworth. The former is situated a short distance south of the State line. The Newport post office was removed to this place in 1876, and the name changed to Russell.

The station at Wadsworth is becoming a place of considerable local importance. A town plat was laid out here by John Lux, and completed October 8, 1874. The railroad was completed and trains commenced running in February, 1873. The building up of the place commenced in the Spring following. A post office was established here in May, 1873, but the mail was not supplied at the office until April, 1874. Chas. A. Goodwin was the first Postmaster. The present Postmaster is Thos. Strang. In 1875, James Pollack commenced to buy grain at this place, and has recently built a large warehouse here. The place has two stores and various mechanics. Amongst other things is the agriculturalimplement store of Heydeckers.

There are in this town three church edifices—the Roman Catholic, built about 1849, and since enlarged; the Baptist, built about 1866; and the Methodist, built about 1871.

TOWNSHIP OF SHIELDS.

This, as a Congressional Township, is known as Fractional Township 44, north range 12 east. It is bounded upon the north by Waukegan, on the east by Lake Michigan, on the south by Deerfield, and on the west by Libertyville. The first settlement of this township was commenced in the year 1836. Among the early settlers were Dr. Richard Murphy, William Dwyer, John Dwyer, Lawrence Carroll, Benjamin P. Swain, Isaac Hickox, Godfrey Dwelley, Michael Dulanty, Michael C. McGuire, Thomas Maguire, John Mullery, Otis Hinckley and John Cloes.

The Chicago and Green Bay Road, which was established by the United States in early days, and commonly known as the "Military road," passed through about the center of this township, and upon which the first habitations of the early settlers were mostly erected.

The early settlers of this township were, with a few isolated exceptions, natives of Ireland. Many of them had come to Illinois to engage in work on

the Illinois & Michigan Canal. After working awhile, learning that there was Government land to be had so near in the vicinity, they came and settled in this, as well as in other adjoining townships.

This town was named in honor of Gen. James Shields, a hero in the Mexican war of 1846-7, and at the time of so naming the town a Senator from Illinois in the United States Senate.

In October, 1852, Gen. Shields acknowledged the compliment by visiting the town and addressing the citizens, assembled at the house of Mrs. Dwyer, widow of William Dwyer, one of the early settlers of the township, before mentioned.

This township was the home of Dr. Richard Murphy, who has been before mentioned in this history as a prominent citizen in the early settlement of the county. Dr. Murphy was the first Representative from Lake County in the State Legislature, which position he occupied during a period of six years, where he acquired a high reputation as a debater, and a man of marked ability. As a public speaker, he was forcible and fluent; as a writer on general subjects of public concern, he had no superiors in his day, in this part of the country. He was a man of learning, and ranked high in his profession as a physician. He was a formidable competitor of John Wentworth for Congress, in 1843.

In the northeast part of this town is a small stream, running into Lake Michigan, which, in early days, was known as Pine Creek. There was once a saw-mill on this creek, near the mouth, built by Benjamin P. Swayne, in 1837, who was one of the early settlers at that point. This mill, like others of the kind in the county, before spoken of, has long since disappeared.

The first town meeting in this town under township organization was convened at the tavern house of Mrs. Dwyer, on the first Tuesday in April, 1850, at which Michael C. McGuire presided as Moderator, and who was elected the first Supervisor of the town.

The total assessed value of property for the year 1850, including both real and personal, was \$44,300. The amount of tax computed on the same for collection was \$641.71.

The total assessed value of property for the year 1877 was \$449,804.

In early days, there lived in the northern part of this town a man of American birth, by the name of Neal, who was for a long time the only native American in that part of the town. He was called "Yankee Neal," to distinguish him from another man in the neighborhood of the same name, of foreign birth. At the time of the public sale of lots at Waukegan, in 1844, John Wentworth, who attended the sale, on his way there from Chicago stopped at the house of Yankee Neal over night. It was a small log house, of the style and usual capacity of that day. Wentworth, who acquired the name of Long John, was about six feet and six inches in height. It is said that, on rising in the morning to dress himself, he found the ceiling so low, or himself so tall, that there was

not space enough to admit of raising his arms to put on his coat, and that he had to go out of doors for that purpose.

The first school in what is now the town of Shields was taught by William Cunningham, at his house, on the Green Bay Road, near where now is Lake Forest, in 1838.

In this township is the city of Lake Forest, a place of note and importance for its institutions of learning, aided by its natural and artificial attractions.

In 1855, a number of gentlemen of Chicago, among whom were H. M. Thompson, Dr. C. H. Quinlan, D. J. Lake, Rev. R. W. Patterson and others, feeling the importance of establishing, at some point in the vicinity of Chicago, a college and other kindred institutions, held several meetings and finally adopted a plan of operation to accomplish this design. At a meeting held at the office of Dr. Quinlan, a subscription paper was drawn up to raise funds for the contemplated object. To this \$59,500 was subscribed, as a temporary advance of funds until a permanent organization could be effected. The enterprise was aided by the labors of Rev. J. J. Slocum, of Cincinnati, who proposed, on behalf of Mr. Gibson, of that city, the donation of \$100,000 as an endowment to the institution of learning to be founded, if it should bear Mr. Gibson's name.

Five Trustees were appointed from among the subscribers aforesaid to act temporarily for the contemplated association, until a permanent organization could be effected, viz.: Hiram F. Mather, Peter Page, David J. Lake, Thomas R. Clark and Franklin Ripley, Jr.

And the following persons were appointed a committee to draft articles of association, viz.: Hiram F. Mather, John H. Kedzie and H. G. Shumway. Meanwhile the Trustees appointed as aforesaid proceeded, by direction of the subscribers, to make purchases of land, the location having been determined upon at the present site of Lake Forest.

Samuel M. Dowst, of Waukegan, was employed as the agent of the company to examine titles and negotiate purchases of land.

The land purchased for the association originally comprised about 1,300 acres, situated in Section 3, Township 44, and Sections 27, 28, 33 and 34, Range 12, in Lake County, lying on Lake Michigan, extending back across the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. It was divided between the Lake Forest Association and the University afterward organized.

A permanent organization was effected by articles of association, bearing date February 28, 1856, the style thereof to be "The Lake Forest Association." The capital stock was fixed at not less than \$50,000, and not to exceed \$60,000, in shares of \$500 each.

The following persons were constituted the first Board of Trustees of the association, viz.: Hiram F. Mather, Thomas R. Clark, Peter Page, Franklin Ripley, Jr., David J. Lake.

The following were designated as the first Board of Trustees for the institution contemplated by the articles of association, viz. : Benjamin W. Raymond, Franklin V. Chamberlain, Thomas B. Carter, Charles R. Starkweather, Charles H. Quinlan, Deville R. Holt, Amazi Benedict, John J. Slocum, Shubal G. Spees, Harvey Curtiss, Robert W. Patterson, Ansel D. Eddy, Ira M. Weed, Harvey M. Thompson, Sylvester Lind and Lewis H. Loss.

The town plat of Lake Forest was laid out and the work completed July 23, 1857, under the direction of Mr. Hotchkiss, of St. Louis, which is a marvel of landscape work.

The first building erected in Lake Forest was the present hotel. The enterprise was started by Mr. D. J. Lake. This was followed by dwellings and other buildings, until it has become a populous town and place of suburban residence.

The first elegant dwelling was that of Mr. H. M. Thompson. This was followed by those of John V. Farwell and Hon. Charles B. Farwell. These several mansions are among the finest to be found in any suburban town.

The original forest trees on the ground have been carefully preserved, which adds greatly to the beauty of the place. Its location in the forest on the lake suggested the name of Lake Forest.

Lake Forest was incorporated as a city, and held its first election for city officers March 23, 1861, at which the following were elected as the first city officers :

Mayor, H. M. Thompson ; Aldermen—First Ward : E. Bailey, J. H. Hulburd ; Second Ward, W. M. Laughlin, L. Rossiter ; Treasurer, C. H. Quinlan ; Assessor, E. Mather ; Marshal, A. M. Laughlin ; Street Commissioner, E. Bailey ; Clerk, S. W. Kellogg.

The following are the city officers for 1877 :

Mayor, A. Benedict ; Aldermen—First Ward, T. J. Kirk, P. C. Healey ; Second Ward, E. Buckingham, C. Durand ; Third Ward, R. Russell, A. W. Taylor ; Treasurer, S. D. Ward ; Assessor, L. Rossiter ; Street Commissioner, Sam'l Barnum ; Marshal, T. Howe ; City Clerk, Wm. A. Morgan.

The exertion of Mr. Slocum, to whom the matter was largely entrusted, having failed in procuring funds wherewith to erect the college buildings, Mr. Sylvester Lind, of Chicago, proposed to endow the institution with a fund of \$100,000, as a University, for the education of young men for the ministry, to be located at Lake Forest, on condition that there be erected a building to cost not less than \$30,000. The proposition being accepted, a charter was obtained incorporating the institution under the name of the Lind University. The following were the corporators, and constituted the first Board of Trustees :

B. W. Raymond, President ; C. R. Starkweather, Secretary ; Sylvester Lind, Treasurer ; Rev. Harvey Curtiss, Rev. R. W. Patterson, Rev. Ira M. Weed, Rev. L. H. Loss, Rev. A. D. Eddy, A. Benedict, C. B. Nelson, C. H.

Quinlan, D. R. Holt, D. J. Lake, Rev. S. G. Spees, S. L. Brown, H. E. Seeley, H. M. Thompson.

But, unfortunately, before the time limited for the erection of said building had expired, Mr. Lind became financially unable, and failed to comply with his agreement to endow the institution as aforesaid. Thereupon, to prevent misapprehension as to the name, the Board of Trustees applied to the Legislature and procured a change to that of "The Lake Forest University," by which the institution continues to be known.

The history of Lake Forest, beyond what has been given, is comprised largely in that of its educational institutions.

The Lake Forest University is comprised in its organization of three departments: 1. The Academy, or Preparatory Department: 2. Ferry Hall, or Young Ladies' College; 3. The Collegiate Department.

In 1857, \$38,000 was raised by subscription, with which the present Academy building was built. The subscribers to this fund were afterward reimbursed by lands from the University, at \$500 per acre.

In 1858, a school was opened at the Academy building, under the supervision of Prof. S. F. Miller as Principal, with the following as the first students: William H. Spencer, John Patterson, George Manier.

Prof. Miller, with whom became associated Rev. Wm. C. Dickenson, continued in charge of the Academy until 1861. These teachers were enthusiastic and successful.

From 1861 to 1864, Prof. J. D. Butler was Principal.

In 1864, Mr. S. M. Johnson became Principal, and continued four years, when Mr. Thomas Band, Mr. Jones and others had charge of the school for one year. Under the care of these teachers, the school was more or less prosperous. Very many students, during this time, prepared for entering college, and have since become graduates thereof. Thus the academy has accomplished a good work in sending its graduates well prepared into the different walks of life and various professions in the Northwest. But while a good work was being done, the tuition was low, and there being no permanent endowments the receipts from tuition were not sufficient to pay expenses, and deficiencies were made up by disposing of property, and thus a large portion of the property of the university was exhausted.

In the year 1869, Prof. Ira W. Allen was elected Principal, under a special contract, under whose supervision the academy was well patronized, although the price of board and tuition was greatly increased. He continued in charge four years, having during this time, by careful management and thorough business talent, put the school on a firm basis—more than paying its expenses during the time.

In 1874, Prof. A. R. Sabin, for many years connected with the High School of Chicago, and a thorough disciplinarian, became Principal of the academy. Under his efficient management this department is fulfilling its in-

tended mission as a primary, grammar and high school for boys in Lake Forest and vicinity. It is also a boarding school for non-resident pupils. It has always been a college preparatory school and its graduates have entered with credit the leading colleges of the country, East and West.

It is the aim of the present management to make it the *leading preparatory* school in the West. The course of study is as full as any afforded in the New England academies, and is as follows :

Latin—Smith's Principia, Harkness' Grammar, Reader and Latin Prose, Arnold's Latin Prose, Cæsar, Ovid, Sallust, Cicero and Virgil. Greek—White's First Lessons, Goodwin's Grammar, Xenophon and Homer, Jones' Greek Prose. Mathematics—Fish's Arithmetic, Ficklin's and Olney's Algebra, Olney's Geometry and Todhunter's Euclid. English—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Grammar, Composition, Elocution, History of the United States, England, Greece and Rome. Geography—Ancient, Modern and Physical.

In the Academic Department, in addition to the Mathematics and English studies of the Classical Course are the following studies: German, French, Book-keeping, Drawing, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Physiology, Botany, Geology, Political Economy and English Literature. Singing and Piano Music have also a prominent place in the actual daily work, not for show, sound or ornament, but for study, culture and discipline.

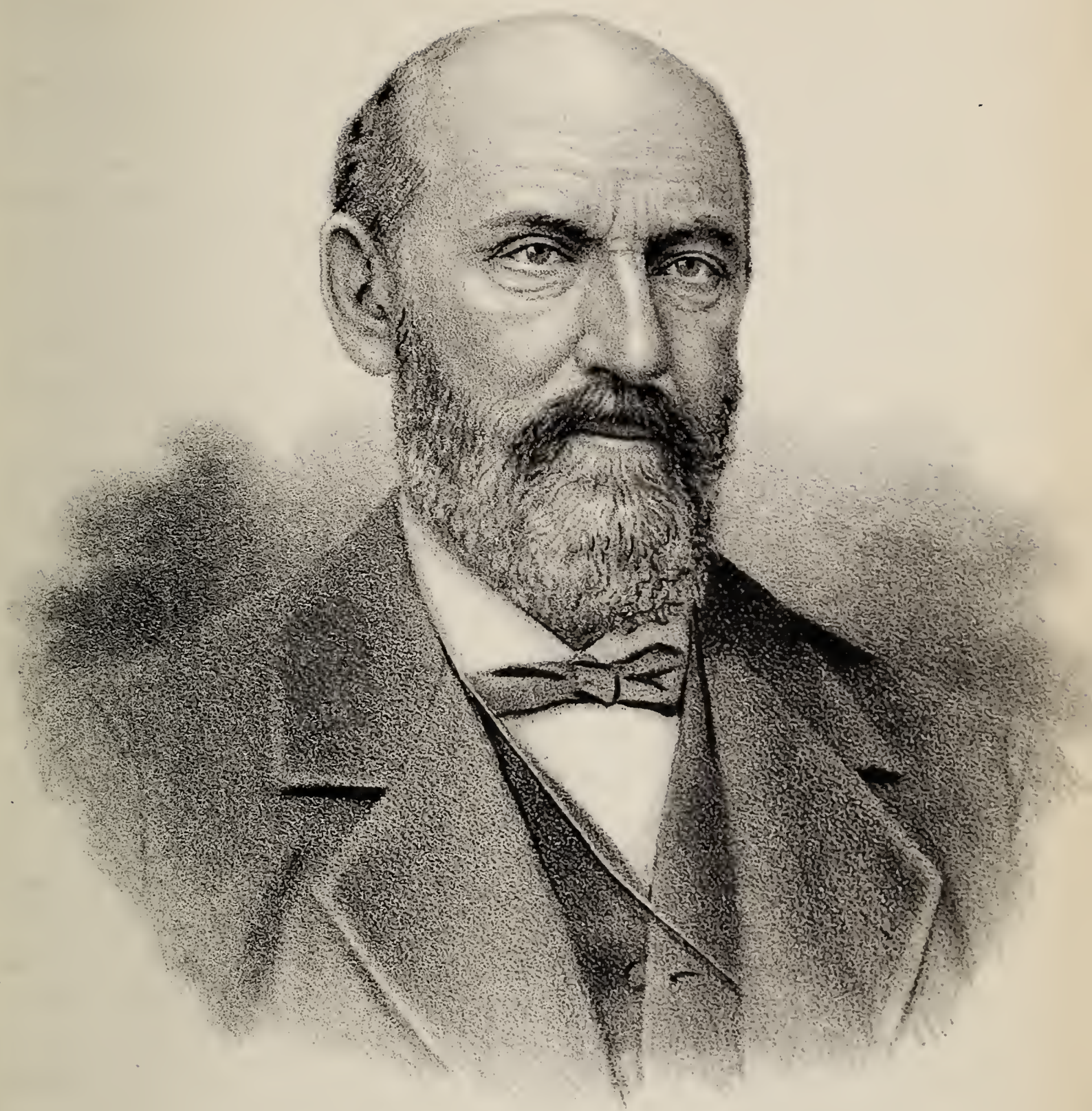
The following, from the report of the Committee on Examinations for 1876-7, will serve as the most comprehensive statement that can be given of the present condition of this department of the University, the Committee being composed of the following learned gentlemen: Rev. Wm. A. Nichols, Lake Forest; Rev. J. B. Stewart, D. D., Milwaukee, Wis.; Rev. Edward H. Curtiss, Waukegan; Rev. Geo. C. Noyes, D. D., Evanston; Rev. J. H. Trowbridge, Riverside:

"During an examination of several days, it was everywhere evident to the Committee that substance, rather than show, had been the object of the year's labor in this institution.

"1. Reading, spelling, writing, grammar and composition have been pursued through the school year as fundamental to an English education.

"2. In the higher mathematics, algebra, geometry and trigonometry have been taught by persistent drill. Ordinarily no text book was brought to the class, either by the teacher or the pupils, and such has been the style of teaching as well as examination. The work consisted in canvassing principles and in illustrating the same by extemporized examples. During this process, the Committee, with the other visitors, often did their best to find the weak places in the instruction, if there were any. The result was most gratifying.

"3. In the classical department of an academy we have known a larger area of text books in Greek and Latin traversed by classes in the same time; but not often a more critical mastery of the substance, as fundamental to the



Asael B. Cook

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subsequent pursuit of classical studies with pleasure and profit. The grammar of a language examined was fully brought out and applied with minuteness and accuracy. The exact force and nice application of the modes and tenses was exhibited with clearness, especially in prose composition on the blackboard. The geography, history and mythology suggested by the text book came in as a constant reference. The pupils were required to trace on the maps the march of armies and the wanderings of voyagers, including the localities of the countries, cities, seas and islands incident to the narrative.

“4. Music is cultivated as a science, and practiced as a pastime, but not prosecuted to the neglect of more solid studies, for it appeared in the examination that the best musicians were also among the best scholars in other departments. This, indeed, is a natural result, where the Principal himself is a thorough scholar and a scientific musician.

“5. Prizes, as an encouragement to excellence in scholarship, have been awarded to successful competitors in penmanship, composition and oratory.

“6. To those who have known the students previously, the most gratifying result of the year's labor is the growth of character among the students. The evidence of this appeared in the composition and oratory of the closing exercises. The productions for the stage were original, and the manly thought, the impressive and often graceful oratory, were palpable evidence that the young men were beginning to put away childish things.”

In 1859, Rev. Baxter Dickeson, with his daughter, came to Lake Forest and purchased of the Lake Forest University a lot, and erected a building to be used as a Young Ladies' Seminary. This relieved, for a time, the Board being to the expense of building the Department of Music for the ladies. This ladies' school was a great success under Dr. Dickeson, until about the time of building Ferry Hall by the University.

Ferry Hall is the name given to the Young Ladies' Department of the University. In the year 1868, Rev. Wm. M. Ferry, of Fair Haven, Michigan, made a bequest to the University of about \$35,000, a large portion of which was given upon the condition that a Seminary for Young Ladies should be opened, and that a building for the purpose should be erected. But as the fund so donated would not be available for ten years, Mr. D. J. Lake, one of the Board of Trustees, started a subscription, and raised the sum of \$10,000, and in view of this Mr. Ferry, the executor of the estate, was induced to appropriate the sum of \$15,000 at once to assist the erection of the building which so appropriately bears his name.

Ferry Hall was built and furnished at an expense of about \$60,000. It is a commodious brick edifice, well arranged for the purposes of a Young Ladies' Seminary, and completely furnished throughout in the finest style. It contains a gymnasium, an art gallery and music rooms, especially adapted to and fitted up for these several departments. This spacious and elegant edifice is warmed throughout by steam, and lighted with gas, and thus completed it is all that

means and skill can provide for the comfort of the young ladies in their course of study. It contains, beside the above, a spacious dining room, kitchen, laundry, parlors, recitation rooms, an elegant school room and chapel, and thirty-nine rooms for the use of teachers and pupils, which are all furnished, warmed and lighted.

In the Fall of 1869, Hon. E. P. Weston, then of Maine, took charge of the seminary, under a special contract with the Trustees, with Miss Noyes as Assistant Principal and an able corps of teachers. Mr. Weston contracted to act as Principal of the seminary until the Summer of 1876, and under his care the school became firmly established as one of high order, and was well patronized. The first graduates of the seminary, the class of 1871, were four. There have been seven classes graduated in this course of study, numbering forty in all.

In the Fall of 1876, Mr. Weston retired from the management of the school, and Miss M. H. Sprague was appointed Principal, and now fills this place, associated with a very able corps of instructors.

The teachers in Latin, French, German, painting and music are especially excellent.

Prof. Emil Leibling is one of the finest pianists in the country and is unsurpassed as an instructor, and Prof. Bigelow is one of the finest artists in Chicago, and is highly satisfactory as a teacher in drawing and painting. The number of pupils in the school is about eighty.

Ferry Hall is *not*, as has been represented, a mixed school, conducted on the principle of "co-education." *Only young ladies* are permitted to enjoy its privileges, although it is under the direction of the same Board with the other departments of the university. Parents may rest assured that their daughters will be as well guarded and cultured in this institution as in the very best seminaries at the East.

The original design for the Collegiate Department of the university was not entered upon until the year 1876.

In the year 1869, the Trustees, deeming the possession of unproductive lands an obstacle to the progress of their plans, accepted a proposition from a company of gentlemen for the sale of nearly all their remaining lots, at a low rate. The company erected a building on the lake shore for a hotel, at an expense of about \$80,000. After an experiment of two years, the hotel was found to be unprofitable; and in the Summer of 1875, the company proposed to deed it, with the grounds, to the Board, for the remainder of their indebtedness, which was then a little less than \$40,000. This offer was accompanied by a proposition from certain gentlemen to endow one professorship, provided \$50,000, including this amount, should be speedily subscribed by responsible persons for the endowment of the college; and provided, also, that the Collegiate Department should be opened at an early day. Within a few weeks, the additional \$20,000 was subscribed by responsible parties in Lake Forest, and

the offer of the company was accepted. In the course of another month, two Professors were appointed, and the same year a President was elected; and in September, 1876, a Freshman class was organized, consisting of twelve members.

The college building is a fine wooden structure, situated on the shore of the lake, a little more than a mile from the railroad depot. It contains sixty rooms for students, besides parlor, library and chapel, recitation rooms and dining room and kitchen, with many other conveniences. The present college grounds embrace twelve acres. The park for the site of the future university building contains nearly forty acres. Near the present college building there is a fine artesian well, from which an ample supply of water is obtained, both for the college and the Ladies' Seminary.

The College Department now consists of two classes, Freshman and Sophomore, embracing about eleven members in each, and two Professors, beside the President, viz.: Rev. John H. Hewitt, Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages, and E. P. Morris, A. M., Professor of Mathematics. The President is Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D.

There are two courses of study in this department, viz.: The Classical and Scientific, which are substantially co-extensive with the courses in Yale College.

A good beginning has been made in a library, numbering between three and four thousand volumes, which is open to all the departments of the University. The instruction in this department is unsurpassed by that of any of our older institutions. Young ladies are admitted to the classes on the same conditions as young gentlemen, but only gentlemen board or room in the college building. The utmost care is exercised in the supervision of the students. It is hoped and believed that this young College will command the patronage and beneficence of the friends of Christian education in all this portion of the Northwest.

It is worthy of congratulation and of thanksgiving that within the last two years handsome donations to the funds of this University have been pledged by several reliable friends of education.

The property of the University now consists of University Park, 40 acres: Academy Park, 10 acres, with buildings; Seminary Park, 12 acres, with buildings; building occupied by College, with 12 acres of ground; all together worth about \$185,000; other property valued at \$45,000; permanent endowments, \$70,000; total, \$300,000.

This is but a fair beginning. It is the hope and purpose of the Trustees to make the University at Lake Forest an educational center for the Northwest, especially for the churches of the Presbyterian denomination, that have no other College for whose endowment and patronage they are deemed responsible.

It remains to be seen whether the friends of Christian education, especially the Presbyterians, in the cities of Chicago and Milwaukee, and of the Northwest, will co-operate in this last effort for the thorough education of our

own sons and daughters in an institution planted and sustained as a home enterprise.

The First Presbyterian Church, in Lake Forest, was organized by the Presbytery of Chicago, July 24, 1859, and embraced twelve members. On the same day, Mr. Samuel F. Miller and Dr. Charles H. Quinlan were elected and installed Elders of the church.

The first members of the church were as follows: Samuel F. Miller, Mrs. Charlotte H. Miller, Charles H. Quinlan, Mrs. Ruth E. Quinlan, James Anderson, James H. Wright, Mrs. Eunice Wright, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Baldwin, Harvey L. House, Mrs. Jessie House, Hugh Samuel, Mrs. Elizabeth Samuel, Miss Elizabeth Disencamper, Miss Mary Lynch, Mrs. Sarah B. Hickey.

Divine worship was held for the first three years of its history in the chapel of the Academy. Rev. Wm. C. Dickinson assumed the duties of Acting Pastor, October 2, 1859. This relation continued until July 13, 1862, when Rev. A. H. Post became the stated supply for one year. July 19, 1863, Rev. Wm. C. Dickinson resumed his connection with the church as stated supply, and in the Spring of 1864, accepted a call to become in form its Pastor, and was duly installed May 10 of the same year.

In July, 1862, the Chapel (in size thirty feet by sixty) now occupied by the church was opened for divine worship.

Rev. Mr. Dickinson was dismissed as Pastor in June, 1867. In June, 1868, Rev. James H. Taylor became Pastor, and dismissed, at his own request, June, 1875. Rev. Wm. R. Brown became Pastor, October 1, 1877, and is the present Pastor.

There was a Catholic building, of logs, in this town, built near Wm. Dwyer's, about 1839. It was abandoned about 1845. There is now a very fine Catholic church edifice at Lake Forest, built in 1875. There is also a Catholic church in the southwest part of this town, a very fine brick building. This superseded a church building of logs, built in 1839, near Michael Yores', in what is now the town of Deerfield.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church of Lake Forest was organized in 1866 by Elder J. B. Dawson, minister in charge. This church grew out of a Sunday School which was organized in 1865 by Mrs. H. M. Thompson and Miss Webster, and was held in the brick school house with four scholars.

The church was organized by electing Alexander Marshall and Siman W. Smith Trustees. Charles Taylor was first class leader. This church is connected with the Conference of the A. M. E. Church of the State of Illinois.

Their house of worship was erected in 1870, and dedicated in 1875, and cost \$900. The present Board of Trustees are Peter Williams, Samuel Dent and Smith Hayes. The Stewards are Samuel Dent, Henry Burr and Henry McIntosh. The present Pastor is Aaron Perkins.

There is a good Sunday School, with about twenty scholars.

Lake Bluff, otherwise known as the Lake Bluff Camp Meeting enterprise, is situated in this township, on Lake Michigan, a short distance north of Lake Forest, east of Rockland Station, on the Northwestern Railroad. A plat of this place was laid out and completed February 24, 1877.

Like Lake Forest, the native trees on the ground have been preserved, and the place has been rendered very attractive by its rustic bridges and winding avenues. It is designed not only for religious camp meetings, but, as Mr. Thatcher, President of the Association, expresses it, as a place of "summer resort, similar in character to Martha's Vineyard and Ocean Grove, where, without the expense and weariness of a long journey, rest and change may be found."

The place is the property of an organized association known as the "Lake Bluff Camp Meeting Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church." The officers of the association are as follows: Solomon Thatcher, Jr., President, Thatcher Park, Ill.; Hon. D. N. Cooley, Vice President, Dubuque, Iowa; S. A. Kean, Treasurer, 100 Washington street, Chicago; Rev. C. G. Truesdell, Secretary, 51 La Salle street, Chicago; Rev. Robert D. Sheppard, Corresponding Secretary, 1023 West Monroe street, Chicago.

TOWNSHIP OF VERNON.

This as a Congressional Township is known as Township 43, north Range 11 east.

Much that pertains to the early history of this town has already been given under the head of the county at large. To dwell thereon here, at any very considerable length, would be but a repetition of what has already been said.

Among the early settlers of this town were Capt. Daniel Wright, Asahel Talcott, Clark Knights, William Easton, Seth Washburn, John Herrick, John and Robert Easton, Theron Parsons, Hiram Kennicott, Mathias Mason, Andrew S. Wells, Elisha Gridley, John A. Mills, Rufus Soules, R. E. and J. M. Washburn, James Chambers, Alonzo Cook, Henry Wells, John Gridley, Thomas Bradwell, Wm. Wigham and Moses Putney.

In this portion of the country was commenced the first settlement of the county; hence, as a general thing, the first occurrences of every kind arising in human affairs transpired in what now comprises this township.

Here, in 1834, was built the first habitation, by Capt. Daniel Wright. Here occurred the first marriage and the first death. Here, in 1835, settled the first lawyer, Hiram Kennicott, who was also the first Justice of the Peace. Here also was built the first saw-mill and sawed the first lumber, and here was erected the first framed building, or building constructed of sawed material. Here was established the first Post Office and the first store of goods, and here was taught the first school. With most of these first occurrences is associated

the name of Hiram Kennicott. He was the first lawyer in the county, the first Justice of the Peace, married the first couple, tried the first law-suit, built the first saw-mill, opened the first store of goods and built the first framed building in the county, all of which occurred in this town. It may be added that the first election in what is now Lake County was held at the house of Hiram Kennicott, in this town.

There was a warm contest among the inhabitants in adopting a name for this town. The petitions and communications to the Commissioners having the matter in charge, on the subject, were quite numerous. Many of the inhabitants at that time being from Rome, in the State of New York, desired that name as the name of the town, and so expressed their wishes by petition, and at a public meeting. This was opposed by others, who came from some other locality. The name of Half Day was urged by many of the older inhabitants who had become attached to that name from early associations. This was opposed by others, partly because it was not deemed a very appropriate name, and because no satisfactory account could be given of its origin. The commissioners finally disregarded all the names proposed, and selected the name of Vernon, from Mt. Vernon, the home of Washington.

Of the early settlers of this town, Matthias Mason, the first County Treasurer, still survives, and remains a resident here. He came to Chicago about the year 1833, and there worked at blacksmithing until he came to this county. It is remembered that in the Spring of 1835, he had his shop—a log building—on the corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, opposite the Tremont House.

Elisha Gridley, one of the early settlers of this town, came here when quite young. He is still a resident of the town. He has served several terms as Supervisor of the town, and has been a Representative in the Legislature.

The first town meeting in this town, under township organization, was held at Half Day Village, on the first Tuesday in April, 1850. Matthias Mason presided as Moderator, and Robert M. Hamilton acted as Clerk. The following persons were elected as the first town officers: Capt. James Moore, Supervisor; Orange Brace, Town Clerk; Philander Stewart, Justice of the Peace; Elisha Gridley, Assessor; H. H. Hawkes, Job W. Tripp and Irwin Ruth, Commissioners of Highways; J. W. Ayres, Constable and Collector; Robert Hamilton, Overseer of the Poor.

The assessed value of property in this township for the year 1850 was \$110,418.00; the amount of tax computed on the same was \$1,368.08.

The total assessed value of property for 1877 was \$393,173.00.

The Methodist Episcopal Church commenced work in this town at an early day. About the year 1837, a class was formed at Half Day, of which William Hamilton was Leader, and Joseph E. Kennicott, Steward. Some of the members of this class were as follows: David Hamilton and wife, Mary A. Hamilton, Andrew S. Wells and wife, Mrs. John Gridley and her daughters, Eliza-

beth and Mary A. Gridley, Hiram Parsons, Warren Sprague and Elbert Howard and wife.

The Congregational Church of Half Day was organized November 20, 1841. Rev. Elbridge G. Howe was the first minister. He was succeeded by Rev. Joseph H. Payne in January following.

The names of members at the time of the organization were : Joshua Pelton and wife, Susanna Pelton; Sarah Hawkes, Joshua Pelton, Jr., and wife, Esther Pelton; Thomas Pelton, Levi Walker, Jane B. Walker, Lyman Wilmot, Clarissa Wilmot, Jesse Wilmot, Luther Farnham, Mary Cook, Silas Stevens, Selina Stevens.

The building of a house of worship was commenced at Half Day in 1844, and completed in a year or two thereafter.

The Presbyterian Church was organized April 24, 1870, by J. H. Trowbridge, from Chicago. Number of members, 22. The present minister is Rev. S. R. Dale. The present church building at Half Day was built in 1876.

The Evangelical Association was organized at Long Grove about 1845. Rev. C. Kopp was the first minister. The first members were as follows:

Christian Erb, Sr., and wife; Martin Fehlman, Sr., and wife; Henry Knopf and wife; Adam Knopf and wife; John Knedles and wife, and four daughters and one son, Harrison; James Morse and wife.

A house of worship was built in 1860. The present minister is Henry Muir. Number of members, about 45.

The Lutheran Protestant United Congregation at Long Grove was organized in 1847. The first regular appointed minister was Mr. Simon Damsen; before him Mr. Francis A. Hoffmann, formerly banker in Chicago, preached there a few times. The first members were:

Jacob Clump, Philip Schmitz, John Goswiller, Martin Goswiller, Caspar Seigwalt, Jacob Link, Jacob Barbross, Jacob Schnaibele, John Heller, David Hans, George Ruth, Henry Sandman, Frederick Wickersheim, John Leinhardt, Adam Degen, Jacob Muir, John Bent, Henry Knigze, Henry Auckermann.

A house of worship was built in 1848. Present number of members, about 110.

The St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church was formed at Buffalo Grove in this town, in 1848. Rev. Mr. Fordmann was the first Priest. This church is near the county line, and a portion of the members live in Cook County. There were at first about 10 members; now about 450. The present Priest is Rev. Joseph W. Goebbels. A church edifice was built in 1852, and destroyed by fire in 1854. It was rebuilt in 1856.

TOWNSHIP OF WARREN.

This, as a Congressional Township, is known as Township 45, north Range 11 east.

The first settlement of this town was commenced in 1835, in the vicinity of the Des Plaines River. Much of the early history of this town is a part of the general history of the county, which is hereinbefore related under the head of the county at large.

Among the early settlers were Samuel Brookes, Thomas McClure, Amos Bennett, L. W. Craig, Ezekiel Boyland, Leonard Gage, George Gage, George A. Drury, Avery Esty, Moses Esty, William Lovejoy, Abram Marsh, William Ladd, George A. Drury, Willard Jones, Orange Smith, Orlin B. Smith, David Gilmore and Amaziah Smith.

The name of this town was given by the Commissioners in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants as expressed at a public meeting called for that purpose, a copy of the proceedings of which is here given, as best showing the circumstances attending the selection of the name :

“At a meeting held pursuant to notice, at the school house in School District Number One, Township Forty-five, Range Eleven (11) east, third principal meridian, for the purpose of selecting a name for said town, Amos Wright was chosen Chairman, and Phillip Blanchard, Secretary. The meeting being organized, it was resolved that the name that should receive the highest number of votes should be the name for said town as the first choice, and that six names should be selected as the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth choice.

“The meeting then proceeded to vote for names, whereupon the name of Warren was chosen as the first choice, Leroy was chosen as the second choice, Milton was chosen as the third choice, Lebanon was chosen as the fourth choice, Genesee as the fifth choice, Hudson as the sixth choice. Motioned and carried that Asa Pratt convey the proceedings of this meeting to the Commissioners.”

Amos Wright and Alexander Druse, who lived in the western part of the township, were from the town of Warren, in Herkimer County, in the State of New York. They were solid in their demand for this name. Mr. Druse was an old-fashioned man, of comprehension and ideas in proportion to the advantages of his surroundings. He had spent most of his days in the town of Warren, from which he emigrated, seldom going beyond its limits during the time. To him, the town of Warren was nearly the whole world, and its name possessed a peculiar charm. He canvassed the township in the interest of this name with as much zeal as if the destiny of the country had been at stake.

It will be noticed that the name was carried in the meeting, not by a majority vote, but through the ingenious plan devised in determining the result,

it being agreed beforehand that the highest out of six names voted for should be taken as the choice of the meeting.

The town of Warren, in the State of New York, was so named in honor of Gen. Joseph Warren, who fell at the Battle of Bunker Hill, in the beginning of the American Revolution.

Ancient mounds are found in this town, along the Des Plaines River, like those alluded to in Newport and Wauconda.

The first school house in this town was built about 1838, a log building, in the northern part of the town, near where Peter Strang now lives. James Alvoid taught the first school in town in this house, about the year aforesaid.

This township was the home, in early days, of three individuals who are remembered for occurrences attending each. It was the home of William Lovejoy, who drove the first mail stage through the county, between Chicago and Milwaukee; of Ezekiel Boyland, who was the first man in the county on whom judicial process was ever served, as has before been related; and of Amos Bennett, a colored man, who declared on a certain occasion that he was "the first white man that ever planted corn in Lake County."

The first town meeting held in this town, under township organization, was convened at the school house, near the O'Plain House, on the first Tuesday in April, 1850. Nathaniel Vose, Esq., was chosen Moderator, and Benjamin Schaubert, Clerk. The following persons were elected the first town officers: Havelia Whitney, Supervisor; Benjamin Schaubert, Town Clerk; Nathaniel Vose, Jr., Assessor; George A. Drury, Overseer of the Poor; Levi Stafford, Collector; A. M. Pearsons, Alfred D. Whitmore and Marcus S. Marsh, Commissioners of Highways; Philip Blanchard and Havelia Whitney, Justices of the Peace.

In 1850, at the beginning of the township organization, this town, in point of wealth, ranked the second in the county.

The assessed value of property for the year 1850, including both real and personal, was \$114,989. The amount of tax computed on the same for collection was \$1,932.16.

The total assessed value of property for 1877 was \$304,612.

The first religious meetings in this township were held in the school house in the northern part of the township, before mentioned.

About twenty years ago, the Disciples organized a society in this town, and have since held their meetings for worship in the school house, at the Aux Plaines bridge.

In January, 1877, a class of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at Stafford's school house, under direction of Rev. A. Wakeman, of Evanston, comprising about seventeen members.

There is a prosperous Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry in this town, who have a commodious hall, built about two years ago, at what is known as Whitmore's Corners.

TOWNSHIP OF WAUCONDA.

Wauconda is one of those fractional townships upon the west line of the county. It is bounded upon the north by Goodale; on the east by Fremont; on the south by Cuba, and on the west by McHenry County. As a Congressional township it is known as Township 44, north Range 9 east.

Among the early settlers were Justus Bangs, Elisha Hubbard, Mark Bangs, Peter Mills, A. J. Seeber, D. H. Sherman, John C. Wooster, Daniel Martin, W. H. Hawkins, Thomas F. Slocum, Stephen Rice and R. R. Crosby.

The township is watered by Bangs' Lake, Slocum's Lake and two or three small ponds not named. Bangs' Lake takes its name from Justus Bangs, Esq., who was the first settler in the vicinity, and Slocum's Lake from Thomas F. Slocum, who was likewise an early settler in that vicinity. The lands were originally mostly woodlands and oak openings. It has, however, a small prairie, formerly known to some extent as Rice's Prairie, lying immediately south of the village of Volo, containing an area of about 600 acres.

From the abundant supply of timber in this township, it has become quite thickly settled, the population being made up of an intelligent and industrious class of farmers. It has two very flourishing villages—Wauconda and Volo. The former is located in the south part of the township, upon the west side of Bangs' Lake, on the Chicago and McHenry road. The latter is located in the north part of the town, upon the route of the old Lake and McHenry plank road. It affords two stores, a hotel, and such mechanics as are usually found in like country villages.

Limestone is found in abundance in the vicinity of Volo, and the burning of lime at this place has been a source of considerable profit to individuals who have engaged in the business.

The village of Volo was originally called Forksville, from its being situated at the forks of the McHenry and Chicago and Little Fort roads. Before any house was built here, this spot became known as the Forks.

Justus Bangs built the first house in what is now the town of Wauconda, in 1836, on the bank of the lake which thereafter became known as Bangs' Lake. The first school in this township was taught by Mrs. Euphemia Valentine, in the Fall of 1839, in a house built for purposes of a school by R. R. Crosby and E. S. Johonnott, in the northeast part of the town, on Section 1.

A Post Office was established in this township, before the village of Wauconda was commenced, at Slocum's Lake, called Cornelia. After the village of Wauconda commenced to grow up, the office at Cornelia was discontinued, and an office was established at Wauconda. The name of Wauconda was selected, it is said, by a young man, then a school teacher at that place, who had been reading an Indian story wherein this name occurred, and to which he for some reason took a strong fancy.

The name of Wauconda was given to the township by the Commissioners, in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants as expressed by a petition to the Commissioners, unanimously signed, and to which there was no remonstrance, in the following words :

“ We, the inhabitants of Township 44, Range 9, in the county of Lake, solicit your consideration to the propriety of selecting the name of *Wauconda* for the above township, it being the name of the most important post office in said town.”

The first town meeting held in this town under the township organization was convened at the village of Wauconda, on the first Tuesday in April, 1850. Jonathan Wood was chosen Moderator, and La Fayette Mills acted as Clerk. The following persons were elected as town officers :

Peter Mills, Supervisor ; La Fayette Mills, Town Clerk ; James S. Davis, Assessor ; E. L. Huson, Collector ; A. J. Seeber, Andrew Cook and J. T. McKinney, Commissioners of Highways ; Hazard Green and J. H. Wesscher, Justices of the Peace ; E. L. Huson and Seth Hill, Constables.

The assessed value of property for the year 1850, including both real and personal, was \$61,907.00. The amount of tax computed on the same was \$827.18. The total assessed value of property for 1877 was \$252,631.

Ancient mounds, the repository of human bones, were formerly visible in various parts of this township. One of these remained for some time undisturbed, in the central portion of the village of Wauconda.

In 1856, an association was organized for building and conducting an academy in the village of Wauconda, who procured a lot and erected a very commodious building for that purpose. In 1857, the association became incorporated by a special act of the Legislature, procured through the exertions of Hon. W. M. Burbank, then the Representative from Lake County. The following persons were chosen as Trustees: Justus Bangs, Andrew Cooke, Thomas F. Slocum, J. R. Wells and Dr. W. M. Burbank, who employed Benton Rogers as principal teacher. The institution continued in successful operation for about ten years, when it was discontinued and the building was rented to the district for a public school.

Mr. H. B. Burritt, an enterprising citizen of the place, becoming one of the District Directors, urged the propriety of a purchase of this building by the district and making it a graded school. In the Spring of 1871, it was accordingly purchased by the district, and thoroughly repaired, and has since been used for a graded school, accommodating a large number of scholars from other townships and adjoining counties. Prof. C. A. Allen is the present principal teacher, whose reputation as a teacher is of the first order.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Wauconda was organized September 3, 1853, under the direction of Rev. Charles French, preacher in charge. The following persons were chosen as the first Trustees, viz. : Cyrus Bowen, Richard Bonner, Nathan Wells, Lewis H. Todd and Charles Fletcher. The

first minister was Rev. Robt. Beattie. A house of worship was built at Wauconda in the Fall and Winter of 1855-6. The present Trustees are Richard Bonner, L. H. Todd and George Hubbard.

A church edifice of the Roman Catholic Church is being built at the village of Wauconda, and will be completed and dedicated in November, 1877. It is a fine, commodious building. The Trustees are James Murry, Chas. Davlin, Felix Givens, Hugh Davlin and Owen McMahon.

The first Baptist Church organization of Wauconda was in the Fall of 1838, by Elder Joel Wheeler of McHenry. Meetings were held at the house of Mark Bangs, at Wauconda, and Zebina Ford's, two and one-half miles east of Wauconda, until 1856, when the church called the Methodist Church was built in common by all sects, and occupied by the Methodists and Baptists on each alternate Sabbath, until February 28, 1870, when the Baptist Church and Society reorganized and elected a Board of Trustees, consisting of G. R. Wells, A. P. Werden, Thos. Rawson, H. B. Burritt and A. C. Bangs; and in the Summer following, built a church, at a cost of about \$5,500, which was dedicated on the 20th of October, 1870, free of debt—Rev. G. L. Brooks, Pastor from 1855 up to 1874.

The house of worhip of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Volo, in this township, was built in 1872. The present Trustees are John Gale, Ambrose Wrought, Albert Wrought, B. T. Huson and D. C. Townsend.

There is also at Volo a German Catholic Church building, which was first built about 1869. It was destroyed by fire before it was completely finished, and afterward rebuilt.

The village of Wauconda became incorporated as a municipal incorporation, under the general laws of the State, August 18, 1877. The following were elected the first Trustees: J. A. Hubbard, Robert Harrison, Daniel Oaks, Peter Johnson, A. C. Bangs and P. S. Swenson. The following were chosen officers for the ensuing year: President, Robert Harrison; Clerk, A. Calkins; Street Commisioner, Stebbins Ford; Constable, Henry Golding.

The population of the village is about 325. The plat of the village was laid out February 6, 1850. Its business and growth have continued to advance, year after year, until it has become one of the most flourishing villages in the county.

TOWNSHIP OF WAUKEGAN.

This township lies upon Lake Michigan, and is known as Township 45, north Range 12 east. The most important share of the early history of this township is comprised in that of the county at large, which has already been given. To avoid repetition, so much only will be given here as was not properly included under the head of the county at large.

Among the early settlers of this township, before the city of Waukegan had a beginning, were Thomas Jenkins, Samuel Pellifant, Charles S. Cary, James G. Cary, Elmsley Sunderlin, Peleg Sunderlin, Paul Kingston, James B. Gorton, Henry Knapp, Hezekiah Bryant, D. S. Dewey, Dr. David Cory, Burleigh Hunt, Daniel Walters, Cornelius Veiley, Edward Snyder, Erastus Blakesley, Thos. B. Benjamin, W. B. Benjamin, James McKay, Arthur Patterson, Capt. Morris Robinson and D. O. Dickinson.

The first settlement in this township, as has been stated, was in 1835. During this year, Thomas Jenkins, of Chicago, and others commenced the construction of a building in which to open a store of goods. In 1836, a stock of merchandise was opened in this building by Mr. Jenkins. This building was a two-story frame structure, about twenty by forty feet in dimensions, and situated under the bluff on the north bank of the river, immediately east of the present track of the Northwestern Railroad. This was the first framed building and the first stock of goods in the township. In the course of a year, Mr. Jenkins abandoned his undertaking and returned to Chicago. Soon thereafter, James B. Gorton came with a stock of goods; but, a controversy arising as to the right of occupancy of the land upon which he had settled, he removed his stock out to the O'Plain Bridge, on the Milwaukee road, where he remained until the title became settled by the re-location of the county seat, in 1841.

About the year 1838, Burleigh Hunt, formerly of Canada, came and built a house on the south side of the river, near where is now the residence of Judge Blodgett, at the southwest corner of State and Liberty streets, in Tiffany's Addition to Waukegan.

The place at this point, as has been mentioned, was then, and had been from the beginning of the settlement of the Northwest, known as Little Fort.

Mr. Hunt soon after built a dam across the river, near the present site of State street bridge, on the west, the remains which are still visible, and built a saw-mill there; to which, in 1840, he added a grist-mill.

About the same time, Dr. David Cory came and made a claim of Government land on the northeast quarter of Section 21, and built a house of hewn logs near the present residence of I. R. Lyon, on State street, just north of Clayton street. He was the first physician who settled in this township. It is proper to remark, in this connection, that Mrs. Cory, widow of Dr. David Cory, who still lives in Waukegan, is now the oldest resident in the city, in point of time of residence.

The next settler after Dr. Cory at this point was Dennis S. Dewey, from Chicago, who came a few months thereafter. He built a house, and settled at the place where is now the elegant residence of Dr. C. V. Price, on Grand avenue, near the north branch of the Little Fort River. He made a claim of Government land on the northwest quarter of Section 21, on which he built his house. Following this he built a dam across the stream, and erected a chair and furniture factory.

The object in view by the early settlers at this point was to build up a town on the lake, and make it an important one for shipping and trade. But the make of the country being such as not to bring it upon the line of any important thoroughfare, its progress was slow, and the prospect rather discouraging; and hereupon arose the agitation of the subject of the removal of the county seat from Libertyville to this place, a pretty full account of which has already been given.

In pursuance of a vote of the people, the county seat was removed and located at Little Fort, April 13, 1841. This was a great day for the inhabitants of the surrounding country.

At this time, the habitations at the point known as Little Fort were five in number. The day was fine, and everybody for miles around turned out to witness the ceremony of the event.

The ground which is the site of the present city was at that time covered with forest trees and underbrush. That where is now the business portion of the city, extending to the bluff, was covered with what appeared to be a second growth of trees, confirming the assertion so often made, that this had once been a place of some importance as a trading post.

The usual mode adopted by Commissioners in early days, in organizing new counties, in designating the precise locality determined upon, was to put down a stake or post at the point selected. For the purposes of this occasion, Mr. Dewey had turned out at his manufactory, and painted in neat style, a post of red cedar, which he presented to the County Commissioners to set in the ground as marking the particular spot where the county seat should be located—in other words, where the Court House should be erected. This post was set on what was considered the highest point of ground at Little Fort. This was before the town plat was laid out, consequently the place could not be designated with reference to streets or blocks. But when the town plat was surveyed immediately thereafter, this stake came about upon the east line of the block where the Court House was afterward built, which was reserved as a public square.

The work of building up the town of Little Fort immediately commenced, and it has continued in its growth until, in 1877, it contains about six thousand inhabitants.

A post office was established at Little Fort by that name in the summer of 1841, and Joseph Wood appointed Postmaster.

The first lawyer who settled at this place was Isaac Hopkinson, who came in May, 1841, and was employed by the County Commissioners as counsel in making their first sale of lots, being at public sale during that month.

The first school taught in Little Fort, or what is now the township of Waukegan, was by E. M. Haines, in the Winter of 1841-2; it was in the upper story of the dwelling house of Andrew Rice, situated on State street, a short distance south of Madison street, and about where the present residence of S. I.

Bradbury now is. It was a private school, sustained by subscription of the patrons, and continued three months.

About the year 1850, an appropriation was made by Congress of \$15,000 to commence the construction of a harbor at Little Fort. The work was commenced in 1853, under the charge of Capt. Gamble. The sum was soon exhausted, and as no further appropriation could be obtained, nothing more was done, and the work performed went to waste.

The first town meeting held in the township of Waukegan, under township organization, was commenced at the Court House, in Waukegan, on the first Tuesday in April, 1850. Daniel Brewer presided as Moderator, and Nathaniel P. Dowst acted as Clerk. The following persons were chosen as town officers: James B. Gorton, Supervisor; George Wood, Town Clerk; S. H. Flinn, Assessor; Jeremiah Porter, Overseer of the Poor; William B. Benjamin, Jacob Montgomery and Eber Hinkston, Commissioners of Highways; John L. Turner and Phillip King, Justices of the Peace; L. Belshaw and Harley Sage, Constables; Harley Sage, Collector. The number of votes cast was 302. The township has a school fund of \$3,600.40

The assessed value of property for the year 1850, including both real and personal, was \$365,639. The amount of tax computed on the same for collection was \$5,756.25.

The total assessed value of property for 1877 was \$800,132.

The following article, which appeared in a newspaper published here, March 4, 1845, called the *Little Fort Porcupine*, being the first paper and the first number thereof, published in Waukegan, is interesting in contrasting the city of Waukegan with the present day, and as affording a pretty fair idea of its progress:

“The village of Little Fort is situated upon the shore of Lake Michigan, forty-five miles down the lake from Chicago, nine and a half miles south of the north line of the State, and sixteen up the lake from Southport. There is nearly one-half section of land laid out into lots, a great portion of which are sold and improved. A court house, the best in the State, has been constructed the past season, and sixty-one other buildings, among which we enumerate a brick block, of three stories, by D. S. Dewey; a fine tavern house, by Michael Dulanty; a large addition to Dickinson & Co.’s warehouse; and a warehouse, 100x24 feet, two and a half stories high, by A. B. Wynkoop.

“The place contains 452 inhabitants, three commodious public houses, seven stores, two groceries, two blacksmith shops, one tin and sheet-iron factory, two shoe shops, three tailor shops, one chair and cabinet factory, one watchmaker, one gunsmith, two wheelwrights, one plow manufactory, three warehouses, one pier, and a second being constructed by A. B. Wynkoop. The timber is now being framed for a steam flouring-mill. There is good clay and two yards, where brick is made, of a superior quality. The facilities of this place for a heavy produce and lumber business are not surpassed by any place on the west-

ern shore of the lake, north of Chicago. It is backed up by the best wheat-growing country in Illinois, and must become a town of considerable importance ere it gets to its teens."

For the first ten or twelve years of the existence of Waukegan, it was a place of much importance as a shipping port on the lake. The trade of the place extended back into the country for a distance of forty miles. But after the lapse of about twelve or fifteen years this trade became materially reduced by the construction of railroads through the country.

When Little Fort had reached a population of about 2,500 inhabitants, it became incorporated for municipal purposes as a village, by an Act of the Legislature approved February 12, 1849; in the act of incorporation was a provision, that at the first election for Town Officers the inhabitants might change the name of the town to *Waukegan*; which election was held on the second Monday in March, 1849, at which the following persons were elected as officers :

President, D. O. Dickinson; Trustees—First Ward, W. C. Tiffany and H. Huguin; Second Ward, Jas. B. Gorton and A. Dougherty; Third Ward, E. S. L. Bachelder and Ransom Steele.

By a unanimous vote of the inhabitants at the same election, the name of the town was changed to *Waukegan*, it being the Indian word, in the Pottawattomie language for Fort.

The name of the Post Office was also changed accordingly.

The Court House spoken of, an account of the building of which was given in the fore part of this history, under the head of the county at large, was destroyed by fire about two years ago, and at the last meeting of the County Board of Supervisors a new Court House was ordered to be built, on the public square, on the site of the former building, to cost about \$38,000, the work of which is now rapidly progressing.

Since the completion of the railroad through Waukegan, and the excellent facilities afforded by the frequent running of passenger trains, this place and vicinity have become a place of summer residence for business men and others of Chicago; besides, a large number of permanent residents of Waukegan carry on a regular established business in Chicago.

Waukegan is further made a point of attraction in the summer season from its being in the vicinity of the great cluster of small and beautiful lakes lying in Lake County.

(For particular account of the City of Waukegan and its institutions, see page 450.)



JOHN ROBERTSON ESQ.
(DECEASED.)
LAKE ZURICH.

ERRATA.

WEBB, ALBERT, Antioch Township, Farmer; P. O., Hickory; owns 165 acres; was born Jan. 4, 1809, in Providence, R. I.; married Feb. 3, 1837; wife was born April 24, 1814, in Springfield, N. J.; moved to Illinois in 1846; four children—Nancy M., born March 19, 1844; Wallace H., born March 14, 1847; James A., born May 14, 1849; John A., born March 16, 1854.

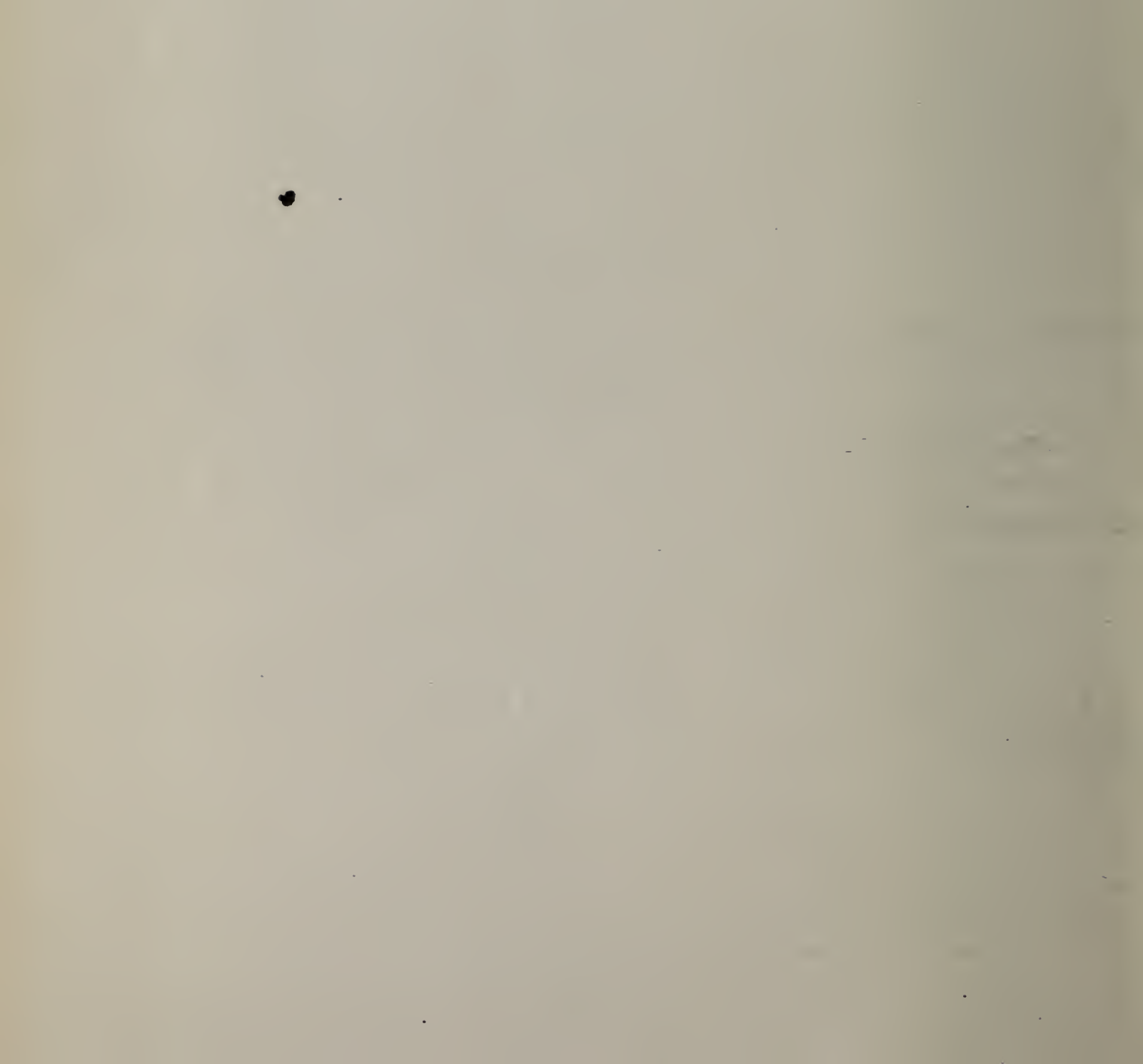
J. R. Rowland, Waukegan, should be J. L. Rowland.

Andrew Gartlety, in Shields Township, should be Andrew Gartley.

John Fearson, in Waukegan Township, should be John Fearon.

In the Township History of Shields, the amount raised by subscription for the building of the Academy should be \$3,800 instead of \$38,000.

Philipp Siegele, of Deerfield Township, should be Philipp Seigele.



BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Adv.....	Adventist	fdry.....	foundry
agt.....	agent	gro.....	grocer
Bapt.....	Baptist	lab.....	laborer
bkpr.....	bookkeeper	Meth.....	Methodist
bwr.....	brewer	mfr.....	manufacturer
brklayr.....	bricklayer	m ch.....	machinist
carp.....	carpenter	mkr.....	maker
Cath.....	Catholic	mech.....	mechanic
clk.....	clerk	mer.....	merchant
Ch.....	Church	min.....	minister
Co.....	Company or County	phot.....	photographer
com. mer.....	commission merchant	phys.....	physician
Cong.....	Congregational	Presb.....	Presbyterian
Dem.....	Democrat	pr.....	printer
dlr.....	dealer	ptr.....	painter
dgst.....	druggist	prop.....	proprietor
Episcopal.....	Episcopal	Rep.....	Republican
Evang.....	Evangelist	Rev.....	Reverend
Ind.....	Independent	sec.....	section or secretary
I. V. I.....	Illinois Volunteer Infantry	slsmn.....	salesman
I. V. C.....	Illinois Volunteer Cavalry	Spir.....	Spiritualist
I. V. A.....	Illinois Volunteer Artillery	supt.....	superintendent
far.....	farmer	treas.....	treasurer

WAUKEGAN TOWNSHIP.

ABBOTT, MARTIN, grocer; P. O. Waukegan.
ADAMS, GEO. K., lumber merchant; Waukegan; born in Lake Co., Ill., April 3d, 1846.
Adams, Dan, bookkeeper; P.O. Waukegan.
Ackenback, Ernst, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.
Allen, T. N., loan agent; P. O. Waukegan.
Allen, Wm., clerk; P. O. Waukegan.
Alford, W. D., clerk; P. O. Waukegan.
Arnold W. H., mfr.; P. O. Waukegan.
Arno, John B., laborer; P. O. Waukegan.
Austin, Perry L., carp.; P. O. Waukegan.
Avery, E. W., P. O. Waukegan.
Avery, J. A., local ed.; P. O. Waukegan.
Arnold, D. W., lime dlr.; P. O. Waukegan.
Andreas, Dan'l, tailor; P. O. Waukegan.
Armstrong, Wm., P. O. Waukegan.
Atchison, W. D., M. E. minister; P. O. Waukegan.
Adams, Geo., P. O. Waukegan.
Adams, C. E., P. O. Waukegan.
Ackley, G. N., P. O. Waukegan.
Avery, N. S., grocer; P. O. Waukegan.

Allen, Alex., farmer and speculator; P. O. Waukegan.
Adam, David, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.
Arnold, W. B., P. O. Waukegan.
BERRY, PATRICK, laborer; P. O. Waukegan.
BROWN, O. B., of firm of Beard & Brown, photographers; Waukegan; born in Lake Co., Ill., 1855; Rep.; Bapt.
BEARD, HENRY ASHFORD, firm of Beard & Brown, photographers; Waukegan; born in Bristol, Eng., 1855; Rep.; Epis.
Berry, A. C., merchant; P. O. Waukegan.
Bell, John, sailor; P. O. Waukegan.
Besley, Wm., brewer; P. O. Waukegan.
Besley, Wm. B., brewer; P.O. Waukegan.
Besley, E. D., brewer; P. O. Waukegan.
Besley, Geo. W., dgst.; P. O. Waukegan.
Besley, John, W., City Clerk; P. O. Waukegan.
Becker, August, min.; P. O. Waukegan.

Beuman, Wm., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.
Benedict, Andrew, loan agent; P. O. Waukegan.

BERRY, H. S., of H. S. Berry & Co., millers; Waukegan; born in Franklin Co., N. Y., 1816; settled in Waukegan in 1845; married twice; first wife Miss Eliza Caple, second wife Miss Helen Montgomery; four children—Albert C., Fred C., Helen M. and Lawrence C.

Bishop, L., salesman; P. O. Waukegan.

Biddinger, Peter, shoemaker; P. O. Waukegan.

Biddinger, N., tailor; P. O. Waukegan.

Biddinger, J., tailor; P. O. Waukegan.

Biddlecom, Milton P., capitalist; P. O. Waukegan.

Biddlecom, J. C., mer.; P. O. Waukegan.

Billings, Chas., laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Bilhartz, Joseph, carp.; P. O. Waukegan.

Bilhartz, Otto, cabinet maker; P. O. Waukegan.

Biddinger, Mich'l, mer.; P. O. Waukegan.

BOWER, A. C., lumberman; Waukegan; born in New York State, 1843, and came to Waukegan in 1867; Rep.; Epis.; married Miss Carrie Velie in 1867; has four children—Jennie, Alida, Geo. W. and Albert L.; held office of Alderman in Waukegan.

Barker, James S., fdry.; P. O. Waukegan.

Ballentine, David, P. O. Waukegan.

Baker, John C., vocalist; P. O. Waukegan.

Baker, J. A., vocalist; P. O. Waukegan.

Bangs, L. D., broom maker; P. O. Waukegan.

Bauer, Adam, laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Barker, Wm., mason; P. O. Waukegan.

Barnum, H. P., carp.; P. O. Waukegan.

Barker, W. G., student; P. O. Waukegan.

Barker, W. C., phys.; P. O. Waukegan.

Bacon, L. C., mfr.; P. O. Waukegan.

Barker, Walter, clerk; P. O. Waukegan.

Badger, E., contractor; P. O. Waukegan.

Bachelor, E. S. L., merchant; P. O. Waukegan.

Baker, E., P. O. Waukegan.

Baker, G. E., vocalist; P. O. Waukegan.

Beard, Harry, phot.; P. O. Waukegan.

Badaker, Casper, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Baird, Alex., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Bassett, F. C., clerk; P. O. Waukegan.

Barker, D. N., salesman; P. O. Waukegan.

Belden, Ephraim, far.; P. O. Waukegan.

Belden, E. C., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Benjamin, W. B., far.; P. O. Waukegan.

Bedall, Jno., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Berry, A. C., merchant; P. O. Waukegan.

BLANCHARD, PHILIP, farmer; Secs. 3 and 4; P. O. Waukegan; born in N. Y. 1804 and came to Lake Co. in 1837; was engaged in teaching school in N. Y.; owns 90 acres, worth \$100 per acre; Rep.; Meth. A society of a hundred families, formed for the purpose of emigrating west, appointed an agent who came west and made claim on several thousand acres of land. The families came and settled, and through poor management they became involved in trouble and were broken up. Married Miss Hannah Frost, of N. Y., born 1807, married 1829; seven children—Martha Ann, John, Arthur, Hannah, James, Sarah E. and Mary, all living; lost one, Levi. Belonged to Co. I, 47th Ill. V. I.; enlisted in 1861; was taken sick with typhoid fever, and died at Savannah, Ga., March 25, 1862.

Biddenger, Mathias, tailor; P. O. Waukegan.

Botsford, R. S., commission merchant; P. O. Waukegan.

Botsford, A. B., P. O. Waukegan.

Botsford, R., grocer; P. O. Waukegan.

Boyland, Wm., capitalist; P. O. Waukegan.

Boyland, E., laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Boller, Fred, carriage manufacturer; P. O. Waukegan.

Boucher, Fred, laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Bohn, John, carpenter; P. O. Waukegan.

Bohn, Fred, tailor; P. O. Waukegan.

Bower, J. K., planing-mill; P. O. Waukegan.

Bower, A. C., lumber; P. O. Waukegan.

Bodwell, A. J., slsmn.; P. O. Waukegan.

Boyington, E. E., slsmn.; P. O. Waukegan.

Buell, C. G., ex-Sheriff; P. O. Waukegan.

BISHOP, JOHN, farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Waukegan; born in Genesee Co., N. Y., July 2, 1822; came to Lake Co. October, 1843; Dem.; liberal in religion; married twice; first wife Lucy Viley, of N. Y., born July, 1824, died April 28, 1854; second wife, Matilda Irish, of N. Y.; she was born July 18, 1830; has one child, Lorenzo B., born May 27, 1848 (married Nellie Arnold, of Waukegan). His father's name is H. B. Bishop, of N. Y., born January, 1797; was killed by a falling tree May,

1832. His mother was Jolettie Lawrence, born Sept. 14, 1802, and died April 2, 1877. Wife's father was John Irish, born Sept. 5, 1797, died Nov. 5, 1857; mother was Betsey Jennings, born May 25, 1804, died Feb. 2, 1866.

Buell, W. A., hostler; P. O. Waukegan.

Buell, Abram, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Bubb, Geo., wagon mfr.; P. O. Waukegan.

Burk, David, laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Burk, Eberhart, laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Burk, D., laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Burk, E., P. O. Waukegan.

Burk, John, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Burns, Thomas, laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Burns, Henry, laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Bullock, J. R., phys.; P. O. Waukegan.

Butterfield, Hiram A., laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Butterfield, Isaac, janitor; P. O. Waukegan.

Butler, Geo., carpenter; P. O. Waukegan.

Butler, Wm., machinist; P. O. Waukegan.

Burtis, Melvin, brklayr.; P. O. Waukegan.

Burling, Jos., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Burnett, G. H., gunsmith; P. O. Waukegan.

Burton, J. C., P. O. Waukegan.

Burton, Victor, clerk; P. O. Waukegan.

BUBOLTD, MRS. HENREATA, farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Waukegan; born in Prussia, Germany, 1838, and came to America August, 1857; married Feb. 7, 1858, to R. Buboltd, at Waukegan. Her husband belonged to 13th U. S. Inf.; he died in the South. Came to Lake Co. in 1857; five children—Amelia, born Dec. 19, 1858; Ephraim, Aug. 25, '60; Mary, Jan. 4, '68, John, Sept. 25, '63; and Emma, June 20, '65.

Brown, J. D., tea dealer; P. O. Waukegan.

Brown, M. J., lumber; P. O. Waukegan.

Brown, Jno., P. O. Waukegan.

Brown, J. M., P. O. Waukegan.

BRADBURY, SAMUEL I., Waukegan; born in Albany, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1828; apprenticed to printing business in that city Nov. 8, 1842; came to Waukegan (then Little Fort) Nov. 25, 1847; married Mary A., daughter of Luther and Charlotte Spaulding, of Spaulding's Corners, Nov. 25, 1851; three children—Frances M., Dewitt H. and Samuel H.; sons both printers; has been engaged in the publishing business in Waukegan for the best part of thirty

years; now owns and edits the *Lake County Patriot* (the lineal descendant of the *Little Fort Porcupine*, the first paper published in Lake Co.), independent on all subjects; like Andy Johnson, has been "Alderman of his village several years;" says his ambition is confined to publishing the best paper in the county, and to serving the interests of the people of Lake Co. to the best of his ability.

Brown, Norman, collector; P. O. Waukegan.

Brown, A., physician; P. O. Waukegan.

Brown, Frank, hostler; P. O. Waukegan.

Brown, V. J., painter; P. O. Waukegan.

Brewster, Dan'l, harness; P. O. Waukegan.

Brewster, J. L., harness; P. O. Waukegan.

Brand, P. P., barber; P. O. Waukegan.

Bray, Wm. A., carp.; P. O. Waukegan.

BLODGETT, A. Z., agent C. & N. W. Ry., coal and grain dealer, buys and sells fine stock; Waukegan; born in Du Page Co., Ill., 1837; Rep.; came to Lake Co. in 1854; married Miss Mary E. Porter, of Canada, in 1857; has five children—Henry P., Cyrus E., John H., Frank P. and Lewis D.

Bradbury, Andrew, pr.; P. O. Waukegan.

Brewer, Dan'l, atty.; P. O. Waukegan.

Brewer, Chas., salesman; P. O. Waukegan.

Brewer, Dan'l, tailor; P. O. Waukegan.

Brain, H., gardener; P. O. Waukegan.

Bryant, M. A., carp.; P. O. Waukegan.

Bruce, C. G., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Brogan, Jno., scale mkr.; P. O. Waukegan.

Blanchard, Arthur, far.; P. O. Waukegan.

Blanchard, Jas., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Blodgett, H. W., Judge U. S. Dist. Court; P. O. Waukegan.

Blowney, B. G., harness maker; P. O. Waukegan.

Blows, Chas., carpenter; P. O. Waukegan.

Breischack, Geo., lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Brown, S. S., sewing machine agent; P. O. Waukegan.

Blanchard, W. S., P. O. Waukegan.

BARBOUR, JOHN, P. O. Gurney; born in Scotland, 1841; came to America in 1862; liberal in politics; Christian; works 270 acres of land; married Miss Jane Dilley, of Pa.; have two children—James C. B., born July 28, 1872, and Meyrta A., born April 16, 1875; works farm belonging to Henry J. Slighfield, of Waukegan.

Baxter, Wm., saloon; P. O. Waukegan.
 Baxter, R. A., saloon; P. O. Waukegan.
 Biddlecom, Z. L., carp.; P. O. Waukegan.
 Boyington, T. M., P. O. Waukegan.
 Baker, E. H., minister; P. O. Waukegan.
 Boening, Lewis, phys.; P. O. Waukegan.
 Bradbury, D. H., pr; P. O. Waukegan.
 Beuckmann, Frank, scale mkr.; P. O. Waukegan.
 Brown, O. L., P. O. Waukegan.
 Buckman, Henry, mechanic; P. O. Waukegan.
 Baskerfield, Richard, tailor; P. O. Waukegan.
 Barnum, C. A., slsmn.; P. O. Waukegan.
 Burns, Peter, laborer; P. O. Waukegan.
 Brown, Edwin, P. O. Waukegan.
 Burns, Henry, Jr., lab.; P. O. Waukegan.
 Bell, Robt., P. O. Waukegan.
 Barker, E. W., P. O. Waukegan.
 Burris, Sam'l, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.
 Burris, O., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.
 Burris, Wm., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.
 Brown, W. J., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.
 Beauman, Fred, mech.; P. O. Waukegan.
 Bierhaus, Fred; P. O. Waukegan.
 Barker, F. M., P. O. Waukegan.
 Beck, Geo. B., P. O. Waukegan.
 Brown, W. J., P. O. Waukegan.

COMPTON, ROBT., speculator; P. O. Waukegan.

Cole, E., laborer; P. O. Waukegan.
 Cole, W. S., laborer; P. O. Waukegan.
 Colburn, N. E., P. O. Waukegan.
 Conners, J. W., slsmn.; P. O. Waukegan.
 Colgrove, Geo., laborer; P. O. Waukegan.
 Coman, B. A., P. O. Waukegan.
 Cawler, David, laborer; P. O. Waukegan.
 Cochrane, Wm., wagon maker; P. O. Waukegan.
 Chamberlin, Wallace, laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Cheever, A. R., P. O. Waukegan.
 Clark, Edward, drayman; P. O. Waukegan.
 Clark, Jas. B., drayman; P. O. Waukegan.
CLARKSON, DR. R. W., Dentist, Waukegan; born in N. Y. Dec. 1, 1822; graduated at the Baltimore college in 1846; came to Lake Co. (then McHenry) 1838; married Miss Julia Lytle 1872; two children—Maud May and John Gordon.

Clark, Geo., carpenter; P. O. Waukegan.
 Clarkson, John E., baggage master; P. O. Waukegan.

Clement, Stephen, capitalist; P. O. Waukegan.

Crapo, Walter, carp.; P. O. Waukegan.

Crell, Julius, piano tuner; P. O. Waukegan.

Cromer, John, P. O. Waukegan.

Crooker, W. W., P. O. Waukegan.

Crossley, J. P., produce dealer; P. O. Waukegan.

Cronan, Jerry, laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Cutter, S. R., carpenter; P. O. Waukegan.

Curtis, Jno. L., P. O. Waukegan.

Curtis, E. H., Presb. min.; P. O. Waukegan.

Cunningham, P. W., harness maker; P. O. Waukegan.

Curtiss, Clinton, P. O. Waukegan.

Crawford, E. C., Principal high school; P. O. Waukegan.

CLARKE, FRANCIS E., attorney; Waukegan; commenced the practice of law in 1856; born in Williamstown, Vt., March 4, 1828; graduated at the Dartmouth College, N. H., in 1851; settled in Waukegan same year; Rep.; held office of County School Commissioner from 1853 to 1860; was Principal of the Waukegan academy for five years; married Hannah C. Scott, of Mass., Jan. 13, 1858; have three children—Mary E., Helen C. and Lucy H.

Case, W. M., prod. dlr.; P. O. Waukegan.

Case, Chas. M., commission salesman; P. O. Waukegan.

Cain, Thomas, saloon; P. O. Waukegan.

Calkins, Smith, laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Connolly, Michael, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Connolly, R. A., civil engineer; P. O. Waukegan.

Cone, Sam'l, supt. "Phoenix Hall;" P. O. Waukegan.

Cone, E. S., capitalist; P. O. Waukegan.

Cory B. S., Sr., phys.; P. O. Waukegan.

Cory, D. A., salesman; P. O. Waukegan.

Cory, B. S., Jr., adv. agt.; P. O. Waukegan.

Cook, Homer, attorney; P. O. Waukegan.

Colls, R. K., Justice of the Peace; P. O. Waukegan.

Conrad, Henry, cooper; P. O. Waukegan.

CRABTREE, L., proprietor "Pioneer Carriage Mfy.;" Waukegan; born in N. Y. in 1829; came to Illinois in 1840; farmed in McHenry Co. eight years; came to Waukegan in 1848; engaged in blacksmithing until 1855, when he commenced the manufacture of carriages.

wagons, etc.; manufactures for States of Iowa, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin; value of manufactory, \$30,000; Rep.; married twice; first wife Miss Margaret E. McClay, of Vermont, in 1854 (who died in 1856), second wife Sarah E. Slewman, of Massachusetts, in 1876.

COYKENDALL, GEO. W., farmer; Sec. 19; Waukegan; born in N. Y. Oct. 16, 1834; moved to Cass Co., Mich., 1861, and remained there engaged in salt manufactory until 1865, when he came to Lake Co.; farms 40 acres, value \$4,000; left Lake Co. for Dakota Territory in 1867, and settled in Union Co., D. T.; owned 170 acres of land; was one among the many who suffered from the grasshoppers; returned to Lake Co. in 1873; married Mary E. Haggart, born Oct. 10, 1837; (widow of E. Haggart, of N. Y., who was killed in the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 18, 1863; belonged to Co. D, 96th Ill. V. I.; enlisted Aug. 6, 1862; was the first man that was shot who belonged to the 96th Ill. V. I.) The maiden name of Mrs. Coykendall is Mary E. See, daughter of A. A. D. See. Her father was born Jan. 15, 1813, died Nov. 30, 1862. Her mother was O. A. Clark, born May 13, 1815; died 1864. Mrs. Coykendall has five children—Ella A., born 1865, Eva A., 1867, Herbert L., 1869, Herman L., 1871, and John A., 1860. Meth.; Rep.

Collins, W., minister; P. O. Waukegan.

Cain, John, laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Culver, Edward, P. O. Waukegan.

Connolly, Patrick, clerk; P. O. Waukegan.

CORY, JAMES Y., Postmaster; Waukegan; Rep.; Epis.; born in Canada Oct. 12, 1828; settled at Waukegan Aug. 21, 1844; married Miss Eliza P. Kellogg, of Maine, Oct. 12, 1852; two children living—James Stewart and Kate Thomson; was appointed Postmaster by President Lincoln in 1861; was reappointed by President Grant in 1874, which office he still holds.

Cawley, Dennis, laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

CHILDS, D. T., merchant; Waukegan; born in Middlehadam, Ct., Aug. 1832; married Miss M. E. Dolan, of N. Y.; have three children—James T., Nellie C. B. and Hattie T.

Crain, H. A., P. O. Waukegan.

Clark, E. J., P. O. Waukegan.

Chapin, Frank, P. O. Waukegan.

Caulley, John, laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Connor, John, P. O. Waukegan.

Chamberlin, Sidney, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

COOK, HOMER, attorney; Waukegan; Rep.; Meth.; born in Stamford, Vt., Jan. 5, 1832; came to Lake Co. in 1840; was admitted to the bar in 1861, and has practiced law in Chicago and Lake Co. ever since; owns 40 acres land, value \$5,000; married Miss Annie Simmons; four children—Minnie L., Lucy M., Carrie E. and Jessie A. His father, Andrew Cook, was born at Stamford, Vt., Nov. 5, 1801; came to Lake Co. in 1840.

DADY, ROBERT, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

DODGE, WM. B., firm of Dodge & Watrous; Waukegan; Rep.; Epis.; born in Seneca Co., N. Y., 1824; settled in Waukegan Dec. 1846; is one of the prominent men of Lake Co.; is now the Mayor of Waukegan; has been a member of the Legislature and County Supervisor; married Miss Harriett S. Getty, of N. Y., Nov. 1850; one child—Wm. H.

Dady, J. R., carriage mfr.; P. O. Waukegan.

Darrah, A., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Darrah, Robt., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Dewey, Geo., prod. dlr.; P. O. Waukegan.

De Hart, Jos., P. O. Waukegan.

Devlin, Michael, police.; P. O. Waukegan.

Dennison, A. J., commission merchant; P. O. Waukegan.

Derrick, S. N., P. O. Waukegan.

Dennison, S. P., P. O. Waukegan.

Dickinson, Jos., painter; P. O. Waukegan.

Dickinson, Chas., carp.; P. O. Waukegan.

Dickinson, A. E., broom maker; P. O. Waukegan.

Dickinson, D. C., commission merchant; P. O. Waukegan.

Deitmeyer, Jos., saloon; P. O. Waukegan.

Deitmeyer, John, saloon; P. O. Waukegan.

Deitmeyer, F., saloon; P. O. Waukegan.

Deitmeyer, Henry, drayman; P. O. Waukegan.

Diver, Geo. H., clerk; P. O. Waukegan.

DOUGLAS, ROBERT, proprietor Waukegan Nursery; Waukegan; born in England April 20, 1813; settled in Waukegan June 21, 1844; married Miss

Sylvia Wheeler May 12, 1843; have four children—Alice J., Robert John, Chas. W. and Thomas H.

Douglas, Thos. H., nursery man; P. O. Waukegan.

Douglas, J. R., nursery man; P. O. Waukegan.

Douglas, C. W., Sr., shoemaker; P. O. Waukegan.

Douglas, Charles W., nursery man; P. O. Waukegan.

Douglas, A. R., hostler; P. O. Waukegan.

Dodge, W. H., mer.; P. O. Waukegan.

Dorsett, L. C., asst. P. M.; P. O. Waukegan.

Dow, W. H., mfr.; P. O. Waukegan.

Dowst, Henry W., telegraph operator; P. O. Waukegan.

Dorans, T., laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Dougherty, John, gardener; P. O. Waukegan.

Dolan, J. E., salesman; P. O. Waukegan.

Dolan, C. G., harness maker; P. O. Waukegan.

Donhauser, John, P. O. Waukegan.

DENNIS, EDWARD M., Waukegan; representative from the 8th District; was born in New Jersey, in 1822; is a tobacconist by occupation; came to Illinois when Chicago was a village, in 1834; has voted the Democratic ticket 34 years; was lighthouse keeper under President Pierce, and P. M. under Buchanan; was elected representative in 1876 as a Dem.; received 5,964 votes.

Drew, Richard, blacksmith; P. O. Waukegan.

Dunning, G., blacksmith; P. O. Waukegan.

Dugan, John, laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Dugan, Michael, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Dugan, Dennis, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Dulanty, Michael, P. O. Waukegan.

Duffy, Paul, laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Duffy, Patrick, laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Duffy, Ross, laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Dugdale, Edward, sailor; P. O. Waukegan.

Dugdale, Thomas, far.; P. O. Waukegan.

Dunlay, Wm., blacksmith; P. O. Waukegan.

Dumond, James, scale maker; P. O. Waukegan.

Dwelly, Hiram; P. O. Waukegan.

Dodge, Charles H., far.; P. O. Waukegan.

Drummond, Victor, P. O. Waukegan.

Dugan, M. H., laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Dwyer, Patrick, P. O. Waukegan.

Doubrara, Jos., P. O. Waukegan.

Deitmeyer, F. J., teamster; P. O. Waukegan.

Drew, Stephen, blacksmith; P. O. Waukegan.

Davenport, Thos., P. O. Waukegan.

Durkee, H. O., scale works; P. O. Waukegan.

Davlin, John H., P. O. Waukegan.

Davlin, John, P. O. Waukegan.

Dougdale, Henry, hostler; P. O. Waukegan.

Dennison, A. J., P. O. Waukegan.

EARLL, R. C., mer.; P. O. Waukegan.

Earll, Edward, student; P. O. Waukegan.

Edwards, Wm., clerk; P. O. Waukegan.

Effinger, M., tailor; P. O. Waukegan.

Ellis, Chas., constable; P. O. Waukegan.

ELLIS, W. H., Waukegan; clerk of Lake Co.; born in Washington Co., Vt., Dec. 14, 1823; came to Lake Co., Sept., 1851; was elected Co. clerk in 1865; which office he still holds; Rep.; married Miss Amanda Pettingill, of Vermont, Oct., 1846; have two children—Warren H. and Nellie.

Ely, D. S., salesman; P. O. Waukegan.

Emerson, Ruben, P. O. Waukegan.

Emery, G. W., mason; P. O. Waukegan.

Erb, E. W., painter; P. O. Waukegan.

Erskine, Sr., D. M., real estate and ins.; P. O. Waukegan.

Ester, T. C., P. O. Waukegan.

Evans, Moses, physician; P. O. Waukegan.

Evans, H. A., reporter; P. O. Waukegan.

Evans, J. O., mechanic; P. O. Waukegan.

Edmonds, Henry, far.; P. O. Waukegan.

Edmonds, Wm., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Ellerton, Geo., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Erskine, Samuel, P. O. Waukegan.

Emrich, Aug., tailor; P. O. Waukegan.

Edwards, C., clerk; P. O. Waukegan.

FARROW, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Fay, Geo. W., banker; P. O. Waukegan.

Fay, John, P. O. Waukegan.

Fay, W. H., bank teller; P. O. Waukegan.

Farrell, Thos., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Farrell, James, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Farrell, James, Jr., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Farrell, Patrick, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

FEARSON, JOHN, farmer; Sec. 5; P. O., Waukegan; born in Ireland about 1805; came to America in 1843; owns 80 acres, valued at \$75 per acre; married Miss Elizabeth McGavacock, born in Antermon Co., Cavin Castle, Ireland, in 1828; married in Waukegan, July 1, 1852.

Fenkell, E. B., P. O. Waukegan.

Fenkell, J. W., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Fenkell Ernest, teamster; P. O. Waukegan.

Fenkell E. L., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Ferguson, Geo., harness maker; P. O. Waukegan.

Ferguson, A. O., carriage mfr.; P. O. Waukegan.

Ferguson, G. A., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Fehls, Carl, carpenter; P. O. Waukegan.

Field, Hubbard, slsmn.; P. O. Waukegan.

Finney, James, mason; P. O. Waukegan.

FOX, CHAS. H., Waukegan; firm of Steele & Fox, dry goods and general mdse.; born in Marsville, Madison Co., N. Y., Sept. 18, 1829; Rep.; Baptist; married Miss Georgiana A. Steele, of Illinois, June, 1861; have three children—Annie, Chas. H., and Edgar H.

Fleming, Thos., clk.; P. O. Waukegan.

Fleming, Arthur, teamster; P. O. Waukegan.

Flinn, S. H., assessor; P. O. Waukegan.

Flood, Edward, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Flogg, Chas. B., clk.; P. O. Waukegan.

Fleischman, Michael, maltster; P. O. Waukegan.

Flanders, Nathan, carp.; P. O. Waukegan.

Flood, Wm., lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Foy, Patrick, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Foy, John H., gardener; P. O. Waukegan.

Fowler, A. E., blksmth.; P. O. Waukegan.

Forsyth, J. F., scale works; P. O. Waukegan.

FERGUSON, MRS. A. B., Waukegan; farming Section 31; is the widow of the late A. B. Ferguson, who was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1821, and came to America in 1848; married Miss Jane Leitch, of Scotland, who was born in 1821, and married in 1843; Mr. F. died on the farm in 1873; own 120 acres of land, worth \$7,200; have four children—Geo. A., born in New York, August 24, 1852; John B., born in Glasgow, Scotland, in February, 1844;

enlisted in 1861, in the late war, in Co. C, 37th I. V. I.; died at Carlton, La., 1863; Annie, born 1845, married A. B. Richey; Jane W., born in Lake Co., in 1854.

Fort, J. S., slsmn; P. O. Waukegan.

Frike, Chas., loan agt.; P. O. Waukegan.

Frank, Henry, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Frank, Michael, tanner; P. O. Waukegan.

Freeman, Wm., P. O. Waukegan.

Fredrick, Chas., basket maker; P. O. Waukegan.

Fulton, Wm., sash and blind maker; P. O. Waukegan.

Fallon, Jas., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Finney, Andrew, mason; P. O. Waukegan.

Flagg, B. L., com. agt.; P. O. Waukegan.

FORSYTH, J. F., President Forsyth Scale Works, Waukegan; born in Philadelphia, Pa., August 6, 1839; married Adaline Augusta Cheeney, of Vermont, born Dec. 20, 1838; father, A. T. Cheeney, and mother, Anne Miller; Orion Forsyth, Elizabeth E. Frederick, father and mother of J. F. Forsyth; three children—Anne E., born July 23, 1868; Bessie M., born Dec. 29, 1870; Susie, born Oct. 29, 1875.

Finer, F., sewing machine agent; P. O. Waukegan.

Fort, C. H., P. O. Waukegan.

Felton, Eugene, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Foy, John, retired farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Fango, Sam'l, plow mfr; P. O. Waukegan.

Farrell, Michael, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Farrill, John, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Fraye, R. H., lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Felton, Homer, P. O. Waukegan.

GAVIGAN, THOMAS, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Gavigan, Patrick, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

GILLEN, JACOB, Waukegan; born in Germany, 1810; Dem.; Catholic; owns two houses, valued at \$8,000; settled in Waukegan in 1867; proprietor Lake House, No. 60 State street, Waukegan.

Gage, E.; P. O. Waukegan.

Gage, J., physician; P. O. Waukegan.

Gallagher, Jas., drayman; P. O. Waukegan.

Gamash, Frank, fishrmn.; P. O. Waukegan.

Garvin, Michael, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Gail, T. D., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Gavin, E. W., Cath. priest; P. O. Waukegan.

Gamash, Jas., fisherman ; P. O. Waukegan.
 Gamash, A., fisherman ; P. O. Waukegan.
 Gamash, Saml., fisherman ; P. O. Waukegan.
 George, C. B., P. O. Waukegan.
 Garrity, James, lab. ; P. O. Waukegan.
 Gilchrist, Thos., lab. ; P. O. Waukegan.
 Gilbert, A. A., carpenter ; P. O. Waukegan.
 Ginley, Patrick, carp. ; P. O. Waukegan.
 Ginley, Martin, carp. ; P. O. Waukegan.
 Gilmore, David, P. O. Waukegan.
 Gilmore, Frank B., ptr. ; P. O. Waukegan.
 Gleason, Hiram, farmer ; P. O. Waukegan.
 Gliss, Fred, carpenter ; P. O. Waukegan.
 Gorton, J. B., farmer ; P. O. Waukegan.
 Gorman, Matthew, lab. ; P. O. Waukegan.
 Gorman, Michael, lab. ; P. O. Waukegan.
 Goneau, Jos., laborer ; P. O. Waukegan.
 Goneau, Alex., farmer ; P. O. Waukegan.
 Golden, John, moulder ; P. O. Waukegan.
 Gray, W. A., clerk ; P. O. Waukegan.
 Gray, Chas. T., printer ; P. O. Waukegan.
 Green, Webster, carp. ; P. O. Waukegan.
 Green, R. C., mason ; P. O. Waukegan.
 Green, Wm., farmer ; P. O. Waukegan.
 Graham, Andrew, tailor ; P. O. Waukegan.
 Greenleaf, S. S., shoemaker ; P. O. Waukegan.
 Griffith, Albright, clerk ; P. O. Waukegan.
 Griggs, Saml., whitewasher ; P. O. Waukegan.
 Griggs, R. B. ; P. O. Waukegan.
 Griswold, Henry, lab. ; P. O. Waukegan.
 Grogan, John, laborer ; P. O. Waukegan.
 Grover, David, teamster ; P. O. Waukegan.
 Graham, Edward, lab. ; P. O. Waukegan.
 Gunn, Ed. D., house mover ; P. O. Waukegan.
 Graham, Walter, teamster ; P. O. Waukegan.
 Granger, James ; P. O. Waukegan.
 Gilbert, Ashley, printer ; P. O. Waukegan.
 Green, James, printer ; P. O. Waukegan.
 Gurnee, L. J., abstract of titles ; P. O. Waukegan.
 Goneau, Lewis, lab. ; P. O. Waukegan.
 Goodbody, Richard, far. ; P. O. Waukegan.
 Grady, Patrick, far. ; P. O. Waukegan.
 Green, G. G. ; P. O. Waukegan.
 Grimes, Thos., laborer ; P. O. Waukegan.
 Gail, W. S., broom mkr ; P. O. Waukegan.
 Grady, James, P. O. Waukegan.
 Grimolby, J. W., blacksmith ; P. O. Waukegan.
 Gibble, J. A., P. O. Waukegan.
 Gibbons, Timothy, P. O. Waukegan.
 Gail, H. S., broom mkr. ; P. O. Waukegan.

HELMHOLTZ, HENRY, P. O. Waukegan.

HAGEN, HERMAN L., Waukegan ; born in Prussia, in 1813 ; farmer, Section 32 ; sailed for America in 1851 ; settled and bought the farm he now lives on, in Lake County, May 16, 1851. Father, H. L. Hagen, farmer in Prussia, died in 1832, 68 years old. Married Miss Catherine Bomcamp, of Prussia, in 1851 ; have one child, George, born June 20, 1863 ; owns 140 acres of land, worth \$14,000 ; Dem. ; Catholic.

Henneman, Chas., lab. ; P. O. Waukegan.

Heydecker, C. T., attorney ; P. O. Waukegan.

Hinkston, L., farmer ; P. O. Waukegan.

Hinkston, L., jr., far. ; P. O. Waukegan.

Hitchcock, Beecher, carp. ; P. O. Waukegan.

Hill, R. C., engineer ; P. O. Waukegan.

Hill, Horace, carp. ; P. O. Waukegan.

Hill, John, architect ; P. O. Waukegan.

Hillower, E., farmer ; P. O. Waukegan.

Hicks, Geo., laborer ; P. O. Waukegan.

Hinckley, H. A., insurance agent ; P. O. Waukegan.

Hoy, James, laborer ; P. O. Waukegan.

Howe, O., carpenter ; P. O. Waukegan.

HIGLEY, WM. P., Waukegan ; dry goods and general merchandise ; born in Willingston, Vt., 1843, where he was engaged farming till 1863, when he came to Chicago, and was engaged as merchant until 1869 ; then went to Waukegan, April, 1869 ; commenced in dry goods and general merchandise business, and has continued in the same ever since ; married Miss Ella V. Jilson, of Illinois, February 10, 1876—born February 9, 1847.

HINKSTON, EBER, farmer, Sec. 18 ; P. O. Waukegan ; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., March 1815 ; came West in company with D. & L. Spalding and settled in Lake Co. in 1836 ; was very poor when he came to the Co., but with hard labor and good management is to-day one of the successful farmers of Lake Co. ; owns 205 acres of land worth \$100 per acre ; Rep. ; holds office as Township School Trustee ; married Miss Lucinda Yeager of N. Y., Feby. 11th, 1844 ; one child, Emily, born Dec. 6th, 1844, who married J. Arthur Moulton, Feby. 1st, 1866.

Hobin, Michael, lab. ; P. O. Waukegan.

Hobin, Richard, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Hobin, James, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Holdridge, Ira, P. O. Waukegan.

Hoyt, L. F., fireman; P. O. Waukegan.

HOOK, R. W., phot.; Waukegan; born in Lake Co., 1849; commenced photographic business in 1870; Rep.

Hoyt, F. L., carpenter; P. O. Waukegan.

Hoyt, Franklin, painter; P. O. Waukegan.

Holstine, Chris., saloon; P. O. Waukegan.

Howell, Chas. H., P. O. Waukegan.

Hudson, John, laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Hunter, A. W., tobacconist; P. O. Waukegan.

Hunter, A., sailor; P. O. Waukegan.

Hutchinson, G. W., clerk; P. O. Waukegan.

Hutchins, A. D., bookkeeper; P. O. Waukegan.

Hutchinson, H. C., merchant; P. O. Waukegan.

Hull, R. J., baggageman; P. O. Waukegan.

Hull, John W., mason; P. O. Waukegan.

HILL, MARTIN, farmer; P. O. Waukegan; born in Germany; came to N. Y. July 12th, 1843; Rep.; Presbyterian; owns 23 acres land valued at \$60 per acre; his father, John Hill of Germany, died in 1844; mother Mary Ranter, born 1789. Martin Hill was married Dec. 6th, 1853, to Miss Margaret Raab of Germany; five children living—Lewis, Lena, John, Peter and Lizzie, lostone, Emma, died in 1871.

Huson, G. T., physician; P. O. Waukegan.

Hubbart, H. A., cooper; P. O. Waukegan.

Hudson, A. J., laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Hudson, John, laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Hughes, Richard, bwr.; P. O. Waukegan.

Hyland, James, harness maker; P. O. Waukegan.

Hyde, Samuel, laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Harmon, D. H., P. O. Waukegan.

Haarbauer, Jacob, barber; P. O. Waukegan.

Holmes, Wm. E., P. O. Waukegan.

Hayden, W. B., miller; P. O. Waukegan.

Haarbauer, Geo., fisherman; P. O. Waukegan.

Howard, M. A., Screen Co.; P. O. Waukegan.

Holdridge, Wm. C., milkman; P. O. Waukegan.

Hills, F. P., P. O. Waukegan.

Hutchins, E. W., clerk; Waukegan.

Hoffman, Fred, laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Heiting, G., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Hardinge, John, Jr., musician; P. O. Waukegan.

Heiser, Frank, barber; P. O. Waukegan.

Harlin, John, musician; P. O. Waukegan.

Hill, H. W., peddler; P. O. Waukegan.

Hangebrauck, F. W., carpenter; P. O. Waukegan.

HAINES, ELIJAH M., P. O. Waukegan; came to Illinois when a boy in 1835; spent the following year in Joliet and Chicago; came to Lake Co. in May, 1836; laid out the town plat of Hainesville in 1846; was admitted to practice law in 1851; removed to Waukegan in 1852, and pursued his profession there until 1861, when he opened an office in Chicago. Has held several public offices; was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1869-70, that framed the present Constitution of Illinois; was Representative in the Legislature of the State during a period of ten years; in 1875 was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives. Is the author of several law books, which have had an extensive sale.

Halifax, Edward, harness maker; P. O. Waukegan.

Hallowell, Wm., salesman; P. O. Waukegan.

Hallowell, Wm., Jr., jewelry; P. O. Waukegan.

Haarbauer, Fred, cabinet maker; P. O. Waukegan.

Haarbauer, Andrew, P. O. Waukegan.

Hall, Edwin, City Marshal; P. O. Waukegan.

Hagan, Wm., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Hardings, S., blacksmith; P. O. Waukegan.

Hastings, Martin, carp.; P. O. Waukegan.

Harvey, Horace, salesman; P. O. Waukegan.

Harvey, H. N., P. O. Waukegan.

Hatly, H. L., hotel; P. O. Waukegan.

Harnett, Cornelius E., blacksmith; P. O. Waukegan.

Harly, John, laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Harter, Clemons, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Hackett, Owen, carp.; P. O. Waukegan.

Hatly, Wm. F., saloon; P. O. Waukegan.

Hardie, Geo., P. O. Waukegan.

Hartzell, David, P. O. Waukegan.

Haywood, H. D., artist; P. O. Waukegan.

Hamilton, Jas., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.
 Heath, O. H., J. P.; P. O. Waukegan.
 Herman, Jos., fisherman; P. O. Waukegan.
 Herman, Geo., harness maker; P. O. Waukegan.
 Heimelricke, H. cabinet maker; P. O. Waukegan.
 Heimelricke, Wm., tailor; P. O. Waukegan.
 Herberger, T., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

IDELL, SANFORD, carp.; P. O. Waukegan.

Ingalls, J. F., jeweler; P. O. Waukegan.
 Ingalls, J. H., boarding house; P. O. Waukegan.
 Ingraham, W. S., mfr.; P. O. Waukegan.

JEROSHINSKIE, JACOB, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Jameson, Dennis, carriage painter; P. O. Waukegan.

Jenkins George, carp.; P. O. Waukegan.
 Jenkins, William, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.
 Jenkinson, William, milk dealer; P. O. Waukegan.

Jenkinson, John, milk dealer; P. O. Waukegan.

Jilson, Welcome, ptr.; P. O. Waukegan.

Jilson, John J., P. O. Waukegan.

Jones, Samuel, P. O. Waukegan.

Jones, T. M., merchant; P. O. Waukegan.

Jones, F. L., clerk; P. O. Waukegan.

Jones, E. M., carpenter; P. O. Waukegan.

Jones, Vet, painter; P. O. Waukegan.

Jones, C. J., bank teller; P. O. Waukegan.

Jones, F. L., clerk; P. O. Waukegan.

Joyce, James, laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Joyce, Patrick, laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Joyce, Anthony, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

JONES, JOHN W., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Waukegan; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., May 19, 1824; left New York for Wisconsin April 4, 1854; located at Iron Ridge; remained there seventeen years; engaged in farming until 1871, and thence to Lake Co., where he arrived May, 1871, and purchased the farm that he now lives on, known as the "York House" farm; Rep.; Methodist; father was Ebenezer Jones, born in 1784, and died in 1864; mother was Martha Hughes, born in 1802; his wife's father was P. M. Prescott, born Oct. 27, 1785; died 1860; mother, J. E. Chadwick, born 1793; Mr. Jones

was married 1854 to Miss Lavina S. Mellen, of Mass., born May, 1824; have eight children—Frank D., born 1855; Walter C., Sept. 10, 1856; Porter M., Dec. 20, 1858; John B., July 29, 1860; Sanford W., April 13, 1864; Sumner F., Nov. 17, 1865; Lavinia M., April 4, 1868, and Vincent R., born Oct. 10, 1869; all born at Iron Ridge, Wisconsin.

Johnson, W. A., painter, P. O. Waukegan.

Johnson, O. S., glazier, P. O. Waukegan.

Johnson, J. C., mer., P. O. Waukegan.

Johnson, F. P., clerk, P. O. Waukegan.

Johnson, Chris. L., jeweler; P. O. Waukegan.

Johnson, J. C., Jr., moulder; P. O. Waukegan.

Joslyn, Ezra, clerk; P. O. Waukegan.

Joslyn, G. S., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Junco, Michael, laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Junco, Richard, carp.; P. O. Waukegan.

Just, C. J., harness mkr.; P. O. Waukegan.

James, G. H., painter; P. O. Waukegan.

JOSLIN, JOHN, Sec. 19; farmer and mechanic; born in Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y., April 17, 1811; at Amsterdam fifteen years, and at Ames, Montgomery Co., fifteen years; engaged in the manufacture of carriages; moved to Mitchell Co., Iowa, June 8, 1855; built the third house on the town plat of Osage, and engaged in carriage manufacturing ten years; set up the first steam saw-mill in 1855; father died at the age of 83 years; mother died at the age of 68 years; arrived at Lake Co. 1865; owns 48 acres, at \$100 per acre; married three times, first wife, E. Sweet, married Jan. 10, 1833, died Dec. 13, 1856; second wife, Lucretia A. Cady, died Feb. 28, 1862; third wife, Phoebebraun Jones, Jan. 11, 1863; three children living—A. J. T. Joslin, artist; George S. and Sarah E.

Johnston, C. E., P. O., Waukegan.

Johnson, Fred H., painter; P. O. Waukegan.

Johnson, B. H., P. O. Waukegan.

Jenkinson, Thos., machinist; P. O. Waukegan.

James, Frank, hostler; P. O. Waukegan.

Johnson, C. H., jewelry; P. O. Waukegan.

Judge, Henry, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Judge, J. T., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Joyce, Thomas, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

KAPPLE, EDWIN, painter; P. O. Waukegan.

KNOX, ALBERT R., farmer; Waukegan; Sec. 3; born in Columbia Co., N. Y., April 24, 1824; engaged in school teaching and farming in N. Y.; came West and settled in Lake Co. in 1845; settled in Avon Tp.; lived there 14 years; was ordained as "Elder" at Avon in 1850. He and wife are the original members of the church known as the "Disciples' Church." Owns 138 acres, worth \$13,800; married Miss Augusta Palmer, of N. Y., January 14, 1846; have four children—Resegn C., born April 23, 1848; Amorett A., born May 8, 1851; Louise A., born April 8, 1860; Herbert E., born July 18, 1857, died 1872; father, William Knox, born 1797, died 1875; mother, Betha Bullock, born 1795, died 1876; wife's father, William Palmer, born 1786, died 1856; wife's mother, Polly Resegn, born 1785, died 1859.

Kautenberger, Mathias, tailor; P. O. Waukegan.

Kautenberger, Mathias, Jr., lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Kautenberger, Henry, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Kautenberger, John, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Kennicott, B. S., shoemaker; P. O. Waukegan.

Keller, Jno. C., far.; P. O. Waukegan.

Kerrigan, Peter, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Kent, T., foundry; P. O. Waukegan.

Kirchner, Fred, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Kelley, John, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Kelley, Thomas, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Kelley, James, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Kelley, Francis, shoemaker; P. O. Waukegan.

Kerrigan, Pat, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

KERR, DAVID, Waukegan; of the firm of Palmer & Kerr, plow manufacturers; born January 4, 1852; Rep.; Congregationalist; married Miss Julia A. Palmer, January 20, 1874; have one child, Lula E.

Kennedy, Pat, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Kendall, Frank, phys.; P. O. Waukegan.

Kelly, Pat, P. O. Waukegan.

Kirk, Sam, lumber; P. O. Waukegan.

Kingsley, E. B., P. O. Waukegan.

Kingsley, J. H., painter; P. O. Waukegan.

KIRK, GEO., Waukegan; lumberman and pork packer.

Kilbarie, Anthony, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Kinney, Michael, teamster; P. O. Waukegan.

King, Ezra, P. O. Waukegan.

Kidder, A. L., P. O. Waukegan.

Kittridge, Chas., clk.; P. O. Waukegan.

Knox, E. M., gardener; P. O. Waukegan.

Knox, R. C., far.; P. G. Waukegan.

Kranz, Conrad, wagon maker; P. O. Waukegan.

Kucker, M. S., mer.; P. O. Waukegan.

Kellenback, Chas., P. O. Waukegan.

Kuhn, J. F., tailor; P. O. Waukegan.

Kimball, Mathew, far.; P. O. Waukegan.

Kidder, L. A., bkpr.; P. O. Waukegan.

KIMBLE, MRS. RACHEL ANN, Waukegan; Sec. 17; farming; born in Madison Co., N. Y., August 10, 1828; came to Lake Co. from Kenosha, Wis., in 1870; owns farm, valued at \$2,000; married M. S. Kimble, of Pennsylvania, in 1870.

Karcher, Jacob, clk.; P. O. Waukegan.

Keefe, Michael, lab.; P. F. Waukegan.

Kier, D., P. O. Waukegan.

Kriston, Bernard, P. O. Waukegan.

Keefe, Nicholas, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Kerrigan, John, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Kettler, Bernard, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Kautenberger, Adam, fisherman; P. O. Waukegan.

Keefe, Wm., lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

LAMB, James, scale mnfr.; P. O. Waukegan.

LANDON, NELSON, Waukegan; retired farmer; born in Salisbury, Conn., January 26, 1807; came to Lake Co., July, 1835; settled first in Benton Township, in a log cabin on his farm; lived in Michigan, where he was engaged in the foundry business for two years; Rep.; Presbyterian; was one of the Board of County Commissioners, the first held in Lake County; is at present Supervisor; married Miss Phoebe Phelps, of New Haven, Vt.; have three daughters—Phoebe J., Emily J., and Helen Josephine.

Lawrenson, Scott, P. O. Waukegan.

Ladds, Wm., P. O. Waukegan.

Leiber, Geo., carp.; P. O. Waukegan.

Leiber, John, harness maker; P. O. Waukegan.

Lewis, Aaron, physician ; P. O. Waukegan.
LIVESEY, WM., Waukegan ; proprietor Waukegan Marble Works ; commenced business in Waukegan in 1869 ; born in Bradford, Rockshire, England, May 18, 1834 ; married Miss Anna Bailey, of New York, in 1866 ; have two children—Hurbert B., Mary E. ; carries \$2,000 worth of stock.

Legnard, J. B., brick maker ; P. O. Waukegan.

Leverton, Thos., lab. ; P. O. Waukegan.

Lee, R., hostler ; P. C. Waukegan.

Lee, G. W., P. O. Waukegan.

Lindsay, Chas., merchant tailor ; P. O. Waukegan.

Little, Wm., farmer ; P. O. Waukegan.

Lincoln, O. S., real estate ; P. O. Waukegan.

Loyd, A. M., wagon maker ; P. O. Waukegan.

Loyd, Marshall, P. O. Waukegan.

LOOMIS, FRANK C., farmer ; Section 7 ; P. O. Waukegan ; born in Rushville, Ontario Co., N. Y., December 25, 1831 ; settled in Lake County June, 1870 ; was in the livery and money loaning business in Chicago ; Dem. ; Liberal ; owns 140 acres land, worth \$60 per acre ; married twice ; first wife, Sarah Green, of N. Y., married December 3, 1849, and died in 1864, at Rushville, N. Y. ; three children by first wife—Frank, Deputy Postmaster at Bellevue, Ohio ; Estella May, lives in Toledo, Ohio ; Ada Louise ; second wife, Miss Annie M. Sallee, of Illinois, married June 5, 1876 ; one child, born May 15, 1877.

Look, Harris, carp. ; P. O. Waukegan.

Look, Henry, carp. ; P. O. Waukegan.

Low, James, trader ; P. O. Waukegan.

Low, J. E., student ; P. O. Waukegan.

Longfellow, Geo., ptr. ; P. O. Waukegan.

Longfellow, Chas. F., painter ; P. O. Waukegan.

Lucas, Ed. C., clerk ; P. O. Waukegan.

LUCAS, W. J., Waukegan ; Clerk Circuit Court of Lake County ; born in Massachusetts, March 10, 1826 ; came to Waukegan in 1845 ; was Clerk of Waukegan fifteen years ; has been engaged in the hardware business twenty years ; married Miss Elizabeth Emerson in 1850 ; have three children—Edward C., Stella and Emma E.

Luling, Andrew, nurseryman ; P. O. Waukegan.

Ludlam, James, scale maker ; P. O. Waukegan.

Long, Conrad, cooper ; P. O. Waukegan.

Lyon, Wm., laborer ; P. O. Waukegan.

Lyon, Geo. R., mer. ; P. O. Waukegan.

LYON, I. R., Waukegan ; firm of I. R. Lyon & Son, dry goods and groceries ; born in Royalston, Worcester Co., Mass., December 4, 1815 ; is one of the old settlers of Lake County ; came to Waukegan in 1842 ; married twice ; first wife, Miss Lorinda Carpenter ; second wife, Miss B. A. Carpenter ; six children—Geo. R., Mary E., Ida C., Fanny E., Helen C. and Annie L. ; Rep. ; Presbyterian. Geo. R. Lyon, of I. R. Lyon & Son, born in Waukegan, July 19, 1846 ; Rep. ; Presbyterian ; married Miss Philippia B. Yoeman February 16, 1869 ; they have two children—Charles R. and Wm. I.

Lyon, T., laborer ; P. O. Waukegan.

Lynch, John, laborer ; P. O. Waukegan.

Lydecker, A., carp. ; P. O. Waukegan.

Lohfinck, Adam, lab. ; P. O. Waukegan.

Lavagood, H. G., teamster ; P. O. Waukegan.

Low, Isaac, trader ; P. O. Waukegan.

Lymoth, John, lab. ; P. O. Waukegan.

Livingston, J. H., P. O. Waukegan.

Long, Anthony, fireman ; P. O. Waukegan.

Lattin, Jno. H., P. O. Waukegan.

Long, Frank, cooper ; P. O. Waukegan.

Leiber, G. J., feather renovator ; P. O. Waukegan.

MERCHANT, JAMES, tailor ; P. O. Waukegan.

MIX, EBEN E., Waukegan ; farmer and stock raiser ; born at Waukegan in the year 1850, where he has resided a great many years ; resided in Chicago several years, being in the employ of the Michigan Southern R. R. Co.

MILLER, CHAS. H., farmer ; Section 6 ; P. O. Waukegan ; born in Plattsburg, N. Y., in 1806 ; came to Lake Co. in 1838 ; owns farm of 137 acres, valued at \$60 per acre ; married Miss Mary Ann O'Brien, of Ireland, born 1813, died 1865, March 5 ; had five children—Chas. J., born 1836 (married Miss Helen L. Marsh), and has four children ; Mary

- H., Catharine, Elizabeth, Emily P.; Chas. J. belonged to Co. G, 96 Ill. V. I.; was wounded at the battle of "Roeky Face Ridge," in front of Dalton, Ga., by a buekshot which lodged under the right shoulder blade, and still remains there; was in the battle of Nashville, when the 96th made a grand charge and eaptured a battery of five guns and 400 prisoners; enlisted Aug. 1862, and was honorably discharged; through the whole eampaign he never lost a day; seeond child of Chas. H. Miller was Catharine, born in 1837; third, Elizabeth, and fourth, John.
- Morman, H. A., P. O. Waukegan.
- Moran, James, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.
- Moran, Michael, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.
- Maynard, F. E., earp.; P. O. Waukegan.
- Mead. E., flour and feed; P. O. Waukegan.
- Moran, Michael, Jr., lab.; P. O. Waukegan.
- Morman, Fred, earriage mfr.; P. O. Waukegan.
- Mitseh, Frank, Jr., shoemkr; P. O. Waukegan.
- Moran, Michael, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.
- McCray, H. B., P. O. Waukegan.
- Mettermann, M. J., P. O. Waukegan.
- Mihan, Michael, P. O. Waukegan.
- Maloney, W. J., painter; P. O. Waukegan.
- McCANNA, BERNARD**, Prop. woolen faetory; born in England, in 1822; eame to America in 1831; was in N. Y. until Spring, 1841; engaged in gunsmithing and locomotive works in N. Y.; eame to Lake Co. in 1841; built the "Custom Flour Mill"—the seeond mill in Waukegan; began the woollen manufaeturing about 1856; Dem.; Cath.; married in N. Y., to Catherine McLean, of Seotland, 1844; have eight ehildren—Jane, Agnes, John, Frank, Rose, Andrew, Mary and Nellie.
- Maloney, Michael, gardener; P. O. Waukegan.
- Maloney, James, tailor; P. O. Waukegan.
- Masters, John, florist; P. O. Waukegan.
- Malon, James, mer. tailor; P. O. Waukegan.
- Maxwell, Thomas, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.
- Malony, James, printer; P. O. Waukegan.
- Mackert, I., saloon; P. O. Waukegan.
- Martin, F. A., saloon; P. O. Waukegan.
- Martin, N. C., drayman; P. O. Waukegan.
- Martin, J. A., gardener; P. O. Waukegan.
- Martin, Henry, gardener; P. O. Waukegan.
- Marr, Dennis, furniture dlr.; P. O. Waukegan.
- Maynard, P. M., brick maker; P. O. Waukegan.
- Maxson, O. T., phys.; P. O. Waukegan.
- Maxson, O. P., student; P. O. Waukegan.
- Malloy, Jno. A., shoemkr.; P. O. Waukegan.
- Malloy, Marks, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.
- Marsh, Abraham, P. O. Waukegan.
- Mahoney, P. J., lake eapt.; P. O. Waukegan.
- Malone, Edw., lab.; P. O. Waukegan.
- Maloney, Daniel, foreman pump mfr.; P. O. Waukegan.
- Marsh, M. S., slsmn.; P. O. Waukegan.
- McALLISTER, JUDGE W. K.**, Waukegan, is Judge of Cireuit Court Cook Co., which offee he reeeived the nomination for from both parties; held the offee of Judge of Reeorder's Court for two and a half years; was elected Judge of Supreme Court Aug. 1870, and held same until 1875, when he resigned; born in Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., Aug. 5, 1818; eame to Lake Co. 1871; lives on a beautiful farm of 100 aeres, on which is situated a eluster of five mineral springs, known as the "McAllister Springs;" Dem.; married Miss Cordelia Andrews, of N. Y., Sept., 1844; have four ehildren—Edward, Mary, Ellen, and Lottie.
- Marks, Robert, P. O. Waukegan.
- Masters, Edward, gardener; P. O. Waukegan.
- Monogue, James, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.
- Maker, Michael, P. O. Waukegan.
- Maloy, H. W., P. O. Waukegan.
- Mayor, C. J., P. O. Waukegan.
- Mallory, H. P., carp.; P. O. Waukegan.
- Mahan, Michael, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.
- Mallory, H. W., blksmith.; P. O. Waukegan.
- Mallory, H. C., blksmith.; P. O. Waukegan.
- Meyer, Henry, shoemkr.; P. O. Waukegan.
- Merehant, James C., P. O. Waukegan.
- Mellody, James, tinsmith; P. O. Waukegan.
- Mellody, W. A., mer.; P. O. Waukegan.

Monogue, Jos., lab.; P. O. Waukegan.
Mickaels, Peter, maltster; P. O. Waukegan.

Miller, Chas. J., far.; P. O. Waukegan.

Millen, D. P., mcht.; P. O. Waukegan.

Millen, A. P., clk.; P. O. Waukegan.

MAYNARD, J. H., farmer and brick manufacturer; born in Jaffrey, N. H., 1809; came to Lake County in 1843; commenced the manufacture of bricks, in Lake County, in 1856; married Miss Augusta M. Marshall, of New Hampshire, April 23, 1835. She was born in 1813. Mrs. Maynard taught the first school at Spaulding's Corner, in 1844. Have four children—Sarah Jane, born in New Hampshire, February 11, 1836; Augusta M., born January 28, 1839, in Oneida County, N. Y.; John Hamilton, born March 12, 1841, in Oneida County, N. Y.; Parker M., born March 7, 1847, in Lake County, Ill.

Mitsch, Geo., P. O. Waukegan.

Mitsch, Frank, shoemaker; P. O. Waukegan.

Mitchell, H. W., tinsmith; P. O. Waukegan.

Minot, C. T., laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Mitchler, Anthony, Sr., fisherman; P. O. Waukegan.

Mitchler, I., fisherman; P. O. Waukegan.

Mitchler, Anthony, fisherman; P. O. Waukegan.

Milner, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Milner, Jas. W., U. S. Fishery; P. O. Waukegan.

Minskie, Geo., lake capt.; P. O. Waukegan.

Minskie, J., lake captain; P. O. Waukegan.

Mehan, Pat., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

MERRILL, A. K., Waukegan House Livery Stables; commenced livery business in Waukegan in 1869; born in Hollis, York County, Maine, December 30, 1823; Dem.; married Miss Anna Maria Smith, at Portsmouth City, N. H., October 2, 1848; have five children living—Ella, Malinda S., Ida May, Lucy, Albion K.; Emma, deceased, died at Manitowoc in 1858.

Miltamore, J. H., tinsmith; P. O. Waukegan.

Michaels, Andrew, bwr.; P. O. Waukegan.

Morman, H. H., baker; P. O. Waukegan.

Mohrman, Fred, wagon manufacturer; P. O. Waukegan.

Moulton, Arthur, far.; P. O. Waukegan.

Moulton, Josiah, P. O. Waukegan.

Moran, Wm., laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Moran, Pat., laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Morford, Jos., sexton; P. O. Waukegan.

Morstadt, Chas., cooper; P. O. Waukegan.

Morstadt, Frank, cooper; P. O. Waukegan.

Moody, O. C., P. O. Waukegan.

Morrell, B. H., painter; P. O. Waukegan.

Morse, E., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Moody, B., marble cutter; P. O. Waukegan.

Mulligan, Pat., laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Murray, C. A., hotel; P. O. Waukegan.

Murphy, John, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

McAllister, Edward, far.; P. O. Waukegan.

McAllister, Thomas, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

McAvany, John, shoemaker; P. O. Waukegan.

McAree, Pat., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

McAree, John, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

McAree, Arthur, far.; P. O. Waukegan.

McAree, Michael, far.; P. O. Waukegan.

McAllister, James, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

McCanna, Frank, woolen mills; P. O. Waukegan.

McCanna, John, flax mills; P. O. Waukegan.

McCanna, John E., woolen mills; P. O. Waukegan.

McCrone, Edward, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

McCaul, Thomas, P. O. Waukegan.

McCue, Pat., laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

McDermott, John, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

McDade, W. W., gunsmith; P. O. Waukegan.

McARTHUR, E., Waukegan; drug-gist; born in Moscow, Livingston Co., New York, in 1839; Rep.; Presbyterian; married Miss Nancy E. Griswold, of New York, March, 1862; have two children—Archie and Clara Vide.

McDonald, Pat., lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

McDonald, Michael, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

McDonald, John, carp.; P. O. Waukegan.

McElroy, Peter, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

McElroy, Thomas, P. O. Waukegan.

McGrain, Peter, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

McGenty, Pat., laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

McGuire, James, pump manufacturer; P. O. Waukegan.

MANCHESTER, J. P., Waukegan; County Superintendent of Lake County; born in Madison County, New York, in 1835; Rep.; Presbyterian; married Miss Sylvia Demmon, of Ohio; have three children—Ada E., Orson L. and Bertie. McGee, J. W., com. mer.; P. O. Waukegan.

McKee, L. B., miller ; P. O. Waukegan.
McKee, L. G., flour and feed ; P. O. Waukegan.

McMannamann, Jacob, farmer ; P. O. Waukegan.

McNamara, Pat., far.; P. O. Waukegan.

McNamara, Tim., far.; P. O. Waukegan.

McNally, Pat., laborer ; P. O. Waukegan.

McNulty, Thomas, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

McLaughlin, Pat., lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

McLees, Peter, P. O. Waukegan.

McLain, H. H., P. O. Waukegan.

McRoberts, R. B., conductor ; P. O. Waukegan.

McGueen, D., farmer ; P. O. Waukegan.

McVennom, Dennis, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

McGowan, James, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

MURRAY, MRS. JANE E.,
Waukegan House; born in Crawford Co., Pa., 1833; widow of the late William F. Murray, of New York; born 1829; died 1869; two sons—Clarence A., born in Elgin, Ill., Feb. 8, 1851; Rep.; Fred L., born in Elgin, Ill., Oct. 3, 1857; Rep.

McCarty, James, scale merchant; P. O. Waukegan.

McMurtry, A. C., commission merchant; P. O. Waukegan.

Martin, Thomas, mason; P. O. Waukegan.

Malloy, Marks, laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

McNarray, James, P. O. Waukegan.

McManaman, Frank; laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

McManaman, Charles, laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

McKey, J. L., P. O. Waukegan.

McClasky, James, P. O. Waukegan.

McNamara, James, P. O. Waukegan.

Madole, Lewis, P. O. Waukegan.

NELLIS, FRANK, tinsmith; P. O. Waukegan.

Nellis, R. H., carpenter; P. O. Waukegan.

Nellis, R. H., Jr., carp.; P. O. Waukegan.

Nellis, R. H., laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Newman, W. C., patent medicines; P. O. Waukegan.

Neely, John, laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Newell, Albert, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Nelson, John, coachman; P. O. Waukegan.

Neely William, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Nichols, J. P., mer.; P. O. Waukegan.

Nichols, A. K., carp.; P. O. Waukegan.

Nolan, Daniel, laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Nolan John, laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Nolan, Edward, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Nolan, Thomas, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Norton, Myron H., coffee dealer; P. O. Waukegan.

Neely, Charles, laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Needham, A., laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Neemy, C. A., P. O. Waukegan.

O'BRIEN, WILLIAM, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

O'HARA, JOHN H., proprietor
"City Hotel," Waukegan; born in Kenosha Co., Wisconsin, 1846; Dem.; Catholic; held office Town Collector and Town Assessor; came to Waukegan in 1876; married Miss Margaret Ann Rogan, of New York, in 1868; have three children—Sarah A., Rosania and Willie.

O'Brien, M., laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

O'Donald, Hugh, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

O'Denbreid, Charles, barber; P. O. Waukegan.

O'Denbreid, George, barber; P. O. Waukegan.

O'Harra, B., fisherman; P. O. Waukegan.

O'Malia, Martin, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

O'Malia, Michael, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

O'Mahony, Thomas, far.; P. O. Waukegan.

O'Laughlin, John, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

O'Laughlin, Martin, mason; P. O. Waukegan.

O'Laughlin, William, mason; P. O. Waukegan.

O'Roark, Frank, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Ostrander, N. J., carp.; P. O. Waukegan.

Osier, James, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Osier, Henry J., lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Osier, Fred, blacksmith; P. O. Waukegan.

Oakes, Henry, laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Ogbin, Stephen, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

O'Malia, Mat., Jr., lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

O'Laughlin, Charles, laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

O'Brien, Thomas, P. O. Waukegan.

PALMATEER, FRANK, mason; P. O. Waukegan.

PARTRIDGE, CHARLES ADDISON, son of Addison B. and Maria Stebbins Partridge; born in Westford, Chittenden Co., Vt, Dec. 8, 1843; came west with parents in 1844, locating upon a farm in Fremont, Lake

Co., Ill.; had good common and high-school education, and commenced first term as teacher in a district school when only sixteen years old; in 1862, when eighteen years old, enlisted in Company C, 96th Regiment I. V. I., serving until the close of the war; was severely wounded in right hip at the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863, which disabled him for four months; with the exception of this period was never absent from the command; participated in all the battles and skirmishes of the Atlanta campaign; also at Franklin and Nashville; was Sergeant Major of the regiment during the last fifteen months, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company C, but not mustered; returning from the war, he engaged in farming and teaching in Fremont, and November 14th, 1866, was married to Miss Jennie E. Earle, daughter of Moses L. Earle, of Fremont; in November, 1869, was elected County Treasurer of Lake Co., and in 1871, was re-elected, serving four years in all; removed to Waukegan in December, 1870; on the 2d day of January, 1871, he assumed the business management of the "Waukegan Weekly Gazette," having purchased a half interest in it in connection with Rev. A. K. Fox; a few months later Mr. Fox was succeeded by Mr. Horace E. Partridge, an only brother of the subject of this sketch, and the business has since been conducted under the firm name of Partridge Brothers; is Rep. and a Congregationalist; the children are Lester E., born Jan. 8, 1869; Mabel M., born Aug. 30, 1871; Edith N., born June 20, 1874; died Aug. 19, 1875; and Marian E., born Sept. 3, 1876.

PRICE, DR. V. CLARENCE, Waukegan; born in Troy, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1832; came to Waukegan in 1861; Rep.; Episcopalian; married Miss Hattie E. White, daughter of Dr. R. J. White, Troy, N. Y.; five children—Russell C., born Jan. 13, 1856; Ida H. born Nov. 10, 1857; Emma, born Feb. 5, 1862; Geordon W., born Jan. 13, 1864; Vincent L., born July 30, 1871.

PARTRIDGE, HORACE E., son of Addison B. and Maria Stebbins

Partridge; born in Fremont, Lake Co., Ill., Nov. 9, 1846; received a common school and high school education; in 1868, he erected a store at what is now called Ivanhoe, in Fremont Township, and engaged in trade, remaining there for a little more than two years; and having as a partner, during the last year, Arthur A. Payne; doing business under the firm name of Partridge & Payne; in 1871, he purchased Mr. Fox's interest in the *Waukegan Weekly Gazette*, and has since been engaged, with his brother, in the publication of that paper; was married, in June, 1870, to Miss Nettie R. Rice, of Westford, Chittenden Co., Vt.; is Rep. and Congregationalist.

Parmlee, D. D., fisherman; P. O. Waukegan.

Palmer, Mathew, baggage-man; P. O. Waukegan.

Palmer, Edward, far.; P. O. Waukegan.

Palmer, Thomas M., gardener; P. O. Waukegan.

Partridge, Joseph, hostler; P. O. Waukegan.

Palmer, Fred, feather renovator; P. O. Waukegan.

Palmer, Joseph, sash and blind manufacturer; P. O. Waukegan.

Palmer, J. K., agricultural works; P. O. Waukegan.

Parkurst, Josiah, Waukegan.

PHILLIPS, ELAM S., farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Waukegan; born in Vermont, in 1817, Nov. 7; came to Lake Co., in 1838, in company with Moses Phillips, who is now dead; owns 102 acres of land, worth \$60 per acre; Rep.; Methodist; when first came to county, worked for Elder Stebbins, at \$10.00 per month; by hard labor and judicious management, has a success of farming; married, May 13, 1844, Miss B. A. Champney, of New York; born Sept. 27, 1821; one child—Squire H., born April 13, 1845; died Aug. 29, 1863.

Peterman, J. P., far.; P. O. Waukegan.

Peterman, M. J., saloon; P. O. Waukegan.

Peck, John C., speculator; P. O. Waukegan.

Pearce, W. S., dgst.; P. O. Waukegan.

Pierce, S. B. mfr; P. O. Waukegan.

Perrin, Lew, road-master; P. O. Waukegan.

Patterson, Warren, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.
 Payenskie, Edward, P. O. Waukegan.
 Percell, Robt., scale maker; P. O. Waukegan.

Pettibone, A. G., meat market; P. O. Waukegan.

Perry, D. S., laborer, P. O. Waukegan.

Peck, Geo. B., P. O. Waukegan.

Peterman, M., clerk; P. O. Waukegan.

Peterman, John, boarding house; P. O. Waukegan.

Phillips, Squire, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Phillips, E., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

PORTER, H. F., Waukegan; merchant; born in Vermont, in 1823; is one of the old settlers of Lake Co.; settled in Waukegan, June 7, 1843; Rep.; married Miss Harriett F. Whitticker, 1850; have three children—Cora F., Hattie F., and Harry A.

Phillips, A. C., chair mfr.; P. O. Waukegan.

Pillifant, Jno., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Pierce, C. C., repairing sewing machines; P. O. Waukegan.

Pike, D. W., fisherman; P. O. Waukegan.

PORTER, FRANCIS H., Waukegan; born in Whitingham Co., Vermont, Oct. 6, 1816; left New York for the West in a two-horse wagon; arrived in Lake Co., March, 1836; came West via Sandusky and Chicago; Rep.; Religion, Harmonical Philosophy; held office of Overseer of the Poor for eight years; was County Coroner two years; Treasurer four years, and Justice of the Peace for twelve years; married Eliza Stebbins, daughter of Elder Stebbins, in 1840; children—Lucina R., born June, 1841, married D. B. Nichols, commercial traveler, Chicago, May 27, 1877; Francis M., born January, 1843; married Miss M. Murrill, Nov. 4, 1868; Wm. B., merchant, born in New York, January 31, 1859, and J. M., born Aug. 14, 1861.

Pike, Daniel, gardener; P. O. Waukegan.

Powers, Ira, P. O. Waukegan.

Porter, F. M., carp.; P. O. Waukegan.

Porter, Francis, P. O. Waukegan.

Polmateer, I. C., mason; P. O. Waukegan.

Polmateer, I. A., P. O. Waukegan.

Polmateer, John, mason; P. O. Waukegan.

Pothoff, Fred, lab., P. O. Waukegan.

Powell, P. P., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

POWELL, J. F., Waukegan; proprietor "Star Wood Pump Manufactory;" born in Jefferson, Cook Co., Ill., Aug. 29, 1838; came to Waukegan, in 1869; Rep.; married Miss Marceleen Arnold, in 1858; have eight children—Cynthia J., Annie E., Marceleen N., George N., John A., William H., Perry P., and James F.; has held office of Alderman, in Waukegan.

Powell, J., mfr.; P. O. Waukegan.

Pratt, Thomas, teamster; P. O. Waukegan.

Putnam, H. L., clerk; P. O. Waukegan.

Putnam, J. E., phot.; P. O. Waukegan.

Perry, D. F., laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Peterson, Geo., lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Peter, M. B., blacksmith; P. O. Waukegan.

Ponsenby, John, news depot; P. O. Waukegan.

Protine, Francis, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Prescott, Eli S., P. O. Waukegan.

PARKS, R. H., proprietor "Glen Flora Springs," Waukegan; the following analysis will give a full idea of the constituents of the water:

One gallon (231 cubic inches) contains:

Chloride of Sodium.....	.183
Sulphate of Soda.....	1.852
Bicarbonate of Soda.....	6.447
“ “ Lime.....	15.568
“ “ Magnesia.....	11.091
“ “ Iron.....	.115
Alumina.....	.151
Silica.....	.907
Organic matter.....	.100
Sulphur, a trace.	

Total..... 36.414

PHILLIPS, E. B., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Waukegan; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., 1836 and came to Lake Co. in 1853; owns 165 acres, worth \$60 per acre; member of Board of Supervisors, which office he has held for four years; married Miss Augusta Maynard of N. Y., born Jan. 28th, 1839 and married in 1860.

Page, H. E., carp.; P. O. Waukegan.

Polmateer, F. I., phys.; P. O. Waukegan.

PETERMANN, PETER, farmer, Waukegan; born in Germany, Dec. 11th, 1815; left Germany and landed in N. Y. in 1840; learned his trade as a shoemaker in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1843, from there to Chicago, thence Grosse Point four years, thence to Dutchman's Point thirteen years, thence to Lake Co. to the farm that he now owns. 55 acres,

worth \$75.00 per acre; married April 7th, 1844; have two children—John Peter, born in July, 1846, married Maggie Nett (they have four children)—Jacob M. J., Joe P., Annie M. and Henry J., and Annie G., born in 1848, July 18th; she married James McLaughlin of Chicago, and has two children, Henry P., and Lawrence.

PILLIFANT, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Waukegan; born in Northern Devonshire, Eng., Dec. 1805; left England on the Cambridge for America Sept., 1830; arrived at N. Y. after a very rough passage of two months, Nov., 1830; news went home that the ship was lost; was in Rochester, N. Y., five years as a laborer; is one of the first settlers in Lake Co.; arrived 1835; married Miss Jerold, first wife, in 1834, died 1844; married second wife, Miss Caroline Jenner of England, in 1846; five children, living—Sarah E., married Jas. Hoy; Jno. F., with his father on the farm; Emma C., Jas. S. and babe, deceased.

PETER, V., Loan Agent and Real Estate, Waukegan; born in Raien Kreis, Deoikheinenderhaardt, Germany, March 6th, 1808; came to America Aug. 19, 1834; landed in N. Y., settled in Waukegan June 27, 1847; was the first man that ever kept a bakery, and laid the first sidewalk in Waukegan; married Miss Mary Somers, of Germany, in 1844; one child—Mary, who is now married to C. E. Hartnett.

PORTER, J. BROWN, builder, Waukegan; born in Vt. (Windham Co.), in 1818; came to this county when there was not a house in Waukegan, March 1, 1836; held office of Township Supervisor and Alderman of Waukegan; came West with his brother, F. H. Porter; married Miss Amanda Bacon, of N. Y. in 1844; have one child—Alice; Rep.

PALMER, J. K., of the firm of Palmer & Kerr (mfrs. of agl. impts.), Waukegan; was born in Canada in 1844; is Rep.; Protestant; came to Lake Co. in 1846; married Miss E. J. Hamer; have three children—Fredrick, Annie and Mary.

PRIDHAM, JAMES, manufacturing chemist; Proprietor of Pridham's

Celebrated "Japanese" for removing grease, dirt, etc. from clothing, glass or wood; the only preparation of the kind in the world, that will positively do all that is claimed for it; born in Greenville, Province of Quebec, Canada, April 27, 1844; settled in Waukegan October 1871.

RAFTUS, WM., blacksmith; P. O. Waukegan.

RICHMOND, H. W., Waukegan; mason; born in N. Y., 1812; came West in the Fall of 1845, and settled in Lake County; owns 47 acres; Dem.; married Elsa T. Lawrence, of Vermont, born 1815, and married 1838; have three children—John L., Edward D., born March 1848; Angeline, born 1841 and died in 1846; father, P. Richmond, of R. I., died in 1846; mother, Mary Luther; John L. belonged to the 96th I. V. I., Co. D.; enlisted Aug. 4, 1862; was taken sick in Kentucky, thence Nashville, thence Louisville, where he was discharged on account of sickness; married Miss Clara Matan, 1869; died Aug. 2, 1877.

Rankin, G. B., sailor; P. O. Waukegan.

Rehling, Frank, lamp lighter: P. O. Waukegan.

Ray, A., P. O. Waukegan.

Reed, Wm., clerk; P. O. Waukegan.

Reid, Wm. M., furniture dealer; P. O. Waukegan.

Rice, Geo., laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Rice, C. H., meat market; P. O. Waukegan.

ROESCH, DR. F., Waukegan; born in Germany, Oct. 29, 1829; settled at Waukegan in 1858; married Miss Vocht, of Germany, 1855; have two children—Katie and Julia.

Rowland, J. L., hotel; P. O. Waukegan.

Roberts, James, P. O. Waukegan.

Rudd, Thos., Alderman; P. O. Waukegan.

Russell, G. M., carp.; P. O. Waukegan.

Rushenberger, A., lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Ryall, Sam'l, miller; P. O. Waukegan.

Ryall, James, miller; P. O. Waukegan.

Rogers, J. H., P. O. Waukegan.

Race, Sidney, clerk; P. O. Waukegan.

Riley, Geo., P. O. Waukegan.

Robling, Adam, cooper; P. O. Waukegan.

ROWLAND, J. R., Prop. Sherman House, Waukegan; born in N. Y., Feb.

12, 1824; came to Lake County about 1863; Dem.; married Miss Elizabeth C. Bristol, of N. Y., Nov. 23, 1848; born Dec. 30, 1831; one daughter, Alice A., born 1857, now married to Lewis J. McKey.

SACKMAN, JOSEPH, butcher; P. O. Waukegan.

SNIDER, EDWARD, farmer; P. O. Waukegan; born in Fulton Co., N. Y., Oct. 26, 1810; came to Lake Co. Nov. 12, 1836; owns 80 acres land, worth \$8,000; Rep.; Spiritualist; held office of "Road Commissioner" for five years; married Jane Dewey, of N. Y., in 1840; she was born 1814; had six children—four living; Eugene A., born 1844; Rhoda J., born 1846; Henry R., born 1848; Lilian C., born 1856; the two deceased—William, born 1840, died 1870, and Helen, born 1842, died 1873. Mr. Snider is one of the old settlers of Lake Co.

Santer, Francis, saloon; P. O. Waukegan.

Santer, Edward, clerk; P. O. Waukegan.

Sammons, Martin, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Sackman, Charles, butcher; P. O. Waukegan.

Sackman, Joseph Jr., butcher; P. O. Waukegan.

Sammons, Pat, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

STOWELL, JEREMIAH, retired farmer; P. O. Waukegan; born in Washington Co., Vt., Feb. 27, 1807; came West to Lake Co., Ill., *via* Canada, in July, 1835, in company with N. Landon; built the first cabin in Benton Township, Lake Co., in 1835; Rep.; married Miss Sophia A. Porter, of Vt.

Schad, John, cooper; P. O. Waukegan.

Scuffle, Peter, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Schwarm, Henry, carp.; P. O. Waukegan.

Schneider, Peter, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Schooley, C. S., lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Schwarm, A. F., grocer; P. O. Waukegan.

Schwarm, C. A., carp.; P. O. Waukegan.

SPALDING, DEWITT, farmer;

Section 18; P. O. Waukegan; born in

Oneida Co., N. Y., July, 1812; came

West in company with his brother,

Leonard, and E. Hinkston, and settled

in Lake Co., 1836; is one of the wealth-

iest farmers in Lake Co.; owns 320

acres, worth \$100 per acre; married

Miss Sarah Dean, of Wayne Co., N. Y., in 1845; had three children, one living—Eva Jane, born in Lake Co., Ill., July 10, 1853; Adelaide S., born November 7, 1848, died September 28, 1852; Eliza A., born April 1, 1851, died October 1, 1869.

Searls, W. S., attorney; P. O. Waukegan.
Seymour, Francis, miller; P. O. Waukegan.

Sessler, Jno., saloon; P. O. Waukegan.

Shatswell, Geo., Screen Co.; P. O. Waukegan.

Sherman, Fred, hostler; P. O. Waukegan.

Sherman, A. S., P. O. Waukegan.

Sherman, Frank, clk.; P. O. Waukegan.

Sherman, D. H., Deputy Co. Clerk; P. O. Waukegan.

Shay, Pat, drayman; P. O. Waukegan.

Shute, N. T. carriage mfr.; P. O. Waukegan.

Shaw, W. C., shoemkr.; P. O. Waukegan.

Short, Michael, carp.; P. O. Waukegan.

SPALDING, LEONARD, farmer; Section 17; P. O. Waukegan; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., 1813; owns 140 acres, worth \$14,000; Rep.; Methodist; came to Lake Co. in 1836; married Miss Elizabeth Slocum, of Pennsylvania; have one child, Effie, born June 7, 1863.

Short, Wm., carp.; P. O. Waukegan.

Shaul, Nelson, grain dlr.; P. O. Waukegan.

Shorman, J. H. carp.; P. O. Waukegan.

SMITH, MURRAY W., farmer; P. O. Waukegan; born in Connecticut, November 4, 1842; came to Illinois in 1850; married Miss Emma J. Nells, July 13, 1867, at Racine, Wis; have four children—George N., Clarence E., Emily B., babe, born August, 1876; was in the late war; belonged to the 19th Ill. Vol. Inf., Co. D; enlisted as private, and promoted as Ord. Sargent; with Sherman through a part of his campaign; was in the 60th Ills. Vol. Inf., Co. C, as Second Lieut.; works 84 acres land, worth \$200 per acre; Rep.; Universalist.

Sheridan, Michael, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Shorman, G. M., cigar mfr.; P. O. Waukegan.

Shumway, Frank, P. O. Waukegan.

Shugart, Jos., phys.; P. O. Waukegan.

Shugart, J. D., dentist; P. O. Waukegan.

Sheeran, Thomas, saloon; P. O. Waukegan.

Sheridan, Jno., far.; P. O. Waukegan.

Scott, Richard, tailor; P. O. Waukegan.

Scott, Edward, baker; P. O. Waukegan.

Scott, G. W., butcher; P. O. Waukegan.

SHERMAN, N., Waukegan; Justice of the Peace and Notary Public; office in Searls Block; born in Lake Co., Ill., March 3, 1841; Rep.; liberal in religion; married, Octobet 15, 1868, Miss Libbie Gay, of New York, born January, 1844; have three children—D. Hobert, Helen B., Shelby N.

Schwery, Jno., lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Schridly, Jno., shoemaker; P. O. Waukegan.

Schaler, L., shoemaker; P. O. Waukegan.

Skelley, Richard, far.; P. O. Waukegan.

Skelley, J. P., far.; P. O. Waukegan.

SMITH, CLARK H., farmer; Section 28; P. O. Waukegan; born in Herkimer Co., N. Y. 1821; was engaged in farming until 1864, when he left New York for Galesburg, Ill.; remained there two years, as mechanic; thence to Waukegan, where he arrived and bought the farm that he now lives on, in 1866; Rep.; Episcopal; owns 20 acres, worth \$4,000; married Miss Kate Coe, of New York, 1861; had one child, Henry C., who died in 1863.

Skelley, Jno., servant; P. O. Waukegan.

Skelley, P. J., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Simon, Michael, laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Simpson, D. A., carp.; P. O. Waukegan.

Slyfield, H. J., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Sluman, Sam, P. O. Waukegan.

Sluman, A. C., wagon maker; P. O. Waukegan.

Slack, Geo., carpenter; P. O. Waukegan.

Slack, Chas., carpenter; P. O. Waukegan.

Slater, J. E., musician; P. O. Waukegan.

Smith, Aaron, contractor and builder; P. O. Waukegan.

Smith, W. B., patentee; P. O. Waukegan.

Smith, H. K., laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Smith, Michael, laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Smith, John, laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

SWANBROUGH, J. W., Waukegan; Sheriff of Lake Co.; born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., in 1844; came to Waukegan in 1855; dealer and breeder in fine stock, at Waukegan Fair Grounds; Rep.; married Miss Mary Williams, of New York, December, 1865; have one child living, Eddie, and two deceased, Mamie S. and Johnnie, who died March, 1877.

Smith, M. B., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Smith, A. M., P. O. Waukegan.

Smith, Mat., laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Smith, Nicholas, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Smith, Lawrence, P. O. Waukegan.

Sneesby, C., laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Snider, E. A., brk. mkr.; P. O. Waukegan.

Snider, H. K., brk. mkr.; P. O. Waukegan.

Sneesby, Robt., gardener; P. O. Waukegan.

Snider, Peter, shoe mkr.; P. O. Waukegan.

Soloman, John, r.r. agt.; P. O. Waukegan.

Soule, Rufus, P. O. Waukegan.

Southwick, John C., P. O. Waukegan.

Spencer, A. T., steamboat agent; P. O. Waukegan.

Specht, Anthony, cooper; P. O. Waukegan.

Spellman, Martin, P. O. Waukegan.

SPAULDING, ALLEN, farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Waukegan; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Nov. 28, 1807; came to Lake Co. in June, 1839; settled on the farm that he now owns, of 140 acres, worth \$7,000; granger; liberal in religion; donated \$100 to the new Methodist church now being erected near the York House; married Miss Hannah Henckston, of N. Y., in 1833; she was born in 1815; six children, four living—Victoria C., married John Witchey; Sarah J., married Henry Keller; Mary E., married W. L. Rider; Julia Ann, married Geo. Shatswell, deceased; Louis C., died 1866, born in 1834; John, born in 1835, died in the army at Vicksburg, Miss., during the siege of 1862.

Spellman, T., scale mkr.; P. O. Waukegan.

Spellman, Patrick, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Spafford, M. B., architect; P. O. Waukegan.

Spafford, M. A., mach.; P. O. Waukegan.

Stewart, P., landlord; P. O. Waukegan.

Steele, Homer B., P. O. Waukegan.

Steele, N. A., bkpr.; P. O. Waukegan.

Stafford, W. S., shoemaker; P. O. Waukegan.

Stafford, J. J., painter; P. O. Waukegan.

Stockwell, S. A., grocer; P. O. Waukegan.

Stoltz, Fred, blacksmith; P. O. Waukegan.

Streeter, L. H., bkpr.; P. O. Waukegan.

Story, J. B., P. O. Waukegan.

Story, C. M., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Stilson, A. L., trav. agt.; P. O. Waukegan.

Stevens, H. S., mfr.; P. O. Waukegan.

Stone, Geo. E., tree planter; P. O. Waukegan.

Stone, Albert, harness maker; P. O. Waukegan.

Strong, O. H., harness maker; P. O. Waukegan.

Steinkamp, Chas., mer.; P. O. Waukegan.

Strong, Chas. H., harness maker; P. O. Waukegan.

Stiles, J. H., laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Swift, S., P. O. Waukegan.

SPaulding, Chas., farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Waukegan; Rep.; Presbyterian; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Dec. 26, 1834; came to Lake Co. in 1840; owns 60 acres of land; married Miss Elizabeth P. Turner, of N. Y., April 9, 1859; have four children—Herbert E., born Feb. 7, 1860; Geo. T. born Aug. 3, 1861; Chas. H., born Nov. 6, 1863; Edwin P., born June 27, 1865.

Spoor, Alfred, laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Spoor, Marvin, engineer; P. O. Waukegan.

Sunderlin, W. E., real est.; P. O. Waukegan.

Smith, E. B., student; P. O. Waukegan.

Spoor, Marvin, P. O. Waukegan.

Sinn, Abram, P. O. Waukegan.

Shute, Wm. N., jeweler; P. O. Waukegan.

STEELE, CHAS. R., firm of Steele & Fox, dry goods and general merchandise; President First National Bank of Waukegan, organized March, 1865; Rep.; Epis.; born in Waterbury, Conn., May 23, 1822; came to Lake Co. in 1840; held office of Mayor of Waukegan for three years; married Miss Margaret A. Steele Dec. 25, 1844; have one child—Nelson A.

Scuffle, Wm., laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Schmidt, Michael, far.; P. O. Waukegan.

Seeber, A. I., retired; P. O. Waukegan.

Schaffer, Matthew, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Stewart, A. D., P. O. Waukegan.

Sammons, Michael, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Shorman, Geo., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Story, W. A., capitalist; P. O. Waukegan.

Skelly, Patrick, P. O. Waukegan.

Shumway, D. F., far.; P. O. Waukegan.

TIFFANY, W. C., P. O. Waukegan.

Tiffany, Geo. H., P. O. Waukegan.

Tiernan, Hugh, capitalist; P. O. Waukegan.

Tiernan, Pat, grocer; P. O. Waukegan.

Tiernan, B. A., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Tiernan, Thomas, fisherman; P. O. Waukegan.

Tidy, Herbert, mason; P. O. Waukegan.

Thompson, Jos., tanner; P. O. Waukegan.

Thompson, Johnson, drayman; P. O. Waukegan.

Thompson, John, tmstr.; P. O. Waukegan.

Thompson, F., dentist; P. O. Waukegan.

Thompson, H. B., P. O. Waukegan.

Thorp, A. J., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Thacker, Harry, sewing machine agent; P. O. Waukegan.

Tonigan, Jas., fisherman; P. O. Waukegan.

Tompkins, S., laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Tompkins, J., mason; P. O. Waukegan.

Trumbull, R. H., pub.; P. O. Waukegan.

Turner, J. L., County Judge; P. O. Waukegan.

Turner, Harrison, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Tuttle, John S., speculator; P. O. Waukegan.

Turner, Henry, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Tarbell, H. S., baggageman; P. O. Waukegan.

Trestrad, Richard, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Tyrrell, Ed, laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Trowbridge, Wm., P. O. Waukegan.

UPHAM, E. W., merchant; P. O. Waukegan.

Upton, C. W., att'y; P. O. Waukegan.

Upton, E. L., att'y; P. O. Waukegan.

Upham, E. G., P. O. Waukegan.

VANDERMARK, JACOB, miner; P. O. Waukegan.

Vandermark, Chas., P. O. Waukegan.

Vose, Robt., carp.; P. O. Waukegan.

Viernow, Fred., lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Van Rossum, J. A. C., P. O. Waukegan.

Vandermark, C. W., clk.; P. O. Waukegan.

WALTERS, CHRISTIAN, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Walters, Chas., lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Walters, Jacob, P. O. Waukegan.

Ward, Aaron, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Ward, Alonzo, hostler; P. O. Waukegan.

Ward, Chas., P. O. Waukegan.

Ward, A. W., flour and feed; P. O. Waukegan.

Ward, F. M., cigar mfr.; P. O. Waukegan.

Ward, Warren, grocer; P. O. Waukegan.

Warner, P. I., contractor; P. O. Waukegan.

Warren, G. B., flour and feed; P. O. Waukegan.

Woodworth, Thos. W., clerk; P. O. Waukegan.

Woodward, Jno., shoemaker; P. O. Waukegan.

Wright, Wm., engineer; P. O. Waukegan.

Wright, M. H., clerk; P. O. Waukegan.

WELCH, J. B., attorney and counselor at law, Waukegan; born in Albany, N. Y., in 1837; went to school 12 years at Cooperstown, N. Y.; graduated in the Law Department at the Chicago University, 1864; commenced the practice of law, in Chicago, in 1864; remained there three years; came to Waukegan in 1870; holds office of Justice of the Peace and City Attorney; was elected City Attorney in 1876; Methodist; Rep.; married Miss M. S. Hastings, of Illinois, in 1867; have three children—Annie C., Jennie E. and Gardner N.

Wheeler, H. C., capitalist; P. O. Waukegan.

Whitney, A. C., lab.; P. G. Waukegan.

Whitney, O. H., Board of Trade; P. O. Waukegan.

Wiard, C. F., cashier, National Bank; P. O. Waukegan.

WETZEL, N., Waukegan; saloon, corner of County and Washington streets.

Wiard, E. F., tobacconist; P. O. Waukegan.

Wiard, G. M., clerk; P. O. Waukegan.

Williams, John, lighthouse keeper; P. O. Waukegan.

Williams, J. L., attorney; P. O. Waukegan.

WOOD, HENRY, Waukegan; miller; owns mill in McHenry County; born in Saratoga County, N. Y., in 1812; came to Waukegan in 1835; Rep.; married Miss P. Earl, of N. Y., 1843.

Wilder, Eli, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Wilder, Eugene, far.; P. O. Waukegan.

Wilder, George, far.; P. O. Waukegan.

Weisner, G. A., P. O. Waukegan.

Wilder, W., carpenter; P. O. Waukegan.

WHITNEY, H., farmer; P. O. Waukegan; born in New York, in 1815; came to Lake County, January, 1844; Rep.; elected to office as County Surveyor in 1865, which office he still holds; married Miss Harriet McNitt, of New York, born in 1814; married in 1837; have three children—Marion, Emma and Charles.

Wright, M. H., clerk; P. O. Waukegan.

Wright, Wm. H., steamboat agent; P. O. Waukegan.

Wright, A. O., dgst.; P. O. Waukegan.

Ward, M. G., P. O. Waukegan.

Wickham, W. W., U. S. Express agent, P. O. Waukegan.

Wickham, H., clerk; P. O. Waukegan.

Wright, John, laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Ward, Michael, P. O. Waukegan.

Wenner, Stephen, P. O. Waukegan.

Walsh, M., P. O. Waukegan.

Welch, James, P. O. Waukegan.

Walker, Robt., P. O. Waukegan.

Wilson, John, mason; P. O. Waukegan.

WATROUS, GILBERT D., of Dodge & Watrous, Waukegan; hardware merchant; born in Cairo, Green County, N. Y., September 30, 1837; came to Waukegan in 1854; Rep.; Episcopalian; married Miss Nannie Getty, of New York; four children—James, Charles, William and Frank.

YAGER, CHARLES E., ptr.; P. O. Waukegan.

Yager, Ezra, Street Commissioner; P. O. Waukegan.

Yager, Geo., hostler; P. O. Waukegan.

Yager, James, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Yager, Wm., Jr., hostler; P. O. Waukegan.

YAGER, WM. M., Waukegan; proprietor Waukegan Livery and Boarding Stables, on Genesee street; born in New York, August 25, 1824; went from there to Erie, Pa., and remained there until 1842; then came west and settled in Waukegan, Lake County, then known as Little Fort; was on the C. & N. W. Ry. twelve years, as conductor; Rep.; Methodist; married Emma Jane Hathaway, of New York, September 4, 1845; had five children—living, Wm. H., C. E., James R., Eliza J.; deceased, Eddie.

Yard, A. P., mer. tailor; P. O. Waukegan.

Yeoman, W. P., jeweler; P. O. Waukegan.

Yeoman, James, mer.; P. O. Waukegan.

Yoeum, G. W., miller; P. O. Waukegan.

Yore, Peter, shoemkr.; P. O. Waukegan.

ZITT, J. H., saloon; P. O. Waukegan.

Zitt, Geo., saloon; P. O. Waukegan.

Zitt, Henry, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Zeese, Alex., bookbinder; P. O. Waukegan.

ANTIOCH TOWNSHIP.

A LLEN, LAFAYETTE, far.; P. O. Fox Lake.

AMES, C. C., farmer; Section 13; Antioch Township; P. O. Hickory; born in Rutland Co., Vermont; moved to Pennsylvania; resided there twenty-four years; came to Lake Co. in 1840, and bought the claim of about a section; now owns 120 acres, worth \$4,800; Rep.; married in 1826, S. D. Pitts; had nine children—eight living—Lucy, Olivia, Mary, Apollos P., Thomas W., Chester L., Marion F. and Benjamin W. (who served one year in the army; born Antioch, in 1843, and married in 1872, to Miss Ellen Crawford, born in Newport, 1851); Rep.

Allen, Chester, far.; P. O. Fox Lake.

Armstrong, Thos., far.; P. O. Antioch.

ARNOLD, J. R., farmer and money loaner; born in Rutland Co., Vt., 1794; married to Miss Eliza Smith, Feb. 2, 1826; she was born in Addison Co., Vt.; have four children—Lydia A., born Jan. 20, 1827; died Sept. 15, 1827; Sophia A., born Aug. 2, 1833; died Jan. 1, 1836, and two infant sons who survived but a short time. Mr. Arnold lived in New York eight years, and came to Lake Co. in 1845; Rep.; Baptist; owns 130 acres of land, worth \$50 per acre; was the first Poor Master in the county.

Allen, Cicero, far.; P. O. Hickory.

AMES, A. P., farmer; P. O. Hickory; born in Sullivan, Tioga Co., Penn., in 1830; came to Lake Co. in 1840; owns 137 acres of land, well improved, worth \$50 per acre; held office of Road Commissioner; Rep.; married Feb. 21, 1855, to Miss D. Webb; she was born in N. Y. in 1836; had six children, five living—Hattie F., Charles D., Chester C., Paul P., Luanna and Lucy, who died April, 1863.

Avery, Wm., far.; P. O. Hickory.

BARNES, L. P., gen. mdse.; P. O. Antioch.

BAIN, WM., farmer; Section 26; P. O. Millburn; born in New York, 1820, and came to Lake Co. 1855;

bought 200 acres of land in company with H. W. Humphrey, and afterward purchased his interest. It is now well improved; worth \$70 per acre, with \$7,000 worth of improvements; married in 1851, to Miss Catherine Smith; she was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., in 1827; have two children—John L., born Feb. 14, 1855, and Edwin K., born March 24, 1870; Rep.; Cong.

Bailey, Homer, far.; P. O. Antioch.

Barnard, G., far.; P. O. Antioch.

Bingham, C. M., min.; P. O. Millburn.

Barber, Harlo, far.; P. O. Antioch.

BRETT, MRS. BETSEY, Sections 31 and 36; P. O. Monaville; born in Somersetshire, Eng., in 1809; came to Kane Co., Ill., in 1842, and thence to Lake Co. in 1865; owns 146 acres of land, worth \$5,600; married first, in 1830, to Charles Heal (who died in 1851); six children living, two deceased—Anna L., Sarah Jane, Caroline L., Liza W., Charles and William. In 1856, she married Wm. Brett; he died in 1876; her son Charles enlisted in 1862, serving 90 days; he was mustered out.

Beech, P., far.; P. O. Cypress, Wis.

Burke, Anthony, far.; P. O. Antioch.

Brya, F. A., far.; P. O. Antioch.

BLUNT, PETER K., farmer; P. O. Antioch; born in Columbia Co., N. Y., in 1802, and came to Lake Co. 1849; owns 260 acres, worth \$45 per acre; owns a greater part of Petete Lake; Rep.; Meth.; steward in the church; held office of Road Commissioner and School Director; married in 1824 Miss Rebecca Richmond; she was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., 1805; had nine children, seven living—Sarah Ann, born 1825; Reginah, born 1827; Martin M., born in 1830; Reuben F., born 1835; Ellen A., born 1838; John W., born 1842, and Charles E., born in 1846.

Bates, D. B., well digger; P. O. Antioch.

Beaty, Wm., far.; P. O. Sand Lake.

Brogan, Hugh, far.; P. O. Antioch.

Brogan, Nicholas, far.; P. O. Antioch.

Blunt, Chas, far.; P. O. Antioch.

BOYLING, E., farmer; Section 17; P. O. Antioch; born in Ireland, in 1839; came to Chicago in 1846, and resided there three years; came to Lake Co. in 1849; owns 145 acres of well improved land, worth \$7,250; Rep.; married Miss Mary Webb in 1868; she was born in Antioch, in 1845; have one child—Mabel, born May, 1873; has purchased and sold several farms.

Button, G. S., P. O. Antioch.

BAIN JOHN, farmer; Section 32; P. O. Millburn; born in Columbia Co., N. Y., in 1831; came to Lake Co. in 1861, and purchased his present farm of 160 acres, worth \$8,000; Rep.; Methodist; married Miss H. E. Smith, 1855; she was born April 22, 1831, in New York; six children—Smith W., born Oct. 1, 1856; Ward E., born Oct. 7, 1857; Alfred K., born Oct. 30, 1859; Hattie L., born Jan. 3, 1862; Cora E., born July 30, 1864; and Frank J., born Sept. 28, 1866; first three were born in New York.

Brogan, James, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Burnett, John, farmerr; P. O. Antioch.

Beherns, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

BLUNT, MARTIN M., farmer; P. O. Antioch; born in Columbia Co., N. Y., in 1830; came to Lake Co. in 1849; owns 85 acres of land, worth \$45 per acre; Rep.; held office of Assessor; enlisted in 1862, and served three years in the army; married in 1875, Miss Sarah A. Nelson; she was born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1842; have two children—Martha A. and Cora May.

Burnett, Freeman, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Bain, J. L., farmer; P. O. Millburn.

Beherns, Fred, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Barnum, R. L., wagon maker; P. O. Antioch.

COLGROVE, C. S., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

CRIBB BROTHERS. farmers; Sections 30 and 32; P. O. Antioch; came to Lake Co. 1844-5; brought their parents and eight children from New York and supported them; father died in 1876, about 90 years old; S. V. Cribb was born in New York; married, first to Miss Eliza Vanloon; had one

child—Jacob; married second, Miss Lucinda Bunda; have one child—Fred; Rep.; owns 153 acres of land, worth \$6,120.

CRIBB, M. H., born New York; married Miss W. Reynolds; have one child—Jay; married second wife, Miss Charlotte Miller; Rep.; has held the office of Poor Master and Road Commissioner two terms.

Coon, C., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Clark, George, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Collier, Joseph, butcher; P. O. Antioch.

Cobb, Eli, mason; P. O. Antioch.

Conrad, James, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Coon, Andrew, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Cary, Chris., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

COLEGROVE, H. S., farmer; Section 15; P. O. Antioch; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., 1822; came to Lake Co. in 1849; owns 121½ acres, worth \$50 per acre; Dem.; Road Commissioner and School Director; married in 1845 Miss Julia A. Baldwin; she was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1822; ten children, seven living—John H., born 1850; Charles S., born 1851; Ambrose, born in 1853; Louisa A., born 1857; Edith L., born in 1861; and Stella M., born 1865.

Colegrove, John, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Colegrove, A. W., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Carpenter, Chester, farmer; P. O. Cypress, Wis.

Clark, Frank, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Cary, John, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

DAVIS, WILLIAM, farmer; P. O. Wilmot.

Didema, John, blacksmith; P. O. Antioch.

Dowell, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Wilmot.

Droom, A. T., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Davis, Edward, farmer; P. O. Wilmot.

Drury, John, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Dady, Eugene, blacksmith; P. O. Antioch.

ELLIOTT, J. H., J. P.; P. O. Antioch.

Emmons, Myron, general merchandise; P. O. Antioch.

Emmons, R. D., general merchandise; P. O. Antioch.

Emmons, T. A., grocer; P. O. Antioch.

Efinger, John, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Ely, P., farmer; P. O. Fox Lake, Wis.

FAIRMAN, WILLIAM, farmer; P. O. Millburn.

FISHER, VALENTINE, farmer; Section 10; P. O. Antioch; born in Germany in 1823; came to New Jersey in 1842; resided there eight years; thence to Lake Co. in 1853; owns 120 acres of land, worth \$40 per acre; Dem.; Catholic; married in 1848 Miss Mary Hoyer; she was born in Ireland in 1823; have six children—Peter, Mary Jane, John, Valentine, James and Benjamin; Peter served eight months in the army.

Fields, Isaac, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Felter, Benjamin, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Felter, Addison, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Fairman, E. M., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

FISHER BROTHERS, farmers; Section 16; P. O. Antioch; own 80 acres land, worth \$3,200, which they purchased two years ago and improved; Peter Fisher born in New York in 1849; married Margaret E. Gleason in 1872; she was born in Bristol, Wis., in 1850; have one child—Johana, born in 1875; Assessor, School Director and Pathmaster; follows no political groove. John Fisher, born in New Jersey in 1852; married Estella Richardson in 1877; she was born in Pennsylvania 1859; he is neutral in politics.

Fox, James, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Fairman, G., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

FRAZIER, THEODORE, farmer; born Aug. 4, 1779; married in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Miss Clara Lock, in 1836; came to Lake Co. in 1843, and entered 160 acres in Sec. 24, which he recently sold for \$45 per acre; held office of School Trustee, Road Commissioner and Justice of the Peace; Rep.; Methodist; eleven children, six living—William, Margaret, Gilbert, Sarah Ann, Elizabeth and Lydia; the following deceased: Truman, Leander, Monroe and Albert.

FRAZIER, WM., farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Hickory; born in 1827 in N. Y.; came to Lake Co. in 1843; owns 108 acres of well improved land, worth \$40 per acre; Rep.; Moralism; married Nov. 11, 1851, to Miss Lucy Ames; she was born in Pa., May 25, 1828; have five children—Susannah, born Nov. 2, 1852; Clarissa, born April 30, 1854; Jennie,

born Nov. 6, 1855; Theodore, born Aug. 23, 1859; Thomas, born June 3, 1866; is School Director.

French, John, grocer; P. O. Antioch.

Felton, Lewis, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Fisher, V., Jr., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

French, T. A., carpenter; P. O. Antioch.

French, Stephen, P. O. Antioch.

Farrier, Thos., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Fisher, James, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Fiddler, Chris., farmer; P. O. Sand Lake.

French, James, clerk; P. O. Antioch.

Fredenberg, G. H., far.; P. O. Millburn.

GARDNER, BENJ., farmer; P. O. Millburn.

GERRED, LEVI, farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Hickory; born in Washington, N. Y., 1812; came to Lake Co. April, 1855; owns 80 acres, worth \$4,000; Rep.; Ind.; held office of School Director; married in 1838 to Miss Martha Spire; she was born in Albany Co., N. Y., in 1817; twelve children, seven living—Phebe, Martha L., Caroline M., Helen S., Jessie F., James S., Rose Anna; the deceased are—Alyda, Harriet, Nancy Jane, Rodman I., and Wilhelmina.

Garwood, J., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Garwood, Samuel, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Garwood, Lemuel, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Garwood, L., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Gray, Joseph, far.; P. O. English Prairie.

Grimm, John, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Gilbrecht, Jos., far.; P. O. Bliven's Mills.

Garwood, Stephen, far.; P. O. Antioch.

Grice, S. F., blacksmith; P. O. Antioch.

Gray, John, far.; P. O. English Prairie.

Goque, Lewis, P. O. Millburn.

Grant, Wm., farmer; P. O. Millburn.

Gail, G., carpenter; P. O. Millburn.

Gerrard, Sam'l C., far.; P. O. Antioch.

HASTINGS, ANSON, farmer; P. O. Millburn.

Haynes, Chas., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Huntley, Chas., farmer; P. O. Millburn.

Hall, Frank, farmer; P. O. Sand Lake.

Harden, James L., far.; P. O. Antioch.

Harden, Chas., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Herman, Chas., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Herman, Andrew, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Hennessy, James, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Hockaday, W. H., farmer; P. O. Millburn.

Heal, Chas., farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.

Haynes, L. M., carpenter; P. O. Antioch.

HUNTLEY, A. R., farmer; born in Vermont in 1806; married in 1832 to Elmira Cooley; she was born in Vermont in 1813; married again to Miss Submit Hamilton in 1835; she was born in Vermont in 1809; third wife was Lucretia Emmons, married May 25, 1872; came to Lake Co. in 1844; entered farm where he now lives; owns 60 acres of land, worth \$3,000; three children—Jennet, born Aug. 14, 1833 (married C. Matthews), Charles H., born Sept. 3, 1836; he married Agnes McCredy; John D., born July 27, 1839; he married Kate Thompson; second marriage, Martha Hollanback. A. R. Huntley held office of Road Commissioner a number of years; Rep.; Baptist.

HUMPHREY, H. W., farmer; P. O. Millburn; born in Columbia Co., N. Y., in 1826; came to Lake Co. in 1855, and bought the farm he now lives on—105 acres, worth \$55 per acre; Rep.; held office of Assessor two years; married Miss Mary E. Bane in 1850; she was born in Columbia Co., N. Y.; have two children—Carrie, born Aug. 10, 1855, and Charles, born Dec. 3, 1857.

Hoysradt, Egbert, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Horn, John, far.; P. O. English Prairie.

Harness, Guilden, farmer; P. O. Bliven's Mills.

Hankey, August, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Harrison, C. B., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Haycock, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

HASTINGS, GARDNER M., farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Millburn; born in Mass. in 1806; removed to Salem, N. Y., 1827; thence to Ohio; remained there nine years, and came to Lake Co. in 1843; owns 200 acres of land, worth \$50 per acre; he owns the greater part of Hastings Lake, named after him; held office of Road Commissioner and School Trustee; Rep.; Christian; married Miss Judith A. Warren in 1832; she was born in Mass. in 1809; twelve children, five living—Martin, Walter W., Anson J., Mary S., and Anna J.; Walter W. enlisted in 1861, and re-enlisted in 1862; was promoted to Captain; fought in several engagements; was wounded and sent home.

Heal, William, farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.

Hughes, John L., far.; P. O. Millburn.

Hansel, Edward. P. O. Millburn.

Hughes, H. D., farmer; P. O. Millburn.

Herman, William, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Hankey, Wm., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Henderson, Quimby, far.; P. O. Antioch.

Henderson, C. E., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Henderson, J., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Haycock, Thos., faamer; P. O. Antioch.

Herman, A. J., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Hadigan, Jas., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Hadigan, John, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

INGALLS, JAMES, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

JAMES, WM., farmer; P. O. Bliven's Mills.

JAMES, JOSEPH C., farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. English Prairie; born in London, Eng., in 1826; came to New York, in 1835; thence to Wisconsin, in 1836; came to Lake Co. in 1852; lived in McHenry Co. four years, and spent two years in California; he was the first settler on Sec. 16; owns 160 acres, worth \$35.00 per acre; Dem.; Episcopal; was School Director for about twelve years; married, in 1852, Martha Howden, born in England, in 1834; nine children, three living—Wm. R., Jos. C., and Ida M.

Jones, J. R., farmer; P. O. Millburn.

Jones, R. C., laborer; P. O. Antioch.

Jopp, John, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Jones, Van R., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Jones, Harrison, farmer; P. O. Millburn.

Jones, E. J., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Johnson, S. E., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Jopp, B., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Jackson, Vincent, farmer; P. O. Bliven's Mills.

KEARNEY, MILES, farmer; P. O. Hickory.

Kennedy, John, farmer; P. O. Hickory.

KENNEDY, GEO. H., farmer; P. O. Hickory; born, in 1843, on the farm he lives on; has always lived there; owns 170 acres, valued at \$6,800; Rep.; married, in 1865, Miss Sarah Turner; she was born in Oswego, N. Y., in 1844; have two children—Irene, born April 26, 1868, and Eva, born May 22, 1877.

Kerr, John, farmer; P. O. Millburn.

Kerr, George, farmer; P. O. Millburn.

KENNEDY, WM. D., farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Hickory; born at Antioch, Lake Co., March 2, 1860, and has always resided here with parents; his father, Alex. Kennedy, was born in Scotland; he emigrated to America, and started a woolen mill at Boston, which was subsequently destroyed by fire; having lost nearly all his property, he came west and settled at Antioch, Lake Co., where he married Mary Ann Shatswell; she was born at Salem, Mass., in 1818; have five children—William, Mary E., Sarah, John and Margaret, and Thomas (deceased); Thomas enlisted in the war, reported missing, and has not been heard of since

KERR, WM., farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Millburn; born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, in 1809; came to Milwaukee in 1850; thence to Lake Co. in 1851; owns 250 acres of land, worth \$12,500; Rep.; Congregationalist; married to Miss Margaret Steel, 1850; she was born at Annon, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, in 1825; have five children—David S., born January 4, 1852; John A., born Aug. 4, 1853; George S., born February 18, 1855; Wm. T., born Nov. 17, 1856, and James A., born July 9, 1862.

Kilmer, Adam, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Kruger, E. D., farmer; P. O. Bliven's Mills.

Kimball, T. W., farmer; P. O. Bliven's Mills.

LITTLE, ALONZO, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

LITTLE, ASA, farmer; Secs. 24 and 25; P. O. Antioch; born in New York, in 1824; came to Lake Co. in 1843; owns 120 acres of land, worth \$45.00 per acre; has owned 227 acres; Rep.; held office of Pathmaster and School Director; married, in 1847, Deborah A. Palmer; she was born in New York, in 1824; eleven children, eight living—Edbert W., born April 10, 1849; Alonzo P., born July 11, 1851; Coleman B., born April 22, 1853; Frank A., born Nov. 11, 1855; Henry W., born June 29, 1858; Orpha E., born January 11, 1861; Emma, born May 9, 1863; Etta D., born Dec. 3, 1869; he and his son Edbert served eight months in the 153d I. I.

Leith, Samuel, P. O. Sand Lake.

Leach, George, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Lawson, James, farmer; P. O. Hickory.

Lampson, Levi, farmer; P. O. Millburn.

Little, Coleman, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Leiber, Edward, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Loaf, Chris, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Ling, Henry, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

MORLEY, W. G., wagon maker; P. O. Antioch.

MORLEY, JOSEPH, farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Antioch; born in England, in 1816; came to New York in 1854; thence to Wisconsin; remained there three years, and came to Lake Co. in 1857; owns 340 acres, worth \$13,600; Rep.; Protestant; holds office of Road Master and School Director; married, in 1839, to Miss Ann Catler; she was born in England, in 1808; had five children—Fannie, Isabella May, Ann, Joseph and William; Joseph died with cholera, coming from the old country, and William was drowned, going from Scotland to Havana.

MIDDENDORFF, HENRY, farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Antioch; born in Hanover, Germany, in 1811; came to New York in 1836, and worked there seven years, to obtain money to come to Lake Co., in 1843; now owns 176 acres, worth \$8,800; Rep.; Road Commissioner and School Trustee; married, in 1848, Emily Butrick, of New Hampshire; she died in 1863; he then married Miss Louise Simmons, in 1864; she was born in New York, in 1832; three children, one living—Horace J.

McDougal, Alex, far.; P. O. Wilmot, Wis.

MCCANN, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Millburn; born in Ireland, in 1814; came to Canada in 1846, thence to New York, and remained seven years; came to Lake Co. in 1842; owns 200 acres, worth \$10,000; Dem.; Catholic; married Mary McCune, in 1841; seven children—John, James, Elizabeth, Thomas, Rose Anna, William and Mary Ellen.

McCann, Thos., farmer; P. O. Millburn.

Matthews, C. A., carp.; P. O. Millburn.

McGovern, Edward, far.; P. O. Antioch.

McCann, Wm., farmer; P. O. Millburn.

McGinty, John, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

McGuire, Mac, farmer; P. O. Millburn.

McGuire, Hugh, farmer; P. O. English Prairie.

MILNE BROS., formerly plumbers and gas fitters, Chicago; John Milne was born in Chicago, in 1854; married Miss Katie Homan, in 1875; she is the daughter of the Road Master of St. Paul R. R.; have one child, Frankie E., born August 30, 1876. W. H. Milne was born in Chicago, in 1856; married Miss Annie Tucker, in 1877; Methodist; Rep.; owns 120 acres of land, worth \$7,200.

MURRIE, DAVID, farmer; P. O. Millburn; born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1813; came to Lake Co. in 1852; owns 200 acres, worth \$10,000; Rep.; Presbyterian; married, in 1833, Miss Jennett Barrie; she was born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1810; nine children, four living—James B., who enlisted in 1862 and served three years; he survived many severe engagements; Alexander, who is now a blacksmith at Millburn; Jane, who is now married in McHenry Co., and Ellen, at home; deceased are David, James, Mary, Jennett and John.

Morefield, C. E., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Moon, Ansel, cabinet maker; P. O. Antioch.

MINTO, DAVID J., farmer, Section 21; P. O. Millburn; born in New York, in 1841; came to Lake Co. in 1842; Rep.; Congregationalist; married, in 1869, Susan D. Smith; she was born in Antioch; five children, three living—Robert E., born June 18, 1873; Annie Belle, born September 3, 1874; Una J., born February 15, 1876; the farm of 200 acres, worth \$10,000, belonged to the late David Minto, who died in 1848, and is now controlled by his son, David J.; his father was born in Scotland, in 1804; married Miss Jane Johnson, in 1835; have five children.

Murrie, James, farmer; P. O. Millburn.

MILLER, JACOB, farmer; Section 35; born in Germany, in 1828, and came to Buffalo in 1832; thence to Chicago and vicinity, and remained there three years; came to Lake Co. in 1837; one of the oldest residents; owns 227 acres of land, worth \$50 per acre; Rep.; Methodist; married Miss Harriet Sortor, in 1851; she was born in New

York, in 1830; had four children, three living—Christiana Jane, born October 21, 1852; Eliza H., born June 4, 1855, died July 27, 1856; George A., born January 26, 1857; Louis Henry, born September 20, 1866.

MILLER, HENRY P., farmer; Section 34; P. O. Sand Lake; born May 28, 1837, in Cook Co., Ill.; came to Lake Co. in October, 1837; owns 187 acres of land, worth \$9,350; a portion of Crook Lake borders on his farm; Rep.; attends the Methodist Church; his father was the earliest settler in the township; married, in 1868, Miss Margaret A. King; she was born in Pennsylvania, in 1845; four children—William Henry, born August 26, 1871; Fred, born December 27, 1872; Mary C., born January 20, 1875, and Elmer J., born February 21, 1877.

Morefield, Alphonso, lab.; P. O. Antioch.

MINTO, JOHN, farmer; Section 21; P. O. Millburn; born in Scotland, in 1835; came to Lake Co. in 1843, with his father; now owns 105 acres of well improved land, worth \$10,250; Rep.; Congregationalist; held office of Road Commissioner; married, in 1856, Miss Frances Webb; she was born in New York, in 1838; seven children—Thomas D., born July 10, 1857; William E., born June 21, 1860; Maggie F., born April 3, 1862; Ida May, born December 5, 1863; Fannie W., born April 22, 1866; Jennie J., born March 16, 1869; John, born January 17, 1871.

NEISH, JAMES, farmer; P. O. Bliven's Mills.

Neil, Henry, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Nelson, Dan'l, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Norton, Chas., far.; P. O. Eng. Prairie.

OLCOTT, RILEY, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Olcott, M. M., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Otis, E. N., farmer; P. O. English Prairie.

Olcott, D., carpenter, P. O. Antioch.

Owens, Jos., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

OXTABY, RICHARD, farmer; Section 16; P. O. English Prairie; born in Yorkshire, England, in 1826; came to New York in 1853, and to Lake Co. in 1855; owns 160 acres of land, worth \$35.00 per acre; Rep.; Metho-

dist; Pathmaster for three years; married, in 1857, Mrs. Sarah Fleming; she was born in Selkirk, Scotland, in 1824; have four children—Thomas, born in 1858; Jennet E., born in 1861; John H., born in 1863; Richard, born in 1865; Mrs. Oxtaby had two children by her first marriage—James, born in 1846, and George, born in 1849.

PARKER, STEPHEN, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

POLLOCK, JOHN K., farmer; P. O. Millburn; born in New Hampshire in 1829; removed to Carlisle, Penn.; remained there seven years, and thence to Canton, Mass.; lived there three years; came to Lake Co. in 1839; is one of the oldest settlers; Rep.; Congregational; held office of J. P. since 1856, excepting three years while in the army; married, in 1854, Miss Christiana Adams, born in New Hampshire in 1829; married in 1868, his second wife, Miss Helen Watson; had five children, two living—John Elner and Inez May; owns 260 acres of land, worth \$13,000; enlisted in 1862 and elected Capt. of Co. C, 96th Illinois I.; served three years, promoted to Major by brevet, was all through the Atlanta campaign and other severe engagements.

Pullen, Chas., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Parker, L. D., farmer; Antioch.

Proctor, C., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

PADDOCK, LOUIS, farmer; Secs. 23 and 24; P. O. Antioch; born in Wisconsin in 1838 and came to Lake Co. in 1840; married Harriet Savage in 1861; she was born in N. Y. in 1838; Rep.; Methodist; served two terms as School Trustee; four children—Ella, Nettie, Irving and Mable; his father, A. B. Paddock, was the first settler in the western part of the township; was born in N. Y. in 1807 and came to Lake Co. in 1840; owned 320 acres of property, worth \$40 per acre and now owned by his son Louis.

Potter, Robert, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Pitman, Henry, farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.

POLLOCK, JAMES H., farmer and grain buyer; P. O. Millburn, Res. Sec. 24; born in Canton, Mass., Oct. 4, 1838 and came to Lake Co. May 1839; Rep.; Protestant; owns 220 acres of land on

Secs. 24 and 19; held office of Supervisor two terms—two years each term; is Treasurer of Millburn Mutual Ins. Co.; has been Treas. of the Co. for 15 years; married Miss Isabel Mason on Dec. 20, 1865 at Waukegan; she was born at Peterhead, Scotland; have four children—Robert M., born May 24, '67; Bertha Sarah, born Oct. 15, '68; Henry born Oct. 7, '70, and Addie B., born Dec. 20, 1874.

Parker, Martin, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Porter, John, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Parker, A., mason; P. O. Antioch.

Parker, Harmon, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

QUINN, JAMES, farmer; P. O. Cypress, Wis.

Quedenfield, Henry, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

RAYMAKER, WM., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Rector, H. S., carp.; P. O. Antioch.

Reynolds, J. G., P. O. Antioch.

RICHARDS, URIAH, farmer; P. O. Fox Lake; born in England in 1810; came to N. Y., thence to Cook Co.; lived there two years and then came to Lake Co. in 1842; owns 160 acres of land, worth \$6,400; Rep.; Methodist; School Director; married first in England, Miss Anna Allas, in 1834; second wife, Mrs. Caroline Crane, in 1866; sixteen children, seven living—Uri, Elizabeth Ann, Alfred, John W., Caleb L., Eliza A. and Geo. T.

Ring, W. H., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Rose, Henry, blksmith; P. O. Millburn.

Rogers, Henry, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Rice, J. B., hotel; P. O. Antioch.

Rogers, Allen, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Rinear, J. G., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Rogers, Wallace, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Rinear, Wm., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Ritchardson, T. C., shoemaker; P. O. Antioch.

Rice, I. A., carpenter; P. O. Millburn.

Rice, L. H., carpenter; P. O. Millburn.

Rose, John, blacksmith; P. O. Millburn.

Richards, Alfred, farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.

Rector, E. G., clerk; P. O. Antioch.

Rudolf, Henry, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Rudolf, Chas., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Richards, Caleb, farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.

Richards, Jno., farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.
Richards, Carling, farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.

SAVAGE, MICHAEL, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Sampson, John, P. O. Antioch.

Savage, Jas., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Savage, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Hickory.

Savage, Louis, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

SMITH, GEO. S., farmer and blooded stock raiser; Sec. 25; P. O. Antioch; born in Scotland in 1822 and came to Wis. in 1838 and thence to Lake Co. in 1843, and entered farm he now lives upon; married in 1845 to Miss Beata Yule; she was born in Scotland in 1827 in Aberdeenshire; nine children, six living—George (farmer in Champaign Co.), John, James (Banking office N. Y.), Mary (now in England), Rubie and Mable; have three grandchildren—Wm., George and Lucy Mason; owns 140 acres, worth \$8,400; Rep.; Congregationalist.

Smith, Isaac, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Simons, L. J., carp.; P. O. Antioch.

STRANG, GEO., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Millburn; born in Scotland in 1819; came to Canada in 1834, thence to Lake Co. in 1838; is one of the oldest settlers; owns 284 acres, worth \$15,800; Rep.; married Miss E. J. Sortor in 1847; she was born in N. Y. in 1828; six children—Wm. H., Geo. I., Jane M., John A., Eugene D. and Cora E.; George and Jane are both married and doing for themselves.

Simmons, F. M., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Sivers, Warren, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Sheehan, Daniel, farmer; P. O. Millburn.

Sheehan, Michael, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

SOULE, WM., farmer; Secs. 23 and 24; P. O. Antioch; born in N. Y. in 1806; came to Lake Co. in 1843; married, in 1835, Lucinda Campbell, born Oct. 25, 1812; eight children—Perry, born in 1832; Christiania, born 1836; James, born in 1838; Mary, born in 1840; Ira, born in 1842; Dora, born in 1852; Henry, born in 1844, (who died, after serving three years and surviving a number of severe battles, while waiting for his discharge); William, (now in company with his father), born in N. Y. in 1843; they own 324 acres, worth \$40 per acre; Rep.; Collector (Will).

Soule, Wm., Jr., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Strang, John, genl. mdse.; P. O. Millburn.

Smith, G. E., Sr., farmer; P. O. Millburn.

Sivers, Adam, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Stewart, Robt., farmer; P. O. Sand Lake.

SPAFFORD, ABNER, farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Millburn; born Aug. 10, 1836, in Adrian, Mich.; came to Lake Co. from Wis. in 1857; owns 140 acres, worth \$50 per acre; Rep.; married, in 1863, Miss Matilda Hearne; she was born in Millburn, in 1844; have five children—Arthur H., Sumner M., Alford G., Maud M. and Ralph W.

Steckles, Walter, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

STRANG, ROBERT, farmer; P. O. Millburn; is one of the oldest settlers; born in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1815, and came to Canada in 1835; thence to Will Co., and remained there two years; came to Lake Co. in the Fall of 1838 without a dollar; now owns 180 acres, worth \$18,000; formerly owned 335 acres; in 1870, he built a colossal brick residence, at a cost of \$10,000; he kept the first store in Millburn, and continued the business until recently, when he closed out to his son-in-law, Mr. Stewart; in 1846, he returned to Scotland, and married Miss Jessie Monteath, returning the same year; she was born in 1819, also in Perthshire, Scotland; thirteen children, six living—John M., Mary E., Eliza J., Lottie M. M., Robt. L., Jessie M. R.; Rep.; Cong.

Spafford, John, farmer; P. O. Hickory.

Stewart, J. J., farmer; P. O. Sand Lake.

Story, G., farmer; P. O. Cypress, Wis.

Smith, E. E., mail carrier; P. O. Antioch.

SPRING, HENRY, farmer; P. O. Sand Lake; born in N. Y. in 1817, and came to McHenry Co., Ill., in 1851; lived there four years; thence to Lake Co. in 1855; owns 140 acres, worth \$7,000; Rep.; married Miss Amanda Sweet, in 1843; she was born in N. Y. in 1820; five children—Homer J., Caroline E., Cassius M., Annette and Frederick.

Sneesby, Henry, laborer; P. O. Antioch.

SMITH, GEO., JR., farmer; P. O. Millburn; born in Antioch in 1842; owns 110 acres, worth \$4,400; Rep.; Cong.; married Miss Susie White in 1870; she was born in 1852, in Antioch; one child—Bertie, born in 1872

and lived three years and nine months; he enlisted in 1862 in the Ill. Infantry; served till the close of the war; fought in sixteen battles, in every action the regiment had, without sickness or injury.

Smith, John Y., farmer; P. O. Millburn.

SIMONS, IRA, farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Antioch; born in Conn., in 1805; formerly owned 300 acres; now owns 90 acres, worth \$3,600; improvements cost \$2,000; came to Lake Co. in 1839; is one of the oldest settlers; married Dorothy Lord in 1825; she was born in Hartford Co., Conn., in 1806; eight children—Henry, born Jan. 2, 1826, died in 1829; Polly, born July 28, 1827, died in 1829; Eli, born Dec. 29, 1829, died in 1857—was, with his wife, killed by lightning; Lucy, born April 12, 1832; George, born July 18, 1834, died 1857; David, born Nov. 25, 1837; Albert, born Aug. 29, 1839, killed at Chickamauga; Levi, born Dec. 22, 1841, served three years in the army, fought at Pea Ridge and many other severe engagements, wounded at Pea Ridge.

SMART, ROBERT, farmer; P. O. Millburn; born in Scotland, Aug. 16, 1815; learned the carpenter trade; came to Milwaukee in 1832; afterward removed to Kenosha, Wis., and learned the wagon maker's trade; continued there until 1852, when he removed to Lake Co.; he owns now 130 acres, worth \$50 per acre; Rep.; Meth; married Miss Jemima Marcy, in 1851; she was born in N. Y., in 1827; seven children—Elizabeth, Wm. H., Addie L., Louisa E., Mary E., Martha M. and Robert L.

Stewart, Alex., farmer; P. O. Sand Lake.

Savage, Jerry, laborer; P. O. Antioch.

Selter, Chris., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

STEWART, GEO. L., dealer in dry goods and general merchandise at Millburn; born in Millburn in 1843; farmed until 1873; has been engaged in mercantile business ever since; Rep.; Cong.; held office of Collector; married, in 1865, Miss Lydia B. Dearborn; she was born in Millburn, within eighty rods of her husband's birthplace; one child—Florence D.; enlisted in 1862 in Co. C., 96th Ill.; promoted to Corporal; served seven months; honorably discharged on account of sickness.

Stewart, R. C., farmer, P. O. Antioch.

Smart, Wm., farmer; P. O. Millburn.

Smith, Dan'l, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Slaven, Michael, farmer; P. O. Hickory.

Strang, Peter, farmer; P. O. Millburn.

Strang, Geo., Jr., farmer; P. O. Millburn.

SHERWOOD & SON, farmers; Section 33. Stephen Sherwood, P. O. Sand Lake; born in Pennsylvania, in 1811; came to Will County, Ill., in 1840, and to Lake County in 1843, without a dollar; married three times—first wife, Maria Hubble; second wife, Sophia Parker; third wife, Elizabeth Derrick; nineteen children, nine living. H. S. Sherwood, son of Stephen, was born in 1836, in Will County, Ill.; married Miss Sarah Derrick in 1857. She was born in Ohio, in 1837. Have six children, four living—Lillie, Andrew, Raymond and Fred O.; they own 308 acres, worth \$45.00 per acre, with a \$5,000 brick house; Rep.; Methodist; School Director and Trustee for twenty years.

Strahan, Andrew, far.; P. O. Hickory.

Stephens, O. C., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

STEWART, A. H. & SONS, P. O. Sand Lake; proprietors Lakeside Watering Place, situated in the southern part of Antioch Township, ten miles from Gurnee Station. The place is nicely situated, surrounded by three beautiful lakes—Cedar, Deep and Sun. The land was purchased by Mr. Stewart in 1853, and is nicely fitted and largely patronized as a summer resort. Mr. Stewart was born in Scotland in 1834; married Margaret McKenzie; came to Lake County in 1852; owns 240 acres, worth \$19,200; Rep.; Presbyterian; ten children, all living.

Sanborn, B. F., far.; P. O. English Prairie.

Slaven, John, farmer; P. O. Hickory.

TECKER, HERMAN, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Taylor, Royal, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

TECKER, HARMON, farmer; Section 19; P. O. Antioch; born in Hanover, Germany, 1813; came to New York, 1836, without a dollar, and labored there seven years; came to Lake County, 1843; now owns 135 acres, worth \$6,750; Rep.; Pathmaster and School Director; married, in 1849, Miss Ellen

Elliot. She was born in New York. Second wife, Mrs. Cornelia Leeket, born in Yates County, N. Y.; six children—Martha E., Harmon E., Henry H., Allen G., Finis, Frank—son of last wife.

Tyrrell, Lewis, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Thain, J. L., farmer; P. O. Millburn.

Turner, Geo., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

TAYLOR, HENRY, farmer; Section 1; P. O. Cypress; born in north of Ireland, 1828; came to Lake County, 1850; owns 127 acres, valued at \$45.00 per acre; has been contractor on the Mississippi levees, employing from forty to sixty hands; married, 1855, Miss Susan Melville, born in north of Ireland, 1831; ten children, seven living—Jno. R., born 1856; Ida M., 1858; Eva E., 1858; Vina, 1860; Samuel, 1861; Susie, 1868; Essie J., 1870. Rep.; Methodist.

Taylor, S. S., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Turner, Henry, Sr., far.; P. O. Antioch.

Tiffany, C. C., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Thayer, P., farmer; P. O. Millburn.

TROTTER, ALEXANDER, farmer; Section 25; P. O. Millburn; born in Scotland, 1832; came to Lake County, 1839; is one of the oldest settlers; entered the 80 acres he now resides upon in 1839; farm is worth \$4,000; has never been one hundred miles from his homestead since he entered it; Rep.; Christian Church; held office of Collector; married, 1855, to Miss Olivia Ames, born in Pennsylvania, 1834; nine children, seven living—Wm. A., Nellie S., Freddie E., Albert N., Richard G., Mary L., Jno. P. George and Frank were drowned. Frank, in attempting to cross the stream on a log, lost his balance and fell into the stream. George, with the heroic bravery of a man, lost his own life in attempting to save that of his brother.

Thayer, John, farmer; P. O. Millburn.

Thompson, Chas., mason; P. O. Millburn.

THAYER, WM. E., farmer; Section 21; P. O. Millburn; born in Hampshire County, Mass., in 1821; came to Lake Co. in 1838, with but 25c.; now owns 280 acres well improved land, worth \$16,000; Rep.; Methodist; one of the first settlers; married, in 1845,

Miss Jannet Strang. She was born in Scotland, in 1821. Five children—Farwell M., born October, 1848; Jno. S., born April, 1853; Geo. E., born November, 1856; Margaret M., born January, 1860; Mary E., born July 6, 1846, and died August 19, 1872.

Thayer, Rufus, farmer; P. O. Millburn.

Turner, Chas., P. O. Antioch.

Towers, T., P. O. Millburn.

VAN PATTEN, FRANK, far.; P. O. Antioch.

Van Patten, Fred, far.; P. O. Hickory.

Van Patten, Jacob, far.; P. O. Antioch.

WEDGE, HENRY, farmer; P. O. Millburn.

WESTLAKE, WM. S., Sec. 18; farmer; P. O. Antioch; born in Somersetshire, England, 1844; came to Lake Co. in 1856; owns 220 acres of land, worth \$30 per acre; Rep.; Collector; married, in 1867, to Isabella Paul; she was born in London, Eng., 1848; four children—Isabella, Drucilla, Mary, Charles P.; his father (William) was born in England, in 1823; owns 153 acres of land, worth \$25.00 per acre; married Eliza Paul, from London, England.

Westlake, W. S., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Wisner, W. A., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Wilton, Edwin, farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.

WELCH, JAMES, farmer; P. O. Millburn; born in Ireland, in 1812; came to New York, 1835, then to Lake Co., in 1844; has owned 400 acres; now owns 275 acres, worth \$45.00 per acre; Dem.; married Miss Rosa Ann McCuven, 1845; she was born in Ireland, in 1825; eight children, four living—Margaret, born Dec. 3, 1847; James, born February 4, 1850; David, born April 5, 1855; Charles Henry, born Aug. 8, 1864; John, born July 5, 1845, and died 1858; Mary Ann, born August 4, 1853, died 1857; 2d Mary Ann, born Nov. 27, 1860, and died 1865; 2d John, born Sept. 7, 1861, died 1866.

White, David, farmer; P. O. Millburn.

Williams, Joseph, far.; P. O. Antioch.

White, Robert, farmer; P. O. Millburn.

Welch, David, Jr., farmer; P. O. Millburn.

Welch, David, Sr., farmer; P. O. Millburn.

Wirner, George, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

WHITE, A. J., farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Millburn; born, on the farm he now occupies, in 1848; owns 120 acres, worth \$5,400; Rep.; attends Congregational church; the farm was previously owned by Andrew White, father of A. J.; he was born in Scotland, 1806, and married Miss Sarah Cooper, who resides yet with her son on the farm; A. J. married, in 1871, Miss Abbie Smith; she was born, in Antioch, in 1849; two children—George L., born February 15, 1872, and Frank, born June 8, 1875.

Webb, Bernard, farmer; P. O. Hickory.

Webb, I. R., farmer; P. O. Hickory.

Webb, H. A., farmer; P. O. Hickory.

WEBB "FAMILY," four brothers, came to America—one settled in Mass., one in Conn., one in Maine, and the other in Rhode Island; William, the son of the latter, was the grandfather of the six brothers now living; he had five children (four sons and one daughter); the third son (Chase), born in Rhode Island, and married Mercy Hoxy, born on the Island of the Little Compton, resided first at Providence, next removed to Ulster Co., N. Y., and followed his trade of machinist; thence to Herkimer Co., and followed farming; came to Lake Co., 1845; settled on Sec. 13, and improved it; here he and his faithful consort spent the last of their days; they had eleven children—Frances, George H., Betsy, Albert, William (who died at an early age), Thomas, Charles, Ann, Jane, Christopher and Ira.

Webb, Albert, farmer; P. O. Hickory.

WEBB, CHARLES, farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Hickory; born in Ulster Co., N. Y., 1813; came to Lake Co., 1843, and purchased 200 acres; is now well improved; worth \$10,000; Rep.; married, in 1836, Miss Lucy Briggs; she was born in New York, in 1813, and died 1860; married second wife, Miss Marville Bronson, in 1862; she was born in New York, in 1830; eleven children (seven by first wife, and four by last); two sons in the army—Edwin joined the 96th I. I., served three years, was in the battles of Chickamauga, Look-out Mountain, and many other severe

engagements; Denzil (in the veteran regiment 39th Ill.) served two years, was in the battle of the Wilderness, and followed Grant in the Richmond campaign.

Webb, Almond, farmer; P. O. Hickory.

Webb, Wallace, farmer; P. O. Hickory.

WEBB, THOMAS P., farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Hickory; born in Ulster Co., N. Y., 1811; came to Lake Co. 1842, bought the farm he now occupies, 279 acres, worth \$13,950; Rep.; first Assessor after the town organization; held office of Supervisor; married, Oct. 21, 1831, Miss Margaret Fink; she was born in Albany, N. Y., 1810; six children, five living—Mercy, born July, 1833; Francis, September, 1837; Helen, October, 1840; Chase, March, 1842; Alvin, January, 1846; Chase enlisted in the 96th I. I., served three years; Alvin, in the 158th I. I., who served seven months to the close of the war.

Webb, Willis, farmer; P. O. Hickory.

WEBB, IRA R., farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Antioch; born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., 1823; came to Lake Co. 1845, purchased the farm he now owns, soon after arriving, of 182½ acres, worth \$50 per acre; Rep.; married, in the fall of 1845, Miss Jane Potter; she was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., 1823; have five children, all living—Mary P., Bernard E., Ruby A., Robert Bradly, Emma M.

Webb, D. B., farmer; P. O. Hickory.

WEBB, CHRISTOPHER, farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Hickory; born in Otsego Co., N. Y., 1820; owns 130 acres of improved land, worth \$6,500, which he purchased on arriving in the county; Dem.; held office of Road Commissioner; married, 1845, Miss Harriet Brunson; she was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., 1827; have two children—David B., born Nov. 1, 1855, and Eva E., born Nov. 28, 1864.

Warner, S. D., general merchandise; P. O. Antioch.

Watson, Alex., farmer; P. O. Millburn.

Williams, Daniel, general merchandise; P. O. Antioch.

Watson, Wm., farmer; P. O. Millburn.

Williams, Warren, far.; P. O. Antioch.

Warner, T. V., farmer; P. O. Antioch.

White, William, farmer; P. O. Millburn.

Warner, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

WILLIAMS, DANIEL A., dry goods and general merchandise; born in Bristol, Wis., in 1849; came to Lake Co. in 1849; married Miss Adie Rector, January 1, 1874; have one child—Roy D.; held office of Town Clerk; Rep.

WHITE, ANDREW T., farmer; Section 20; P. O. Antioch; born New York 1843; came to Lake Co. in 1845; married, in 1865, Miss Jane Hughes; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1844; have three children—Alice M., born April 29, 1867; Cora S., born Feb. 27, 1870; and David G., born Dec. 3, 1872; they own 127 acres of well improved land, worth \$6,350, making it nearly all by their own industry; Rep.; attends Congregational Church; enlisted in

army for three months in 1861, and re-enlisted in 1862 in 96th I. I.; served nine months, and was discharged owing to sickness.

Welch, Dennis, farmer; P. O. Millburn.
Waterbury, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Millburn.

Wells, Edmund, farmer; P. O. Hickory.
Wray, Wandel, laborer; P. O. Antioch.
Willett, L. K., laborer; P. O. Antioch.
Whaples, James, farmer; P. O. English Prairie.

YOUNG, JAMES, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

Young, William, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

ZIMMERMAN, FRED, farmer; P. O. Antioch.

AVON TOWNSHIP.

A DAMS, LORENZO, farmer; P. O. Hainsville.

Adams, Emory, farmer; P. O. Hainesville.

Ashton, James, farmer; P. O. Hainesville.

Ames, D. C., farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.

Ames, Allen, farmer; P. O. Hainesville.

Adams, N., farmer; P. O. Hainesville.

BARRON, O. P., farmer; P. O. Hainesville.

BONNER, JOHN, farmer; Section 3; P. O. Millburn; born in Kenosha Co., Wis., in 1847, and came to Lake Co. in 1849; has resided on the present farm since 1850; Rep.; Congregationalist; School Trustee and Pathmaster; married his first wife, Nannie Murie, in 1871; she was born in Newport Township in 1846; had one child, died in 1872; his second wife, Kate Murie, he married in 1876; she was born in Newport Township in 1854; he rents his father's farm.

Burge, Leonard, farmer; P. O. Hainesville.

Bradway, A. W., far.; P. O. Hainesville.

Bradway, Charles A., farmer; P. O. Hainesville.

Burnett, J. B., farmer; P. O. Sand Lake.

Bottsford, Jacob M., ptr.; P. O. Whittier.

Bonner, William, carp.; P. O. Millburn.

Bonner, James A., carp.; P. O. Millburn.

Bonner, James H., far.; P. O. Millburn.

Beck, James, far.; P. O. Gage's Lake.

Brewer, John B., farmer; P. O. Whittier.

Bartholomew, Enoch, far.; P. O. Millburn.

Beak, George, farmer; P. O. Rollins.

Battershall, George, far.; P. O. Hainesville.

BOARD, WILLIAM (deceased); born in South Brent, Somersetshire, Eng., in 1821; came to America, April 24, 1871, landing at New York; came to Chicago with his family May 23, 1871; went from there to Hainesville, Lake Co., and engaged in the butchering business; while crossing the track of the C. & N. W. Ry. near Waukegan, he was struck by an express train and instantly killed; left a wife and eight children; his wife, formerly Adelaide Cox, was born at South Brent, Eng., Dec. 9, 1831.

Barnstable, George, far.; P. O. Fox Lake.

Butrick, Eli, farmer; P. O. Hainesville.

Backus, Charles T., farmer; P. O. Gage's Lake.

Bebee, John, farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.

Beck, John M., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Benwell, Benjamin, far.; P. O. Hainesville.

BURGE, JAMES, Section 14; P. O. Hainesville; born in Somersetshire,

Eng., Dec. 28, 1814 ; came to America, landing at New York, and went from New York to Buffalo, and from there to Canada ; in the Spring of 1834, he moved to Michigan ; settled in Lake Co., Ill., in 1841 ; there bought 160 acres ; now owns 300 ; property is worth \$50,000 ; has held various township offices ; Rep. ; married Sophia Chittenden March 16, 1846 ; she is a niece of the late Gov. Chittenden ; was born in New York in 1829 ; they have two children—James Augustus, born in 1847 ; and Leonard A., in 1849.

Burnett, A., farmer ; P. O. Sand Lake.

CAINE, JAMES, farmer ; P. O. Fox Lake.

Caine, William, farmer ; P. O. Fox Lake.

Caine, Charles, farmer ; P. O. Fox Lake.

Culver, Horace, farmer ; P. O. Fox Lake.

Culver, Simeon, farmer ; P. O. Fox Lake.

Culver, Everett, farmer ; P. O. Fox Lake.

Cleveland, John M., far. ; P. O. Hainesville.

Cleveland, George F., farmer ; P. O. Hainesville.

Cleveland, James D., far. ; P. O. Hainesville.

Cleveland, E. T., far. ; P. O. Hainesville.

Cleveland, C. M., far. ; P. O. Hainesville.

Carfield, John, farmer ; P. O. Fox Lake.

Carfield, George, far. ; P. O. Fox Lake.

Clarke, John R., farmer ; P. O. Hainesville.

Clarke, Robert, farmer ; P. O. Fox Lake.

Curl, William, farmer ; P. O. Hainesville.

Cotes, Albert L., far. ; P. O. Hainesville.

Chapin, T., farmer ; P. O. Hainesville.

Cremmin, William, far. ; P. O. Rollins.

Combs, William T., far. ; P. O. Fort Hill.

Christian, John, far. ; P. O. Hainesville.

Christian, Thomas, far. ; P. O. Hainesville.

Curl, Henry, farmer ; P. O. Hainesville.

Christian, Charles, far. ; P. O. Hainesville.

DRURY, B. C., farmer ; P. O. Hainesville.

Drury, O. B., farmer ; P. O. Hainesville.

Drury, A., farmer ; P. O. Hainesville.

DeVoe, J. T., carp. ; P. O. Hainesville.

Dodge, J. M., farmer ; P. O. Millburn.

Dodge, George C., farmer ; P. O. Millburn.

Dodge, E. P., farmer ; P. O. Millburn.

Druse, A. N., farmer ; P. O. Gage's Lake.

Druse, James, farmer ; P. O. Gage's Lake.

Dombiski, Theo., far. ; P. O. Hainesville.

Dombiski, Henry, far. ; P. O. Hainesville.

Doolittle, Leonard, far. ; P. O. Hainesville.

DOUGLASS, I. M., farmer ; Sec. 3 ; P. O. Sand Lake ; born in Franklin Co., N. Y., in 1839 ; came to Lake Co. in 1844 ; owns 20 acres, worth \$40 per acre, and rents 120 acres ; Rep. ; attends Meth. Church ; School Director, Treasurer, Postmaster and Secretary of cemetery ; married, in 1865, to Cornelia Smith ; she was born in 1841 ; have two children—Adelbert, born in 1867, and Albert, born in 1872 ; enlisted in 1862, in 96th Ill. Inf., and served about three years ; was in the battle of Lookout Mountain, through the Atlanta campaign, Kenesaw Mountain, etc. ; he was born in Franklin Co., N. Y.

Doolittle, C., far. ; P. O. Hainesville.

Davis, L. C., far. ; P. O. Hainesville.

Davis, Isaac, far. ; P. O. Hainesville.

Delap, Geo. W., cooper ; P. O. Hainesville.

Dailey, Jno., carp ; P. O. Hainesville.

Day, Melvin, farm hand ; P. O. Sand Lake.

Denchler, Michael, far. ; P. O. Fort Hill.

Dyckes, Jno., far. ; P. O. Gage's Lake.

Davis, Jos. F., far. ; P. O. Fort Hill.

Davis, Thos. R., farm hand ; P. O. Sand Lake.

Darby, Jno., far. ; P. O. Rollins.

Darby, Geo., far. ; P. O. Rollins.

EMERY, S. L., far. ; P. O. Hainesville.
Edwards, Lemuel, blacksmith ; P. O. Rollins.

Edwards, Alonzo, far. ; P. O. Rollins.

Edwards, Thos. F., carp. ; P. O. Rollins.

Edwards, C., far. ; P. O. Hainesville.

Edwards, H. C., far. ; P. O. Hainesville.

Edwards, C. E., far. ; P. O. Hainesville.

FIDDLER, CHRIS, far. ; P. O. Sand Lake.

Forvor, Lawrence, far. ; P. O. Hainesville.

Forvor, A. G., gen. mdse. ; P. O. Hainesville.

Fenlon, Vilotte, far. ; P. O. Sand Lake.

Fritsch, David, far. ; P. O. Hainesville.

Fox, N. M., far. ; P. O. Hainesville.

Frazier, Gilbert, far. ; P. O. Gage's Lake.

Fletcher, Jno., mason ; P. O. Hainesville.

Fairman, Chas. F., far. ; P. O. Whittier.

FOX, J. D., farmer and stock raiser ; P. O. Hainesville ; Section 30 ; born in Lake Co., Ohio, Jan. 1, 1817, and came to Lake Co., Ill., in 1850 ; owns 223 acres of land, worth \$60 per acre ; Rep. ; Christian ; married in 1850, Annie L.

Milliken, of Maine; born July 3, 1831; have four children—Winfield S., born Aug. 24, 1851; Nathaniel N., born March 6, 1854; Mary J., born April 14, 1856, died May 28, 1877; Charles S., born March 23, 1858.

FENLON, THOMAS, farmer; Section 2; P. O. Sand Lake; born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1805, and came to Lake Co. in 1843 with \$1.25 on hand, and nine to support; is one of the oldest settlers; owns 190 acres, worth \$50 per acre; Rep.; Wesleyan Meth.; held office of Pathmaster and School Director; married Eunice Cribb, in 1833; fourteen children, ten of them living—Eunice, Thomas L., Vilette, Vilotte, Emily, Charlotte, Mary, Jno. M., I. A. Lonzo and Julia.

GILBERT, SAMUEL E., far.; P. O. Fox Lake.

Gilbert, M. C., far.; P. O. Gage's Lake.

Gilbert, H. E., far.; P. O. Fox Lake.

Gilbert, Rodney, far.; P. O. Hainesville.

GALIGER, MILES L., Section 7; farmer; P. O. Fox Lake; born in Lincoln Co., Maine, in 1838, and came to Lake Co., Ill., in 1846; owns 80 acres, worth \$4,000; Rep.; Christian; Postmaster of Fox Lake for ten years, and School Director for six years; married, in 1866, to Miss Margaret Corkill; she was born in Grant Tp., in 1848; children are: Carrie, born 1867; Eugenie F., born 1869; Geo. E., born 1870; Ellen May, born 1873; Frank L., born 1875.

Gehr, Sylvester, far.; P. O., Hainesville.

Gillmore, Geo. A., far.; P. O. Hainesville.

Gilbert, C., far.; P. O. Fox Lake.

GILBERT, T. A., P. O. Hainesville; born in Lake Co., Ill., in 1853, Dec. 13; Rep.; farmer; son of Rev. Rodney Gilbert, of N. Y.

HANDEE, EUCLID, far.; P. O. Hainesville.

Hall, Wm. H., carp.; P. O. Fox Lake.

Hendee, Uz, far.; P. O. Hainesville.

Hendee, Geo. E., far.; P. O. Hainesville.

Hendee, E. E., far.; P. O. Hainesville.

Hendee, A. L., far.; P. O. Hainesville.

Hendee, B. F., far.; P. O. Hainesville.

Hendee, H. H., far.; P. O. Hainesville.

Harvey, C. E., far.; P. O. Hainesville.

Harvey, C. B., far.; P. O. Hainesville.

Harvey, A. W., far.; P. O. Hainesville.

Hamilton, M. C., clerk; P. O. Hainesville.

HOOKE, ROBERT, Section 7; P. O. Fox Lake; born in Somersetshire, Eng., in 1822; came to Wisconsin in 1844, and then to Lake Co. in 1845; is one of the oldest settlers; he kept bach in a log shanty till 1847, when he returned to England; married Miss Jane Tazwell; she was born in Somersetshire, Eng., in 1824; eight children, seven living—Robt. W., born in 1848; Frederick, in 1849; Cassandra, in 1853; Orlando A., in 1855; Emily J., in 1858; Ernst A., in 1859; Matilda M., in 1862.

Hook, Fred., far.; P. O. Fox Lake.

Hook, Jno., far.; P. O. Fox Lake.

Hook, Richard, far.; P. O. Fox Lake.

Hook, Oliver, far.; P. O. Fox Lake.

Hart, Henry, far.; P. O. Hainesville.

Hamlin, Benj., blacksmith; P. O. Hainesville.

Huson Richard, Jr., far.; P. O. Hainesville.

Huson, Wallace, jewelry; P. O. Hainesville.

HAWKINS, CHARLES S., Sec. 7; P. O. Fox Lake; born Clinton Co., N. Y., 1832; came to Lake Co., Ill., in the Spring of 1845; has lived on his present farm for 33 years; owns 105 acres, worth \$50 per acre; married, in 1856, Miss Elizabeth Richards; she was born in England in 1839; have one child, Eugene, born Dec. 1859, and two adopted—Frederick, born 1870, and Minnie in 1877; enlisted in 1861 in 96th Ill. Inf., and served three years; was through the Nashville campaign, and was under constant fire for about eighteen months; has been School Director; Rep.; Meth.

Huson, M. B., farmer; P. O. Hainesville.

Holland, Warren, cheese mfr.; P. O. Rollins.

Horton, John, farmer; P. O. Rollins.

Hook, Orlando, farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.

Hall, C. F., farmer; P. O. Hainesville.

Hucker, Chas., Sr., far.; P. O. Fox Lake.

Hucker, Chas., Jr., far.; P. O. Fox Lake.

Hook, L., farmer; P. O. Rollins.

ISBESTER, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Sand Lake.

Isbester, Wm., farmer; P. O. Sand Lake.

KAPPLE, ALBERT, farmer; P. O. Hainesville.

Kapple, Geo., farmer; P. O. Hainesville.

Kapple, Mortimer, far.; P. O. Hainesville.

Kapple, Lyman, far.; P. O. Hainesville.

Knoll, Francis, general mdse.; P. O. Fox Lake.

Kerr, John, far.; P. O. Fox Lake.

Kerr, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.

King, Wm., farmer; P. O. Sand Lake.

King, James, farmer; P. O. Sand Lake.

KENDALL, GEO. W., farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Sand Lake; born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., in June 1825; he came to Lake Co. in 1860; owns 105 acres, beautifully located on Sand Lake, worth \$40 per acre; Rep; attends Methodist church; married, in 1845, Miss Julia A. Coykendall; she was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1828; have four children—Charles J., born 1848 (married Mary Beck); Geo. W., Jr., born 1853 (married Ida Ames); Herman P., born 1861, and Charlotte R., born 1846 (died 1847); Mr. K. worked at blacksmithing at Waukegan and Antioch for nine years.

Kendall, G. W., Jr., far.; P. O. Sand Lake.

Kendall, Chas., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Kinney, John, P. O. Gurnee.

Kinney, James H., watchmaker; P. O. Hainesville.

Kingsley, Wm. D., far.; P. O. Sand Lake.

Kerl, Chas., farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.

Kapple, W., farmer; P. O. Hainesville.

LESTER, HENRY, farmer; P. O. Sand Lake.

Litwiler, Chas., blacksmith; P. O. Hainesville.

Litwiler, James, far.; P. O. Hainesville.

Lewis, D. C., farmer; P. O. Hainesville.

Leinin, Michael, far.; P. O. Sand Lake.

Leinin, John, far.; P. O. Sand Lake.

MANZER, TIMOTHY, JR., far.; P. O. Sand Lake.

MANZER, L. C., Sec. 4; P. O. Sand Lake; he was born on his present farm, and has lived there ever since, excepting while he was in the army; owns 190 acres well improved land, worth \$55 per acre; Rep.; held office of Town Clerk, Justice of the Peace and Collector; married, in 1866, Miss Adaline Rich; she was born in

Avon Township; two children—Guernsey P., born Dec. 22, 1868, and D. Rich, born April 11, 1877; he was in the war five years, serving the longest of any soldier from Lake Co.; he enlisted in the first company and returned in the last; was in every march and battle the company was in—the battle of Pea Ridge, Vicksburg, Prairie Grove, etc.; was promoted to First Lieut., but commanded the company; served on the Mexican frontier one year near the close of the war.

MANZER, CHRISTOPHER (Father of L. Z. Manzer); was the first settler in Avon Township; settled there in 1837; marketed his produce in Chicago, when there was but one bridge the entire road; was frozen to death, the winter of 1845, within a half mile from home, while coming from Waukegan where he had been to borrow money for a friend and neighbor; he married, in 1835, Miss L. Potter; had four children—Henry E., L. C., Buel (killed in the battle of Pea Ridge) and James M., (wounded in the army); he was consumptive, and shot himself in a depression of mind at Antioch, in 1867.

Moore, Wm., farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.

Moore, Geo., farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.

Moore, J. J., farmer; P. O. Hainesville.

Marvin, S. W., farmer; P. O. Hainesville.

Marvin, M. W., teacher; P. O. Hainesville.

Marvin, F. B., farmer; P. O. Hainesville.

Manzer, Timothy, Sr., far.; P. O. Sand Lake.

Morrill, John T., ptr.; P. O. Hainesville.

Morrill, C. C., farmer; P. O. Hainesville.

Morse, C. C., attorney; P. O. Hainesville.

Mason, John, farmer; P. O. Gage's Lake.

Marble, S., farmer; P. O. Hainesville.

Murrie, John, peddler; P. O. Millburn.

Murrie, Geo., farmer; P. O. Millburn.

Millard, Squire, farmer; P. O. Hainesville.

Martin, Geo. H., carp.; P. O. Hainesville.

McCreadie, A., far.; P. O. Millburn.

McCreadie, John, Sr., far.; P. O. Millburn.

McCreadie, John Jr., farmer; P. O. Millburn.

McCreadie, Chas., far.; P. O. Millburn.

McCreadie, Wm., far.; P. O. Millburn.

McMillan, J. H., far.; P. O. Hainesville.

Mattax, Sylvester, far.; P. O. Hainesville.

NELSON, ROBT., farmer; P. O. Fort Hill.

Nelson, Wm., blacksmith; P. O. Fox Lake.

Nelson, Everett, far.; P. O. Fox Lake.

Nelson, H. J., far.; P. O. Fox Lake.

Nelson, Wm., farmer; P. O. Fort Hill.

OWEN, A. H., carp.; P. O. Hainesville.

Owen, A. B., farm hand; P. O. Hainesville.

Orr, James, blacksmith; P. O. Hainesville.

Otell, O. A., farm hand; P. O. Hainesville.

POTTER, T. T., far.; P. O. Hainesville.

Palmer, Geo., far.; P. O. Hainesville.

Potter, A. L., farmer; P. O. Hainesville.

Payne, E. G., farmer; P. O. Hainesville.

QUINN JNO., far.; P. O. Sand Lake.

READ, J. H., farmer; P. O. Hainesville.

RICHARDS, EDWIN, farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Fox Lake; born in England 1836; came to Cook Co., Ill., in 1842, and remained there seventeen years; he then, in 1859, moved to Lake Co.; owns 80 acres, worth \$4,000, and property in Cook Co. worth \$2,500; Rep.; Pathmaster and School Director; married, in 1858, Miss Ellen Augusta Blunt; she was born in 1838; have five children—Benj., born July 24, 1860; Charles S., July 23, 1862; Nellie Jane, May 11, 1865; Cora R., June 8, 1867, and Nettie May, June 4, 1871.

Renahan, Thos., Sr., far.; P. O. Hainesville.

Renahan, Thos., Jr., far.; P. O. Hainesville.

Rich, David, farmer; P. O. Hainesville.

Rieh, A. D., farmer; P. O. Hainesville.

Rowling, J. N., farmer; P. O. Rollin.

Rowling, Edwin, farmer; P. O. Rollin.

Rowling, C. J., farmer; P. O. Rollin.

Rinear, W., farmer. P. O. Hainesville.

STEDMAN, J. F., ptr.; P. O. Whittier.

Smith, A. M., far.; P. O. Sand Lake.

Smith, C. O., farmer; P. O. Hainesville.

Smith, Jerry, shoemkr.; P. O. Hainesville.

Smith, Edgar, shoemkr.; P. O. Hainesville.

Smith, Frank, farmer; P. O. Hainesville.

Smith, Hiram, farmer; P. O. Hainesville.

Stanford, Chas., farmer; P. O. Hainesville.

STEDMAN, B. F., farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Millburn; born in Salem, Mass., in 1812, and came to Lake Co. in 1842; owns 80 acres, worth \$50 per acre; Rep.; Cong., orthodox; held office of Road Com'r; married, in 1844, to Miss H. L. Dodge; she was born in 1819, at Salem, Mass.; the children are—Benj. F., born in 1845; Wm. D., 1848; Clara, 1850, and Luther S., in 1853; was engaged as a painter at Waukegan and Chicago a part of the time; Mr. S. has several pictures that he painted which compare favorably with the works of artists of a greater reputation.

Stanford, L. H., farmer; P. O. Hainesville.

SMITH, MRS. ELLEN, Sec. 2; P. O. Sand Lake; born in Franklin Co., N. Y., in 1839; owns 180 acres of land, beautifully located near Sand Lake, worth \$50 per acre; married, in 1855, Chas. W. Smith; he was born in Franklin Co., N. Y., in 1830, and died Oct. 24, 1865; came to Lake Co. in 1842; two children—Clara A., born Nov. 2, 1858, and Edward, Aug. 25, 1860.

Sheldon, Squire, farmer; P. O. Rollin.

Shuttis, W. L., farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.

Slusser, T. C., gen. mdse.; P. O. Hainesville.

Skinner, Geo., cheese mkr.; P. O. Fox Lake.

Siegwald, A., farmer; P. O. Hainesville.

Stedman, Sam'l L., tailor; P. O. Whittier.

Stedman, L., painter; P. O. Millburn.

THOMPSON, E. A., carp.; P. O. Sand Lake.

Thompson, Wm., farmer; P. O. Fort Hill.

THOMSON, GEO., farmer and lawyer; Sec. 31; P. O. Fort Hill; holds office of P. M.; born in Scotland, in 1807; came to Lake Co. in 1838; he was the first settler in the township; owns 175 acres, worth \$50 per acre; has resided on the same farm for 39 years; Rep.; has been Clerk of Circuit Court; practiced law ten years; has been P. M. twenty-four years; married, in 1829, Agnes Langmuir, in Scotland; she was born in 1809; eight children, five living—Jane, born 1830 (died 1863); Margaret, born 1833 (died 1849); Agnes, born 1835; Isabella and Sophia, twins, born 1837; Wm., born 1842 (married Alice Lusk in 1863); John L., born 1844 (died 1848), and Frances E., born 1845.

Thayer, G. S., carpenter; P. O. Millburn.
 Thayer, G. E., farmer; P. O. Sand Lake.
 Thayer Henry, farmer; P. O. Sand Lake.

WADSWORTH, THOS. S., far.; P. O. Hainesville.

Warren, David, far.; P. O. Volo.

Weeks, Jno., farmer; P. O. Hainesville.

Woodward, Jno., far.; P. O. Fox Lake.

Wright, S. A., farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.

WOODWARD, CHARLES, farmer and P. M.; Sec. 2; P. O. Sand Lake; born in St. Albans, Vt., in 1807; came to Chicago in 1845 and to Lake Co. in 1854; owns 80 acres, beautifully situated on Sand Lake, worth \$50 per acre; Rep.; Meth.; has held office of P. M. for ten years; married, in 1829, Elma Green; she was born in Clinton Co., N. Y., in 1805; children are—Ann Eliza, born in 1832; Russell G., 1838; Rufus G., born in 1834 (died in 1837), and Charles A., born in 1844, and enlisted in 1864 in 134th Ill. Inf., served six months; Feb., 26, 1877, he was drugged, robbed and died in Milwaukee.

Wedge, Joshua, farmer; P. O. Millburn.

Wedge, Wm., farmer; P. O. Gage's Lake.

Wedge, Jno., farmer; P. O. Millburn.

WRIGHT, H. L., bricklayer and plasterer; Sec. 2; P. O. Sand Lake; born in Franklin Co., N. Y., in 1836, and came to Lake Co. in 1839; owns 80 acres, worth \$40 per acre; has followed the vocation of bricklayer for twenty-five years; married, in 1866, Miss Mary Ellen Warner; she was born in Antioch, in 1840; children are—Lena, born in 1870; Frank L., 1871; Fred. L., 1873, and Ivah Nett., 1874.

Wallis, Wm., Jr., far.; P. O. Fox Lake.

Wallis, Gordon, farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.

Wallis R., farmer; P. O. Millburn.

Wallis, Eugene, farmer; P. O. Millburn.

Washburne, C. E., wagon maker; P. O. Hainesville.

Wilmington, Thos., far.; P. O. Fox Lake.

Wilmington, Chas., far.; P. O. Fox Lake.

Whitney, Levi, farmer; P. O. Hainesville.

Webb, C. E., farmer; P. O. Hainesville.

Wisner, Geo. H., far.; P. O. Fox Lake.

Wood, Wm. L., carp; P. O. Hainesville.

Wood, Geo., carp; P. O. Hainesville.

Whitmore, A. W., carp.; P. O. Hainesville.

Wilson, Wm., Jr., far.; P. O. Hainesville.

WALLIS, WILLIAM, farmer; Section 17; P. O. Fox Lake; born in England, in 1811; came to United States in 1832, and to Lake Co. in 1846; worked at his trade as a brick mason for fourteen years, in Buffalo, N. Y.; Rep.; married Miss Charlotte Cooper, of England; owns 200 acres of land worth \$45 per acre; his son, Charles, was in the late war; was in Co. D, 33d Ill. Vol. Inf.; after serving two years, he took sick and died with the typhoid fever; children living are William, Edwin, James, Sarah, Charlotte, Margaret and Marion.

Wooley, A. E., far.; P. O. Gage's Lake.

Wilmington, Jos., far.; P. O. Fox Lake.

White, E. N., far.; P. O. Hainesville.

White, John M., far.; P. O. Fox Lake.

White, Walter, far.; P. O. Fox Lake.

White, A., far.; P. O. Fox Lake.

Whitehead, Chas., far.; P. O. Hainesville.

Wright, G. A., farmer; P. O. Sand Lake.

WHITE, NICHOLAS, farmer; Section 19; P. O. Fox Lake; born in Cook Co. in 1840, and came to Lake Co. in 1842; owns 160 acres, worth \$50 per acre; Ind.; Christian; married Belle Colver, of New York, in 1864; have one child, Mary I., born in 1866; his father, John M. White, of Ireland, was born in 1808, and came to the United States in 1837; settled in Lake Co. in 1842; married Mary Lynch, of Ireland; have three children—Nicholas, Walter and Emarias; great-grandfather lived to be 134 years old.

Wightman, Jos., far.; P. O. Hainesville.

Wightman, James, far.; P. O. Hainesville.

Wightman, Dan'l, far.; P. O. Hainesville.

Wilton, Wm., farmer; P. O. Rollins.

Warren, David, laborer; P. O. Hainesville.

West, Ira, minister; P. O. Hainesville.

Wells, Henry, blacksmith; P. O. Hainesville.

Walker, Eugene, farm hand; P. O. Fort Hill.

Weeks, John, farm hand; P. O. Hainesville.

Woodward, Jno., shoemaker; P. O. Sand Lake.

Wright, S. A., farmer; P. O. Sand Lake.

Wisner, Wm., farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.

Woodward, W. W., lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

CUBA TOWNSHIP.

APPLEBEE, G. A., gardener; P. O. Barrington.

Abbott, Joshua, P. O. Barrington.

Abbott, H. T., dgst; P. O. Barrington.

Almsby, Jno., farmer; P. O. Barrington.

Anthole, Henry, far.; P. O. Barrington.

BENNETT, ROBT., farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

BUTE, LEWIS H., lawyer; Section 36; P. O. Barrington; born in Summit, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1820; owns 13 acres, worth \$4,000; Rep.; Ind.; twice ran for County Judge; was second Supervisor in Cuba Township in 1852; was member of Township Board of Trustees from 1852 to 1858; wife was Polly C. Applebee, born in Friendship, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1826; married Feb. 20, 1845; children are Adaline F., born Jan. 4, 1848; Ellen M., born May 2, 1854; Mary E., born April 14, 1857; Henry, born May 18, 1852, died July 3, 1852. Mr. Bute enlisted in the Second Regt. Ill. Light Artillery, and was detailed to take charge of armory stores at Fort Donelson.

Bennett, J., farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Brooks, J. L., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Bowen, Hollis, Jr., farmer; P. O. Barrington.

Bowen, Robey, farmer; P. O. Barrington.

Baldwin, D. D., far.; P. O. Barrington.

Blair, C. T., marble dlr.; P. O. Barrington.

Bennett, J. K., farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Baldwin, J. F., farmer; P. O. Barrington.

Baldwin, D. J., farmer; P. O. Barrington.

BENNETT, JOHN K., Section 12;

P. O. Lake Zurich; farmer and summer resort; 80 acres, worth \$55 per acre; Rep.; Meth.; born in New York, Sept. 5, 1823; married Louisa Lytle, in New York, Feb. 14, 1849; she was born March 11, 1832; children are—Manfred A., born Feb. 21, 1856; Louis H., born Sept. 9, 1861; Fred Burt, born Aug. 26, 1868; went to Eden 1828, to Mt. Morris and then to Lake Co., where he now resides, in 1837; has been Constable and Deputy Sheriff; no capital on starting.

Bute, E. M., farmer; P. O. Barrington.

Buck, R. P., farmer; P. O. Barrington.

BENNETT, ROBERT, Section 12; P. O. Lake Zurich; farmer; owns 55 acres, worth \$70 per acre; Rep.; Meth.; born in Lenox, Mass., Feb. 2, 1801; wife was Sallie L. Kent, born in Remson, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1800; married in Cohocton, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1821; ten children living and one dead; went to Cohocton in 1817, to Middlebury in 1823, to Eden in 1828, to Plainfield, Ill., 1839, and to Lake Co., where he now resides, in 1842; was Assessor four years; Town Trustee, School Director and Justice of the Peace eight years; has three children, graduates of the Rush Medical College.

BOWEN, H. B., JR., farmer and dairy; Sec. 22; P. O. Barrington; owns 160 acres, worth \$8,000; Rep.; Independent in religion; born in Perry, Ohio, Aug. 14, 1836; has been to California; came to Lake Co. in 1847; his father, Hollis B. Bowen, was born June 14, 1802, in New Hampshire; was twice married, and now lives in Chickasaw Co., Iowa.

Bute, Oscar, farmer; P. O. Barrington.

Burk, Pat, farmer; P. O. Barrington.

Bennett, M., farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

CORNWALL, JAMES, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

COMSTOCK, G. H., farmer; Secs. 3, 35 and 33; P. O. Barrington; owns 300 acres, worth \$75 per acre, and 356 worth \$50 per acre; Dem.; Ind.; was twice Collector and Assessor; born in West Fairlee, Vt., Sept. 6, 1837; married Mary A. Handey, Oct. 14, 1858; she was born in Chicago, Ill., July 7, 1838; three children—Robert C., born Nov. 14, 1859; Geo. T., born Aug. 21, 1870; Jennie A., born July 29, 1874; came to Lake Co. July 3, 1841, and settled where he now resides; went to California, Oct. 28, 1861, and returned to Lake Co. in 1864. Was in the army, and served mostly among the Indians and on the borders.

Conmee, Robt., far.; P. O. Wauconda.

Courtney, Henry, farmer; P.O. Wauconda.
 Courtney, John, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.
 Camm, John, farmer; P. O. Barrington.
 Clancy, Wm., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.
 Church, H. H., grain dealer; P. O. Barrington.

Camm, Geo. E., farmer; P. O. Barrington.
 Cannon, E., baggage master; P. O. Barrington.

COLBURN, LUKE, general merchandise; Section 36; P. O. Barrington; Rep.; Cong.; born in Worcester Co., Mass., Dec. 27, 1809; married Mary Richardson at Winona, Minn., in 1857; came to Lake Co. in 1866; has been Justice of the Peace; left Massachusetts and went to New York City in 1839; then to Milwaukee in 1847; went to California and back to Illinois in 1852.

Church, S. B., farmer; P. O. Barrington.

Clark, R., P. O. Lake Zurich.

Cady, G. N., P. O. Barrington.

CRABTREE, HENRY N., farmer; Sections 35 and 36; P. O. Barrington; owned 100 acres, worth \$10,000; Rep.; Baptist; born in Friendship, N. Y., May 5, 1816; married in Cuba, in 1844, Roxana H. Comstock, who was born in West Fairlee, Vt., June 2, 1823; have one child living—Clara H. born Jan. 18, 1859; three children died; came to Lake Co. in 1844, and settled where he now resides; has been Township Treasurer for three years, also Road Commissioner, School Director and Church Clerk.

Catlow, James, laborer; P. O. Barrington.

Cornwall, Abner, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Clute, Marcus, farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

DAILY, WM., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

DODGE, M. W., farmer and dairyman; Section 34; P. O. Barrington; born in Rodman, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1821; owns 190 acres, worth \$65 per acre; Bapt.; Rep.; three times held office of Road Commissioner and Assessor; was School Director for five terms; married Julia A. Hendrickson Aug. 14, 1844; she was born in Richland, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1823; six children living—Albert A., born Aug. 19, 1845; Wm. C., born July 28, 1848; Chester C., born March 16, 1852; Chas. J., born Oct. 12, 1856; Edward C., born Sept. 24, 1860; John C., born June 25, 1864; Freddie C., born Aug.

5, 1855, died Oct. 12, 1855; Mr. Dodge settled where he now resides in 1854.

Davlin, Chas., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Davlin, Hugh, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Dunn, C., shoemaker; P. O. Barrington.

Deill, J. E., P. O. Barrington.

Deill, Daniel, laborer; Barrington.

Deill, Robert, P. O. Barrington.

Doyle, John, farmer; P. O. Barrington.

Donnelly, Wm., farmer; P. O. Barrington.

ELFERINK, JACOB, blacksmith; P. O. Barrington.

FAHEE, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Barrington.

Fahee, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Barrington.

Fellows, Justin, farmer; P. O. Barrington.

Finnegan, Pat, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

GIBNEY, C., far; P. O. Barrington.

Given, Felix, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Greskey, Henry, farmer; Barrington.

Gardner, James, far; P. O. Barrington.

Grace, James, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Gossell, John, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Gale, John, carpenter; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Gossell, William, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Gruber, C. L., farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Gruber, C. H. L., farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

HARNDON, J. S., farmer; P. O. Barrington.

HAWLEY, ZEBINA, farmer and dairyman; Sec. 27; P. O. Barrington; Rep.; Bapt.; owns half interest in 376 acres, worth \$75 an acre; born in Amherst, Mass., Aug. 20, 1817; arrived in Cook Co. in 1855, and moved to his present residence in 1865; married in Leverette, Mass., April 9, 1839, to Betsey M. Glazier; she was born Dec. 8, 1821; have six children—Jane M., born Feb. 11, 1841; Liza A., May 29, 1843; Ellen, Dec. 14, 1844; Genevia, Dec. 10, 1846; Julia G., Feb. 1, 1848; Rosetta J., Oct. 10, 1854; Harrison Z., March 14, 1859, died May 22, 1859.

Hollister, Frank, far; P. O. Barrington.

Hastings, Chas., far; P. O. Barrington.

Heimindinger, G., harness maker; P. O. Barrington.

Humington, S. P., far; P. O. Barrington.

Huntington, Eugene, far.; P.O. Barrington.
 Hathaway, M. V., far.; P. O. Barrington.
HIGLEY, L. H., farmer and dairy-
 man; Sec. 26; P. O. Barrington; owns
 half interest in 376 acres, worth, \$75
 an acre; Rep.; Ind.; born in Brattle-
 boro, Vt., Oct. 30, 1834; married Ellen
 Hawley at Barrington, Dec. 4, 1864;
 she was born in Amherst, Mass., Dec.
 14, 1843; one child—Cora E., born
 Nov. 20, 1867; he came to Lake Co.
 Oct. 10, 1861, locating at Lake Zurich,
 and kept a store there; came to present
 residence in 1865.

Hall, Wm., farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Hobine, Henry, farmer; P. O. Barrington.

Houghtailing, Peter, laborer; P. O. Lake
 Zurich.

Hager, Fred, farmer; P. O. Barrington.

Hinschie, Aug., gard.; P. O. Barrington.

HOLLISTER, JOSIAH F., farm-
 er; Sec. 25; P. O. Barrington; Rep.;
 Disciple; owns 120 acres, worth \$8,400;
 born in Pawlet, Vt., Oct. 27, 1833;
 came to his present residence in Lake
 Co. in 1844; married Colista A. Scho-
 field at Bristol, Wis., June 6, 1861;
 She was born in Medina, Aug. 4, 1839;
 children are John F., born Aug. 21,
 1864; Dora D., Oct. 1, 1868; Arthur
 G., Feb. 8, 1876; Inez, May 23,
 1862, died Dec. 17, 1864; enlisted in
 2d Regt. Ill. Light Artillery, and was
 detailed as nurse.

Hudson, Robt., farmer; P. O. Barrington.

Henderson, M. E., tinsmith; P. O. Bar-
 rington.

Harndon, Edson, far.; P. O. Barrington.

Hunter, James, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Haskin, Chas., farmer; P. O. Casey.

Haskin, Wm., farmer; P. O. Casey.

JAYNE, W. M., saloon; P. O. Bar-
 rington.

Jayne, S. C., P. O. Barrington.

Johnson, G. W., far.; P. O. Wauconda.

Johnson, Henry, far.; P. O. Wauconda.

JOHNSON, G. W., farmer; Sec.
 34; P. O. Barrington; Rep.; Ind.;
 owns 100 acres, worth \$5,000; is at pres-
 ent School Director and Clerk of School
 Board; born in Lorraine, N. Y., Feb.
 27, 1828; came to Lake Co. Oct. 17,
 1844; was in debt when he came; en-
 listed in 2d Ill. Light Artillery; married
 Miss Lestina L. Tracy Nov. 28, 1860,

in Sharon, Wis.; she was born in N. Y.;
 two children—George H., born May 12,
 1862, and Edgar L., Nov. 19, 1864;
 Amber L., born May, 1866, died Aug.
 1866; Mr. Johnson's second wife, M.
 L. Felton, was born in Massena, N. Y.,
 Oct. 13, 1827, and married March 25,
 1870.

KELSEY, D., farmer; P. O. Barring-
 ton.

Kimberly, A. V. H., farmer; P. O. Bar-
 rington.

Kimberly, George, P. O. Barrington.

KIMBERLY, MRS. DR. E. S.,
 formerly Moriah Terese Ellis; widow of
 Dr. E. S. Kimberly; P. O. Barrington;
 Section 13; owns 67 acres, worth \$15,-
 000; born in New York city in 1810,
 and married in Jersey City in 1829;
 children are Capt. Louis A., U. S. N.,
 born 1830; John E., 1832; Margaret,
 1837; George, 1839; Cora Livingston,
 1842; Augustus, 1847; Mrs. Kimber-
 ly came to Chicago in 1832, and to Lake
 Co. in 1857.

Kirmsey, J. V., coppersmith; P. O. Bar-
 rington.

Kinnicott, A., farmer; P. O. Barrington.

Kempart, Henry, far.; P. O. Barrington.

Kempart, Henry, Jr., farmer; P. O. Bar-
 rington.

Kruhn, L., P. O. Barrington.

Kennicott, Herbert, farmer; P. O. Bar-
 rington.

LUTH, WILLIAM, farmer; P. O.
 Lake Zurich.

Lawrence, Henry, mason; P. O. Barring-
 ton.

Lamey, Edward, mason; P. O. Barring-
 ton.

Langenheim, H., far.; P. O. Barrington.

Langenheim, L., far.; P. O. Barrington.

Lageschult, Henry, far.; P. O. Barrington.

Leonard, A., farmer; P. O. Barrington.

Luth, Henry, farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Luth, Henry, Jr., farmer; P. O. Lake
 Zurich.

MEYER, GUS., cabinet maker; P.
 O. Barrington.

McGuire, Charles, far.; P. O. Barrington.

Moulton, P., farmer; P. O. Barrington.

Murray, Dennis, far.; P. O. Barrington.

Miller, John, farmer; P. O. Barrington.

Miller, Charles, farmer; P. O. Barrington.
MOULTON, PHILANDER, farmer, stock raiser and dairyman; Section 25; P. O. Barrington; born in Auburn, Ohio, July 17, 1822; owns eighty acres on Section 25, and five on Section 24, worth \$75 per acre; Rep.; Independent in religion; was Road Commissioner in 1864 and 1876; married September 10, 1846, Miss Eunice C. Hollister; she was born in Pawlet, Vt., March 10, 1826; six children—Ira, born Dec. 8, 1847; Delos, July 30, 1850; Page, June 15, 1852; Emma, May 28, 1854; Dora, Jan. 8, 1857; Martha, June 25, 1859; Mrs. Moulton died April 13, 1861; Mr. Moulton's second wife, Betsey S. Wisner, was born in New York, July 29, 1836; married at Genoa, Wis., Oct. 23, 1862; when Mr. Moulton came to Lake Co., April 13, 1845, he had but \$5 and a horse; was in Second Regiment Illinois Light Artillery.

Minnikie, D. farmer; P. O. Barrington.
 Mister, William, far.; P. O. Barrington.
 Miller, Henry, farmer; P. O. Barrington.
 Miller, Chris., laborer; P. O. Barrington.
 McBride, Frank, far.; P. O. Wauconda.

MEYER, GUSTAV, furniture dealer and undertaker; Section 36; P. O. Barrington; owns two acres, worth \$1,500; Dem.; Ind.; born in Holstein, in Europe, August 27, 1825; married at Niagara Falls, in 1855, Caroline Widmeyer; she was born in Wurtemberg Oct. 8, 1828; have seven children living and three dead; came to Lake Co. in 1858, and settled where he now resides in 1859; enlisted in 72d Illinois Infantry; was in battle of Nashville; served one year, and honorably discharged August 5, 1865.

Miller, Fred., farmer; P. O. Barrington.
 Maloney, Dennis, far.; P. O. Barrington.
 McGurke, Owen, far.; P. O. Wauconda.
 Meyer, David, farmer; P. O. Barrington.

NELSON, HENRY, farmer; P. O. Barrington.

NELSON, E. H., farmer; Section 26; P. O., Barrington; owns 272 acres, worth \$75 per acre; Rep.; Independent; born in New York Feb. 15, 1812; married, at Utica, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1840, Nancy Brownell; she was born in New

York Jan. 14, 1817; five children living—Erastus E., born May 28, 1844; Wm. R., Nov. 23, 1845; Jeremiah F., April 2, 1849; Frances Ann, Oct. 5, 1850; Mary Nellie, Feb. 13, 1854; child born June 5, 1841, died June 8, 1841; Logrand L., born Nov. 10, 1842, died Sept. 6, 1844; Lydia, born Jan. 21, 1852, died March 30, 1854; was engaged as surveyor on Wisconsin frontier for four years; was one of the first men located at Madison; sold the first dry goods in the place; moved to Lake County in 1853.

Nelson, Erastus, farmer; P. O. Barrington.
 Nimskey, John, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.
 Nimskey, Peter, farmer; P. O. Barrington.
 Newcomb, J., farmer; P. O. Barrington.

O'NEIL, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

O'Neil, Jerry, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.
 O'Veil, John, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.
 Ohnsman, George, cheese maker; P. O. Barrington.

PORTER, ELLIOTT, farmer; P. O. Barrington.

Porter, L. D., farmer; P. O. Barrington.
 Platt, William, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.
 Percell, Robt., engineer; P. O. Barrington.
 Prouty, G. E., farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

RIEGER, DANIEL, teacher; P. O. Barrington.

REIKA, HARMON, farmer and stock raiser; Section 36; P. O. Barrington; born in Prussia Oct. 18, 1827; owns 80 acres, worth \$6,000; Rep.; Evang.; married, Nov. 15, 1869, Christina Homewood; she was born in Prussia, Aug. 18, 1846; four children—Henry H., born Sept. 30, 1870; Charles, March 25, 1872; John, June 6, 1873; Edward, June 10, 1876; one child, born July 1, 1872, died July 7, 1872.

Reynoldson, John, farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Reika, Earnst, farmer; P. O. Barrington.
 Ragen, James, farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.
 Ragen, Wm., farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.
 Reynolds, Jas., laborer; P. O. Barrington.
 Rockensock, Henry, farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Runyan, Eli, teamster; P. O. Barrington.
 Runyan, L. E., teamster; P. O. Barrington.

Raerdon, Tim., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.
 Rolherman, Henry, minister; P. O. Barrington.

SULLIVAN, PATRICK, farmer; P. O. Barrington.

Sennett, Parris, farmer; P. O. Barrington.
 Sass, John, laborer; P. O. Barrington.
 Shorman, W. G., mason; P. O. Barrington.
 Schwemm, Wm., farmer; P. O. Barrington.
 Sennett, E., farmer; P. O. Barrington.
 Sennett, O., farmer; P. O. Barrington.
 Schroder, Louis, tin smith; P. O. Barrington.

Schroder, J. C., farmer; P. O. Barrington.
 Spencer, G. W., farmer; P. O. Barrington.
 Strong, Henry, farmer; P. O. Barrington.

THULL, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Taskie, Lambert, lab.; P. O. Barrington.

WHEDON, SAMUEL, farmer; P. O. Barrington.

Whedon, A. M., farmer; P. O. Barrington.

Winnike, Aug., farmer; P. O. Barrington.

Walthauson, Aug., far.; P. O. Barrington.

Welch, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Barrington.

Welch, Michael, farmer; P. O. Barrington.

Welch, Michael, Jr., farmer; P. O. Barrington.

Welch, John, farmer; P. O. Barrington.

White, Leonard, teacher; P. O. Barrington.

White, H. E., teacher; P. O. Barrington.

Weisman, Fred., P. O. Barrington.

Wiley, Henry, farmer; P. O. Barrington.

Wieskoff, Casper, P. O. Diamond Lake.

ZIMMERMAN, JACOB, saloon; P. O. Barrington.

ELA TOWNSHIP.

ALLEN, J. H., farmer; P. O. Barrington.

Andrews, M., far.; P. O. Diamond Lake.

Anderman, Henry, far.; P. O. Long Grove.

Anderman, Geo., far.; P. O. Long Grove.

Alexander, J., farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Austin, Geo., farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

BOLLENBACH, G., farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Bollenbach, Michael, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

BAKER, HORACE B., farmer; P. O. Gilmer; born in Washington Co., N. Y., April 28th, 1812; has 130 acres of land valued at \$60 per acre; he married Deborah Bruce, in July, 1832; Miss B. was born in Washington Co., N. Y., in 1808; they came to this county in June, 1851; they have three children—John, David and Martha A.; his two sons both died in the army; in politics is Rep.; he lives in Ela.

Blume, Wm., farmer; P. O. Gilmer.

Blume, Wm. Jr., farmer; P. O. Gilmer.

Bether, Jno., farmer; P. O. Gilmer.

Becker, Nicholas, far.; P. O. Long Grove.

Becker, Geo., farmer; P. O. Barrington.

Bockelman, Jno., far.; P. O. Long Grove.

Bockelman, John, Jr., farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Bennett, Wallace, farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Berghorn, Henry, far.; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Brockman, Wm., far.; P. O. Long Grove.

Brockman, Fred, far.; P. O. Long Grove.

Brockman, Henry, far.; P. O. Long Grove.

Brockway, L. O., teacher; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Brockway, M. A., farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Brockway, J. S., teacher; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Bierman, Henry, farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Burdick, H. L., farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Berghorn, W. L., farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Berghorn, Fred, far.; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Berghorn, Henry 2d, far.; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Bees, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Gilmer.

Bees, John, farmer; P. O. Gilmer.

Barbaras, Jno., Jr., farmer; P. O. Diamond Lake.

Barbaras, Jno., Sr., farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Barbaras, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Bushing, Wm., far.; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Beere, H., farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Barnes, John, P. O. Long Grove.

CRONKHITE, W. B., farmer; P. O. Gilmer.

CRONKHITE, HENRY H., farmer; P. O. Gilmer; was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., in August, 1824, and came to Lake Co. in 1845; he married Mary E. Wheeler, in Herkimer Co., N. Y., in 1844; she was born in that county in April, 1826; they have three children—Martha A., John H. and Walter B.; he has a farm of 211 acres of splendid land, and is among the most thrifty and enterprising farmers in the county.

Clingman, Henry, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Cruver, S. P., merchant; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Clark, E. R., farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Clarke, Sam, farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Carsten, Henry, farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Clarke, Jos., farmer; P. O. Gilmer.

Cook, John, carpenter; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Carsten, Charles, farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Clipp, Henry, farmer; P. O. Gilmer.

Clipp, Christ., farmer; P. O. Gilmer.

DROEGMULLER, WM., farmer; P. O. Gilmer.

Davison, Peter, farmer; P. O. Barrington.

Drexel, Chris., cheese maker; P. O. Long Grove.

Dixon, John, laborer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Detmeyer, Gottlieb, farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Darlin, S. R., laborer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

DAVIS, W. E., Ela; P. O. Diamond Lake; was born in Fairhaven, Conn., in 1850, and came to this county with his father, Eben Davis, in 1854; he married Maggie E. Murphey in 1874; she is the daughter of John Murphey, of this township, and was born in 1847. They have one child—Wm. Ward, born in 1876; he has a very fine farm of 140 acres, worth \$50 per acre; he is a Rep.

ELFERING, GERHARD, farmer; P. O. Barrington.

Eisler, Jno., farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Eisler, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Eichler, Martin, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Ernsting, Wm., Sr., farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Ernsting, Wm., Jr., farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Eggers, John, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

FADDLER, HENRY, farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Faddler, Henry, Jr., farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Ford, M. S., farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Fosse, Geo., farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Fosse, Chris., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Fehlman, H., farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Fisher, Henry, far.; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Fox, I. W., farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Fox, Isaac B., far.; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Ficke, Lewis, mer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Froehlich, Jno., far.; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Fisher, H. H., farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Fisher, Fritz., carp.; P. O. Long Grove.

GRUPE, CHRIS., farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

GEARY, JOHN A., Ela, P. O. Barrington; was born in England, City of Portsmouth, June 11, 1813, and came to Philadelphia in 1818, and to Chicago in 1836, and to the place where he now resides in 1838; he married Julia A. Pomeroy in Chicago, in 1838; she was born in the State of New York Dec. 11, 1814; they have two children—Theodore G. and Susanna M.; Theodore enlisted in August, 1862, in the 113th Regt. Ill. Vols., and died Oct. 23, 1862, of fever; Susanna M. was born in 1852, and married Jas. Kitson, of Cook Co., Feb. 22, 1877; Mr. G. has a fine home on a 40 acre farm; Mrs. G. is a lady physician, and a very successful practitioner; he is a Rep.

Grupe, Henry, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Groehuke, Chris., farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Green, Edgar, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Graver, Fred., far; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Gainer, Hiram, farmer; P. O. Palatine.

Gainer, Edward, farmer; P. O. Palatine.

Grote, Chris., farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Grote, Fred., carp.; P. O. Long Grove.
 Grote, Chas., carp.; P. O. Lake Zurich.
 Gies, Fred., cooper; P. O. Long Grove.
 Gosswiller, Jno., far.; P. O. Long Grove.
 Gorham, C. M., cheese maker; P. O. Lake Zurich.
 Gregory, John G., farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.
 Green, A. C., farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.
 Grupe, Fred., P. O. Lake Zurich.
 Gibbs, R. L., agent, P. O. Lake Zurich.

HUBBARD, E., farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Hokermeyer, Chris., farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Hokermeyer, Fred., far.; P. O. Palatine.

Harrower, Walter, far.; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Harrower, Walter, Jr., farmer; P. O.

Heft, William, farmer; P. O. Palatine.
 Lake Zurich.

Hodgkins, M., farmer; P. O. Diamond Lake.

Hershberger, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Hershberger, Chas., farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Hillman, Fred., lab.; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Heckerweiler, Geo., Jr., farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Heckerweiler, Geo., farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Hans, David, farmer; P. O. Barrington.

HODGKINS, HENRY, P. O. Diamond Lake; was born in Washington Co., N. Y., Feb. 13, 1805, and came to Lake county in 1844; he married Julia White in St. Lawrence, Co., N. Y., in 1829; she was born in Jefferson Co. in 1808; they have four children—Hannah, Amelia, Sarah A. and Mortimer D.; he has a farm of 80 acres well cultivated; he is a Rep., and supports the Methodist Church.

Houghtailing, David, far.; P. O. Palatine.

Houghtailing, Robert, far.; P. O. Palatine.

Hicks, W. L., farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Hayes, Thomas, far.; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Hirn, William, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Hirn, Eugene, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Hirn, John, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Hillman, August, far.; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Hans, David, Sr., far.; P. O. Long Grove.

Hans, John, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Hans, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Horton, T. B., mer.; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Huntington, Dennison, farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Hillman, Henry, far.; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Hertzing, John, farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Hertzing, J. H., far.; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Hagan, G. H., farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Hamilton, Jos., farmer; P. O. Barrington.

Hayes, Michael, farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Hutchinson, William, farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

JUNKER, J., farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

KROPP, FRED., farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Kropp, Henry, far.; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Kleinschmidt, Chas., farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Kleinschmidt, Fred., farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Knigge, Henry, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Knigge, Fred., farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Knigge, Henry, Jr., carp.; P. O. Palatine.

Knigge, Jno., farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Krueger, Wm., farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Krueger, Fred., farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Krueger, Deidrick, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Klepper, Chris., farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Klepper, Louis, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Koch, John, carpenter; P. O. Long Grove.

Knigge, Wm., farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Krueger, Conrad, far.; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Kuckuck, Fred., carpenter; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Klipp, Chris., farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Klipp, Henry, farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Knigge, August, farmer; P. O. Gilmer.

Krukenberg, Chris., farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Kuhlman, Henry, farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Kleinschmidt, Henry, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

LAKE, MERRITT, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Listharke, G. L., farmer; P. O. Barrington.

Listharke, Lambert, farmer; P. O. Barrington.

Lawrence, J. B., mason; P. O. Barrington.

Lehman, Henry, far.; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Listharke, Jno. H., far.; P. O. Barrington.

Lafrance, Henry, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Listharke, Louis, far.; P. O. Barrington.
 Link, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.
 Link, Jacob, Jr., farmer; P. O. Long Grove.
 Law, Jno., farmer; P. O. Long Grove.
 Lichtfeldt, D., farmer; P. O. Long Grove.
 Lichtfeldt, Jno., far.; P. O. Lake Zurich.
 Lytle, David, farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.
 Lintleman, Geo., far.; P. O. Lake Zurich.
 Lintleman, Henry, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Landare, Chas., farmer; P. O. Long Grove.
 Lichtfeldt, Peter, far.; P. O. Lake Zurich.

MURPHY, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Gilmer.

MORSE, WALTER, P. O. Gilmer; was born in Pomfret, Vt., Jan. 1, 1789; came to this county in December, 1836, and settled where he now lives; he married Fanny Houghton in Vermont in 1815; she was born in Woodstock, Vt., March 4, 1792; they have seven children—Washington H., Rosetta, Verona, Elvira, Lester B., Frances M. and Martin V. B., all living and doing well; Mrs. Morse died September, 1849; he has a valuable farm of 133 acres land left after giving farms to his children; he was at the Plattsburg battle, in the war of 1812, and now receives a pension; Gilmer Post Office has been kept at his house for more than twenty years, Washington, his son, being Postmaster; he is now 89 years old, and takes the charge of his farm as usual, and attends to his hogs and stock himself; he has twenty-four grandchildren and twenty-four great-grandchildren.

MORSE, L. B., P. O. Gilmer, was born in Pomfret, Windsor Co., Vt., March 29, 1827, and came to this county with his father in 1836; he married Sarah D. Wheeler for his first wife in 1849, and she died in 1866; his second wife was Mrs. Sarah Beatles; married in 1867; they have five children—Charles E., Walter R., Stella D., Lillie and J. B.; he has 182 acres of fine land, well improved, and good buildings; he has been honored with offices, which he has always filled with honor; he is a Republican and Methodist.

Morse, B. F., farmer; P. O. Gilmer.
 Morse, W. H., P. M.; P. O. Gilmer.
 Morse, Martin, farmer; P. O. Gilmer.
 Murphy, John M., farmer; P. O. Gilmer.

Meyer, Henry, far.; P. O. Lake Zurich.
 Meyer, C., laborer; P. O. Barrington.
 Meyer, Diedrick, farmer; P. O. Diamond Lake.

Meyer, Henry, far.; P. O. Lake Zurich.
 Meyer, Charles, farmer; P. O. Diamond Lake.

Mather, Nicholas, shoemaker; P. O. Long Grove.

Miller, Ulrich, far.; P. O. Long Grove.

MORSE, HENRY, P. O. Gilmer; was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., March 10, 1814; when six years old, moved with his father's family to Windsor Co., Vt., and when 23 years old came to this county, in 1837; he now has a beautiful farm of 210 acres; in early times he was the only blacksmith in this region of country, and had work from twenty miles around; he married the widow of Abial Morse, his brother, whose maiden name was Hannah A. Goff, Oct. 15, 1863; she was born in Pomfret, Vt., Nov. 18, 1822; they have had five children—Benjamin F., Sydney F., Mary A. and Martha (twins), and Hannah B., who died in 1866; he has held various offices of trust, and is now the Supervisor and Treasurer of the School Fund, always discharging the duties very acceptably; he is a Democrat.

Miller, Henry, far.; P. O. Long Grove.

Meyer, J. C., blacksmith; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Minton Pat.; farmer; P. O. Barrington.

Meyer, Fred., farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Meyer, Fred., Jr., far.; P. O. Long Grove.

Miller, J. W., farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Meyer, William, farmer; P. O. Diamond Lake.

NICOLEY, G., farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

OPPERMAN, WILLIAM, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Ost, C., farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Ost, William, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Ost, George, carp.; P. O. Lake Zurich.

PUTNAM, W. H., farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Pomeroy, D. B., far.; P. O. Barrington.

Pahlman, H. H., far.; P. O. Long Grove.

Pahlman, John, far.; P. O. Long Grove.

Popp, Mathias, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.
 Popp, Peter, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.
 Popp, J. C., farmer; P. O. Palatine.
 Popp, John, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.
 Popp, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.
 Packard, Ansel, lab.; P. O. Lake Zurich.
 Pepper, Henry, far.; P. O. Lake Zurich.
 Pepper, William, far.; P. O. Lake Zurich.
 Pris, Henry, farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

PUTNAM, DENNIS, farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich; was born in Bethel, Vt., Feb. 4, 1815, and came to this State in 1837, and to this county in 1843; he married Harriet A. Miner, in Randall, Kenosha Co., Wis., May 26, 1843; she was born in Vermont, Jan. 12, 1824; they have had seven children—Eleanor A., Royal D., Thos. B., Walis A., Rush M., Franklin T. and Mary E., Royal, Thomas, Franklin and Mary having died; Eleanor A. married Royal L. Gibbs; Walis A. married Mary E. Alcott. Mr. P. has a beautiful farm of 240 acres, with fine buildings and improvements; he has held many offices, and is one of the most capable men in town; Rep.

QUENTIN, C., farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Quentin, Wm., peddler; P. O. Long Grove.

Quentin, Henry, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Quentin, Chas., saloon; P. O. Long Grove.

RETTERER, JACOB, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Reese, Fred, farmer; P. O. Barrington.

Reese, August, farmer; P. O. Barrington.

Reese, Henry, farmer; P. O. Barrington.

Remlinger, Jos., farmer; P. O. Diamond Lake.

Robertson, Silas, far.; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Roeper, F., farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Ruppert, Frank, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Robertson, John, Jr., farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Roder, John, Jr., wheelwright; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Roder, Louis, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Roder, Jno., Sr., farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

ROBERTSON, JOHN, P. O. Lake Zurich; was born in New Hampshire, Oct. 20, 1810, and came to this county in 1837; he married Charlotte Suther-

land, of Vermont, in Dec., 1841; she was born Dec. 22, 1824, and died March 3, 1875; they had ten children—Lydia, John, Silas, Cordelia, Perses, Joseph, Mary, Elmer, Albert and Lydia; Joseph died in 1875, aged 17, and Albert died at one year old; Lydia married Wm. L. Hicks, Oct. 3, 1866; John married Julia E. Parker, Oct. 3, 1866; Silas married Alida Alexander, May, 1873; Cordelia married Edward R. Clark, Oct., 1869. Mr. R. came into Illinois, as many young men did, poor but ambitious to make a home on these beautiful prairies, and settled on land near Deer Grove, and by industry, economy and indomitable energy he had in a few years a farm of 1,000 acres. He lived on it for twenty years, then moved on to a beautiful farm of 700 acres, situated on the banks of Lake Zurich, where he built a splendid mansion and commodious barns. He was a very successful farmer, and saved a large fortune and still retaining his old home in Deer Grove; he always had the confidence of his neighbors, and from them received many offices of trust and responsibility, always discharging the duties satisfactorily. On the 8th day of September, while in the discharge of his duties as Road Commissioner in opening a road, a dissatisfied neighbor shot him with his revolver, the ball taking effect in the face, and he died in four hours. He was a Republican.

SANDMAN, FRED, far.; P. O. Gilmer.

Steffen, Peter, far.; P. O. Wauconda.

Schneider, John, far.; P. O. Barrington.

Schneider, B., farmer; P. O. Barrington.

Sturm, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Barrington.

Schneider, J. J., far.; P. O. Barrington.

Schneider, Harmon, far.; P. O. Barrington.

Schnabele, Geo., far.; P. O. Long Grove.

Sturm, Geo., farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Schmidt, Wm., farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Schmidt, Fred, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Sigwalt, Caspar, far.; P. O. Long Grove.

Sturm, John, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Sturm, Daniel, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Steil, B., farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Schmidt, Dedrick, far.; P. O. Long Grove.

Stelling, Harmon, far.; P. O. Long Grove.

Seip, Conrad, blksmth.; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Spinner, Jos., farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Spinner, Geo., farmer; P.O. Lake Zurich.
 Sohl, Henry, farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.
 Skinner, W. S., far.; P. O. Lake Zurich.
 Schultz, Henry, far.; P. O. Lake Zurich.
 Schultz, Lewis, far.; P. O. Lake Zurich.
 Specht, David, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.
 Sizer, James, farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.
 Schwerman, Henry, far.; P. O. Gilmer.
 Schumaker, C., farmer; P. O. Barrington.
 Schultz, Fred, blacksmith; P. O. Lake Zurich.

Stahl, C., farmer; P. O. Long Grove.
 Seip, Henry, mer.; P. O. Lake Zurich.
 Spinner, Wm., far.; P. O. Lake Zurich.

THEIS, JNO., far.; P. O. Long Grove.
 Theis, Fred, far.; P.O. Long Grove.
 Theis, Henry, farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.
 Turner, Luther, far.; P. O. Lake Zurich.
 Turner, T. B., farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.
 Thieman, Henry, far.; P. O. Lake Zurich.
 Thieman, Wm., far.; P. O. Lake Zurich.
 Taylor, N. W., far.; P. O. Lake Zurich.

UMBDENSTOCK, MICHAEL, far.;
 P. O. Long Grove.
 Umbdenstock, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Umbdenstock, Mathias, far.; P. O. Long Grove.

VOWLER, GEORGE, farmer; P. O. Gilmer.

Vehe, Jno. L., far.; P. O. Lake Zurich.
 Vehe, John L., Jr., farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.
 Vehe, D. W., farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.
 Vanderwasker, Abiel, farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

WHEELER, DANIEL, farmer; P. O. Gilmer.

Wilkie, Fred, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.
 Wilkie, Geo., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.
 Wilcox, Roswell, farmer; P. O. Diamond Lake.
 Wickersheim, Jno., far.; P.O. Long Grove.
 Wool, Chas., farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.
 Whitney, J. C., far.; P. O. Lake Zurich.
 Webster, Leonard, far.; P. O. Barrington.
 Wessel, August, far.; P. O. Barrington.
 Wehrs, Henry, min.; P. O. Lake Zurich.

ZARSEN, CHRIS., farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.
 Zarsen, Chas., farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

BENTON TOWNSHIP.

ANNAN, J. L., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.
 Arnst, W. A., farmer; P. O. Spring Bluff.

BAIRD, JAMES, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

BLANKLEY, T. F., farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Spring Bluff; born in Leicestershire, Eng., June 2, 1848; Rep.; served as Town Clerk from April 6, 1876, to April 6, 1877; enlisted in the 65th regiment July 4, 1863; re-enlisted in the 134th regiment in 1864, and in the 153d in 1865; was married to Addie Nellis, at Waukegan, Ill., Nov. 27, 1870.

Buell, A. G., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.
 Baird, M., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.
 Brash, R., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

BURGESS, JOHN H., farmer and stock raiser; Section 34; P. O. Wauke-

gan; born Dec. 29, 1821, in Somersetshire, Eng.; came to Lake County in April, 1849; owns 47½ acres in Benton Township; Protestant; married Fanny Orledge Dec. 29, 1853; she was born at Pilton, Somersetshire, Eng., Oct. 1, 1829; first wife of Mr. Burgess died Oct., 7, 1866; married second wife, Annie Cleveland, Feb. 26, 1868; she was born at Halifax, Nova Scotia; John Henry, only son of Mr. Burgess, resides with him.

Baird, John, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.
 Blankley, J., farmer; P. O. Spring Bluff.
BARTLETT, HERBERT P., residence, Benton, P. O. Spring Bluff; station agent at State Line of C. & N. W. Ry.; also Agent U. S. Ex. Co.; born in Kenosha, Wis., May 14, 1851; Rep.; Protestant; came to this county Nov. 17, 1873.

Blankley, A. R., farmer; P. O. Spring Bluff.

Bull, C., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

BUTTERFIELD, HERBERT

A., P. O. Spring Bluff; farmer; born in New York City Nov. 6, 1854, and came to Benton Feb. 8, 1877; Rep.; Protestant; married Miss Ada Edict Jan. 10, 1876, at Waukegan; she was born 1855; have one child—Willis Elmer, born Jan. 7, 1877.

Blake, C., farmer; P. O. Spring Bluff.

Briggs, E. R., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Burgess, John, Jr., far.; P. O. Waukegan.

BECKWITH, C. R., farmer; Section 28; P. O. Waukegan; born June 10, 1825, at Madison Co., N. Y.; came to Lake Co. May 25, 1850, and to Benton Township, March, 1865; Rep.; Protestant; owns 160 acres of land; married Susan C. Tuttle, Sept. 25, 1849, at Cazenovia, N. Y.; served as Road Commissioner two terms in Warren; two terms as Assessor in Benton Township, and six terms in the county as School Director; Mrs. Beckwith was born in Madison Co., N. Y.; have one child—Ida M., born Dec. 2, 1851, in Warren, Lake Co., Ill.

Baird, B. F. farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Bowman, A., P. O. Waukegan.

Burgess, J. H. farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Baird, James, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

BAIRD, JAS. M., farmer and stock raiser; Section 29; residence Benton; P. O. Waukegan; born in the city of Glasgow, Scotland, Oct. 20th, 1835, and came to America in 1849 and stopped at New York city; coming west, he settled in Kenosha, Wis., then to Lake Co., where he lives with parents; he is Rep.; Meth.; works 170 acres; Jas. M. and Benjamin F. work the property together.

COLE, THOMAS M.; P. O. Waukegan.

Cole, Sam., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Cole, J.; P. O. Waukegan.

Cole, James, Sr., far.; P. O. Waukegan.

CONOLLY, JOHN A., bookkeeper; residence Benton; P. O. Spring Bluff; born in Burlington, Vt., August 20th, 1843; came to Lake Co. in 1857; Rep.; Prot.; Cor. and Agent for "Lake County Patriot."

Cole, R., Jr., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Cole, R., Sr.; P. O. Waukegan.

Cole, James, Jr.; P. O. Waukegan.

CORSER, AUSTIN, farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Waukegan; born January 3, 1823, in Orange Co., Vt.; came to Benton January 4, 1849; owns 30 acres in Benton and 80 acres in Carp Lake Township, Mich., and twelve lots in Ontonagon, Mich.; also 1,000 shares in Scranton Silver Mining Co.; discovered native silver in Little Iron River, Ontonagon Co., Mich.; this river is about one mile west of the Big Iron; the first discovery on Little Iron was made about Nov. 8, 1865; the second on Big Iron; for many years after this important discovery Mr. Corser endured every hardship and privation, confident that the time would come when he would be rewarded for his sufferings; a party of Eastern capitalists purchased large shares of the mining stock, and to-day Mr. Corser has realized the fortune anticipated; he married Sarah Devlin, July 25, 1855, at Waukegan; she was born at Donegal, Ireland, April 3, 1836; have five girls living—lost one boy.

Corser, C. G., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Carnan, Jas., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Carman, W., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Carman, G., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Carman, Jas., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Carman, David, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

CLARK, ABSALOM, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Spring Bluff; born March 29, 1848, at Lincolnshire, Eng.; came to Lake Co. May 19, 1851, and settled in Waukegan; came to Benton, Oct., 1853; Rep.; Prot.; owns forty acres of land; is one of the earliest settlers; Mrs. Mary Clark is the mother of Absalom; she was born Jan'y 12, 1806, in England; married Thomas Clark April 4, 1826; he died Jan'y 24, 1874; have six children—Thomas, Mary Jane, Sarah Ann, Elizabeth Draper, Edward and Absalom; lost five children.

Connell, W. M., far.; P. O. Spring Bluff.

Connell, Thos., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Crandell, A., farmer; P. O. Spring Bluff.

Conolly, M., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Cole, Richard, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Corser, R., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Cannon, N. S., farmer; P. O. Spring Bluff.

Curtis, W. A., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Cole, V., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Cole, F. B., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Conolly, Jno. A., farmer; P. O. Spring Bluff.

CORSER, LYRA ELIZABETH, P. O. Waukegan; born in Benton, Lake Co., Ill., Aug. 20, 1852; has always lived in the County; Meth.; Robt. S. Corser, brother of Lyra E. Corser, was born March 10, 1854; farmer; P. O. Waukegan; has always lived in Benton Township; Rep.; Prot.; C. G. Corser, farmer and stock raiser; born in Orange Co., Vt.; married Rachel Daniels Oct. 30, 1851, at Caledonia, Wis.; she was born in Oswego, N. Y., October 30, 1817; have one boy and two girls living; lost one; C. G. Corser was born in Orange Co., N. Y., January 4, 1817.

DOUGHERTY, J., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

DRAPER, THOMAS W., farmer; res. Pleasant Prairie; P. O. Spring Bluff; born Feb. 15, 1827, in Lincolnshire, England, and came to America May 19, 1851; settled in New York State; after residing there about eighteen years he then returned to England; came again to America after residing a year in England; then settled at Pleasant Prairie, Wis., in November, 1872; Rep.; Protestant; owns 40 acres land in Wisconsin, and 5 acres in Illinois; Section 15.

Donnelly, John, farmer; P. O. Spring Bluff.

Donnelly, James, farmer; P. O. Spring Bluff.

Dooley, Richard, far.; P. O. Waukegan.

Day, G. S., farmer; P. O. Spring Bluff.

Duckett, J., farmer; P. O. Spring Bluff.

Dooty, A. W., farmer; P. O. Spring Bluff.

Degroff, G. B., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

EDDY, J. H., farmer and stock raiser, Section 31; P. O. Waukegan; born Aug. 10, 1837, at Buffalo, N. Y.; removed to Lake Co. in 1842; owns 254 acres of land in Section 31; married, May 16, 1861, Miss Minerva Buell; she was born in Buffalo, N. Y., May 16, 1839; they have four children—Jay Arthur, born Sept. 20, 1865; Lew Rozelle, born May 20, 1871; Herbert Henry, born Sept. 8, 1874,

and Evline Gertrude, born Feb. 4, 1876.

EYRE, ROBT., farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Spring Bluff; born June 11, 1838, in Lincolnshire, England, and came to America March 15, 1866; settled in Genesee Co., N. Y.; came to Bristol, Wisconsin Co., March 10, 1870, thence to Lake Co., Feb. 22, 1876; Rep.; Protestant; works 150 acres of land; married Mrs. Maria Lilley Sept. 27, 1867; she was born Sept. 12, 1837; Mr. Lilley died Dec. 18, 1863, leaving four children—Mary E. Lilley, born July 22, 1856; Wm. Jas., March 22, 1858; John P., May 19, 1860, and Chas. M., born July 5, 1863; Mr. and Mrs. Eyre had three children—Robert T., born July 30, 1868; Wm. C., born Sept. 13, 1872, and Jennie M., born Dec. 20, 1875, died Aug. 19, 1876.

FARNSWORTH, C., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Ferry, Henry, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Ferry, D. A., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Ferry, C. N., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Ferry, Oliver, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Ferry, C., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Ferry, L., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

FERRY, HIRAM, farmer and stock raiser; Section 17; P. O. Waukegan; born Oct. 5, 1827, in Hampden Co., Mass., and came to Benton in the Fall of 1849; Rep.; Protestant; owns 706 acres of land in conjunction with his brother Henry; held the office of Collector one term; was Treasurer eight years, and Supervisor six; married Mary Jane Yoeman Jan. 11, 1860; she was born in England Aug. 11, 1841; have four boys and one girl—Hiram W., Phila E., John Yoeman, James Henry and Louis Edward; Henry Ferry, brother of Hiram Ferry, farmer; born in Hampden Co., Mass., July 1, 1830, and came to Benton in 1851; Rep.; Protestant.

Ferren, James, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Fields, Wm., lab.; P. O. Spring Bluff.

Ferrell, Jas., lab.; P. O. Spring Bluff.

Finel, Frank, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

FARRELL, JOHN, farmer; Section 32; P. O. Waukegan; born in Benton, Sept. 30, 1852; Dem.; Catholic; Mrs. Farrell, mother of John, came

to Benton 28 years ago; is one of the earliest settlers; Patrick Farrell, her husband, died July 15, 1874; owns 125 acres; six children, including John—five boys and one girl.

Ferguson, Andrew, far.; P. O. Spring Bluff.

Ferry, E. C., far.; P. O. Waukegan.

GILFOIL, T., lab.; P. O. Waukegan.
Gilbert, Wm., far.; P. O. Spring Bluff.

GRIFFIN, JOHN W., farmer; Section 4; P. O. Spring Bluff; born in Benton Lake, March 3, 1855; works 260 acres; Rep.; Protestant; his mother, Harriet Griffin, resides in Benton, and is one of the earliest settlers in the county.

HOWE, C. E., far.; P. O. Waukegan.
Howe, Wm., far.; P. O. Waukegan.

Howe, A. B., far.; P. O. Waukegan.

Hilliard, D. M., far.; P. O. Waukegan.

Hickock, N. S., far.; P. O. Waukegan.

Harvey, S., lab.; P. O. Spring Bluff.

Hanks, Wm., far.; P. O. Waukegan.

JACKSON, JAMES, farmer and stock raiser; Section 6; P. O. Spring Bluff; born in England, Oct. 4, 1831; came to America in 1845, and settled in Benton; Rep.; Meth.; owns 90 acres land; married Elmira Clark, daughter of Cornelius Clark, of Warren, Lake Co., Jan. 21, 1854; she was born Jan. 31, 1836, in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., and came to Lake Co. in 1842; they have five children—Emma Jane, Carrie Estella, Albert, Ernest E., and Elmira Maud.

KIRK, WILLIAM, farmer; P. O. Spring Bluff.

Kellogg, G. P., farmer; P. O. Spring Bluff.

Kegan, M. J., horse driver; P. O. Waukegan.

Knutson, A., farmer; P. O. Spring Bluff.

LAPHAM, A. E., farmer; P. O. Spring Bluff.

LOWN, PETER, carpenter and joiner; Sec. 27, Benton; P. O. Waukegan; born July 21, 1808, in Columbia Co., N. Y., and came to Lake Co.

in October, 1847; is one of the earliest settlers; owns 15 acres of land in Sec. 27, valued at \$1,600; Rep.; Protestant; held office of Collector one year; has held office of Postmaster from 1849 to 1856; entered under Capt. C. A. Bridgeford in 45th Regt. Ills. Inf., Nov. 23, 1861; honorably discharged June 17, 1862; disabled; married Harriet J. Shaver, December, 1834, in Wayne Co., N. Y.; she was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Aug. 7, 1813, and died Jan. 1, 1875, at Benton; have two children—Richard H., born in Wayne Co., N. Y., Sept. 29, 1835, and Lovilia H., born Sept. 29, 1849, at Benton.

LEACH, A. Q. D., farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Waukegan; born May 10, 1812, at East Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Mass.; came to Benton May 10, 1838; is one of the oldest settlers; owns 140 acres of land; Dem.; married Sarah Ann Utter Sept. 24, 1844; she was born Dec. 15, 1820; have five children—two boys and three girls.

MAGUIRE, JAMES, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

MINSKEY, HANSON, farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Waukegan; born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 28, 1809; came to Lake Co., Ills., June 20, 1835; owns 186 acres; Rep.; Meth.; belonged to "Claim Committee" in 1836; married Charlotte E. Porter March 23, 1838; she was born April 23, 1822; have six children living—Nettie, Jeremiah, Hattie, Samuel, Lottie and Nellie.

Monroe, H. N., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Murphy, J., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Mitchell, Wm., far.; P. O. Spring Bluff.

Mitchell, Geo., far.; P. O. Spring Bluff.

Merchant, W. N., far.; P. O. Waukegan.

MITCHELL, JAMES, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Spring Bluff; born Nov. 15, 1814, at Fifeshire, Scotland, and came to Lake Co., Ills., in July, 1842; Rep.; Meth.; holds office of Road Commissioner; owns 150 acres; married April, 1844, to Miss Sarah Hurst, at Kenosha, Wis.; she was born in Lincolnshire, Eng., April 15, 1815; have five children living—Alice S., Martha, George A., Lillie A. and Louisa; lost two—Henry and Thomas.

Merchant, C., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.
 McCreedy, W., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.
 Moody, O. M., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.
 Mayhew, Wm., far.; P. O. Spring Bluff.
 Melville, J., farmer; P. O. Spring Bluff.
 Monk, G. E., boots and shoes; P. O. Waukegan.

McMILLEN, MALCOM, farmer; P. O. Spring Bluff; born in New York State, on the St. Lawrence River, in 1847; came west with parents and settled at Waukegan; Rep.; Methodist; machinist by trade.

Maguire, Thos., slsmn.; P. O. Waukegan.
 Moody, A., teacher; P. O. Waukegan.
 Minskey, Sam., sailor; P. O. Waukegan.
 Moody, H., teacher; P. O. Waukegan.
 McNeil, H., sec. boss; P. O. Spring Bluff.

NICHOLS, J. R., far.; P. O. Spring Bluff.

Nichols, A. R., far.; P. O. Spring Bluff.
 Nelson, G., farmer; P. O. Spring Bluff.
 Nelson, James. far.; P. O. Spring Bluff.
 Nelson, W. B., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.
 Nelson, W. S., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.
 Nelson, S., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.
 Nudson, Andrew, laborer; Waukegan.
 Nicolson, Ole, farmer; P. O. Spring Bluff.

PADDOCK, JAMES K., laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

PINCOMBE, JOHN, farmer; Section 35; residence, Pleasant Prairie, Wis.; P. O. Spring Bluff; born March 30, 1833, at Devonshire, England, and came to America in the Fall of 1847; settled in Wyoming Co., N. Y.; thence to Pleasant Prairie, Wis., March 8, 1860; Rep.; Prot.; owns 10 acres; enlisted under Capt. James N. Johnson, in Co. F., 153d Regt. I. V., on Feb. 16, 1865, and served eight months; was honorably discharged Sept. 21, 1865, at Memphis, Tenn.; married Elizabeth Wolcott, March 8, 1860, at Chicago, Ill.; she was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., March 8, 1840; have five children—Mary E., born Aug. 20, 1864; Jas. D., born Aug. 30, 1866; Flora E., born Aug. 4, 1867; Julia E., born May 15, 1869; Bertie J., born Jan. 28, 1874; lost one, Ida F., March 2, 1866.

Putman, P. P., farmer; P. O. Spring Bluff.

PADDOCK, PHILO HOSFORD, farmer and stock raiser; Sec.

33; P. O. Waukegan; born Jan. 31, 1811, in Schoharie Co., N. Y.; came to this county, June 23, 1837; is one of the earliest settlers; came here in 1837; there were but few white people here at the time; only one log house in Waukegan; owns 80 acres; Dem.; Prot.; has held the office of Pathmaster in Benton three terms; married Elizabeth Talmadge, Dec. 24, 1835; have six children—Caroline C., Harriet E., Lucius L., James K., Emma J. and Alice J.
 Paddock, L., laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

RATHKEE, CHAS., farmer; P. O. Spring Bluff.

REYNOLDS, GEO., farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Spring Bluff; born in Kenosha Co., Wis.; came to Lake, Oct. 24, 1876; works 260 acres of land; married Eliza Griffin, Jan. 22, 1876; she was born in Benton, Lake Co., Aug. 13, 1853.

Redding, J. L., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Roberts, Geo. F., far.; P. O. Spring Bluff.

SANDERS, A. B., farmer; P. O. Spring Bluff.

SIMMONS, E. T., farmer and stock raiser; Sections 7 and 8; P. O. Spring Bluff; born in Johnstown, N. Y., July 30, 1820; owns 748 acres of land; Rep.; Meth.; has held the office of Supervisor for four years, and Assessor two years; was married to Miss Sallie Lowry, on May 3, 1846; have three children—Marcus L., Bradford E., Peter R.

Sanders, J. W., farmer; P. O. Spring Bluff.

Scott, Walter, farmer; P. O. Spring Bluff.

SIBLEY, H. D., residence Benton; P. O. Waukegan; music teacher; born at Amhurst, Mass., April 15, 1846; at the age of 7 years he commenced the career of a musician; he came to Illinois at a very early date, the country being at the time but a vast wilderness; he was unable to devote any time to music, and his father being a contractor and builder, he started to learn the trade, but abandoned the undertaking at the breaking out of the war; he then enlisted in the 147th and 153d Regts; served for one year; honorably discharged at Springfield; returned to Lake Co. after close of the war; recommenced the study of music under the well-known teacher of vocal and instrumental music, C. Laux, of the

Conservatory of Music, Germany, until 1872, when he studied instrumental music of the eminent teacher, Florence Zeigfeldt; he is Director of Chicago Musical College and pupil of Dr. Listz. Mr. Sibley has made rapid progress, and his pupils vouch for his ability.

Swanbrough, H., far.; P. O. Waukegan.

Stewart, Jno., far.; P. O. Spring Bluff.

Shaw, W. B., far.; P. O. Spring Bluff.

SPINING, JOS. H., farmer; Section 28; P. O. Waukegan; born Feb. 1, 1799, at Woodbridge, N. J.; Dem.; owns 63 acres of land; married Phebe Daniels, March 11, 1838, and came to Lake Co., April 14, 1866; she was born June 12, 1807, at Malone, N. Y.

Simpson, Jno., far.; P. O. Waukegan.

Swanston, J., lab.; P. O. Waukegan.

Stevens, Jno., far.; P. O. Spring Bluff.

SYKES, SUMNER, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Spring Bluff; born in Richland, N. Y., July 4, 1819; came to Lake Co. June 1, 1843; owns 160 acres in Sec. 10; married Lois M. Pad-dock, July 14, 1853; have three children—Frank R., Francis S. and Daniel; Mrs. Sykes was born in Michigan, March 15, 1826.

Snyder, John H., far.; P. O. Spring Bluff.

Smith, E. B., far.; P. O. Spring Bluff.

SIBLEY, LOREN E., contractor and builder; P. O. Waukegan; born in Hampshire Co., Mass., on May 3, 1821; came to Lake Co. Oct. 23, 1854, and contracted for and built the first mill in Benton Township; Rep.; Meth.; married Maria Randolph, July 3, 1845; she was born June 26, 1829; have five children—Harrison D., Mary S., Annie M., Addie M., Phoebe J.

Shaw, H., farmer; P. O. Spring Bluff.

Sykes, Frank, farmer; P. O. Spring Bluff.

SIMMONS, M. L., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 7; P. O. Spring Bluff; Rep.; Prot.; works 156 acres; born in Fulton Co., N. Y., May 16, 1848; came to Lake Co. in 1873; held office of Collector one term in Benton; married Charlotte Beatty Oct. 17, 1872; she was born May 8, 1854, at Naperville, Ill.; have two children—Bertha May and Robert E.

Sykes, Milo, farmer; P. O. Spring Bluff.

THAYER, GIDEON J., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

TAYLOR, DAVID, retired farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Spring Bluff; Rep.; Meth.; owns 112 acres of land; born in Lincolnshire, Eng., in 1801; came to America Oct. 14, 1851, and settled in Wis.; removed to Newport April, 1854, and came to Benton Sept. 3, 1870; married Ruth Blanchard Oct. 14, 1823; she was born in Lincolnshire, Eng.; she died Aug. 1866; have seven children—David, John, Ann, Charles, Joseph, Thomas and Ruth, all born at Bicker. Eng.; Mr. Taylor married the second time Mrs. Sarah L. Wells, Dec. 15, 1866; she was born Sept. 27, 1807, in Tuxford, Nottinghamshire, Eng., and came to America Sept. 27, 1837.

Tuttle, H., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Truesdell, C., farmer; P. O. Spring Bluff.

Truesdell, Geo., far.; P. O. Spring Bluff.

VAIL, G., laborer; P. O. Spring Bluff.
Voak, A., farmer; P. O. Spring Bluff.

Voak, J., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

VOAK, SAMUEL, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Waukegan; Rep.; Meth.; owns 110 acres of land in Benton Tp.; born in Ontario Co., N. Y., Sept. 6, 1799; came to Benton March 17, 1859; held the office of Captain of militia in State of N. Y. in 1836; married Maria Kendall in 1825, second and third wives in 1844 and 1855; children are Albina M., Frank E., Arthur B. and Helen F.

WARNER, J., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

WARNER, WM. H., farmer; P. O. Waukegan; Rep.; Meth.; works 100 acres of land, worth \$6,500; born May 7, 1850, in Lake Co.; married Alice Chapman Aug. 28, 1876; she was born in N. Y. May 15, 1852. Watson L. Warner (his father), Sec. 7; P. O. Waukegan; Rep.; Prot.; born in Courtland Co., N. Y., Nov. 17, 1818; came to this county June 2, 1844; married Helen H. Larrawa April 28, 1842; she was born Feb. 22, 1822; have seven children—three boys and four girls.

Whalon Thos, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Wilson, T., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Woodruff, E. W., far.; P. O. Waukegan.

Wilson, H., farmer; P. O. Spring Bluff.

Walker, E. W., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Wamsley, David, lab.; P. O. Waukegan.
 Wall, J., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.
 White, L. B., P. O. Waukegan.

Wilson, Wm., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.
 Wilson, Wm., Jr., far.; P. O. Waukegan.
 Whalon, Jno., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP.

AUSTIN, J. J., carpenter; P. O. Highland Park.

ANTES, CHRISTIAN, Postmaster, Deerfield; born in Oberlin, Weister, Prussia, Aug. 12, 1835; came to America, landing at New York, May 28, 1854; came to Chicago, and from there to Lake Co. the same year; purchased 10½ acres, which property he still owns; he also owns six lots in Deerfield; held office of Collector and Supervisor; married Salome Hornberger Dec. 4, 1871, at Chicago; she was born in Alsace, France, in 1848; have three children.

Alford, O. A., carp.; P. O. Highland Park.

Adams, Jos., grocer; P. O. Deerfield.

Allardt, J. W. E., grocer; P. O. Deerfield.

Anstatt, Jno., farmer; P. O. Lake Forest.

BOYINGTON, W. W., architect; P. O. Highland Park.

Boyington, A. M., draughtsman; P. O. Highland Park.

Boyington, H. H., draughtsman; P. O. Highland Park.

Boyington, Levi, plumber; P. O. Highland Park.

Bingham, S. R., manager; P. O. Highland Park.

Bock, Andrew, carpenter; P. O. Highland Park.

Burdick, Martin L., carpenter; P. O. Highland Park.

Brown, Geo., landscape gardener; P. O. Highland Park.

Bremer, John, teamster; P. O. Highland Park.

Brand, Silas P., painter; P. O. Highland Park.

Brand, Geo. L., painter; P. O. Highland Park.

Basye, H. C., station agent; P. O. Highland Park.

Banks, A. O., boot and shoe merchant; P. O. Highland Park.

Beebe, Thos. H., lumber; P. O. Highland Park.

Beebe, E. H., atty.; P. O. Highland Park.

Beebe, C. K., clk.; P. O. Highland Park.

BURNS, MRS., (Ann Doyle) widow of the late John Burns; Sec. 6; P. O. Lake Forest; farmer; Dem.; Cath.; born 1820, in County Carlow, Ireland; Mr. Burns was born in 1820, in County Carlow, Ireland; they emigrated to this county in 1842; had nine children—Mary Ann, born 1843; Ellen, born 1845; Christopher, born 1847; Martin, born 1852; Lucy, born 1854; Jennie, born 1857; Eliza, born 1859; John J., born 1860; Willie, born 1863. Mr. Burns held the offices of Township Clerk and School Trustee various terms; he died March 27, 1864.

Baker, E. C., painter; P. O. Highland Park.

Baker, Peter, farmer P. O. Wheeling.

Baker, M. H. phys.; P. O. Highland Park.

Butler, Nat., Jr., teacher; P. O. Highland Park.

Blair, Jno. B., painter; P. O. Highland Park.

Beer, Chris., blacksmith; P. O. Deerfield.

Brown, Pat., farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Byington, Wm., boarding stables; P. O. Ravinia.

Burns, James, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Bess, Peter, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Bartumas, Wm., farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Bach, Joshua, harness maker; P. O. Deerfield.

Bach, Jno., harness maker; P. O. Deerfield.

Brand, Phillip, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Brand, W. E., painter; P. O. Deerfield.

Buck, Wm., farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Berigan, Richard, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Berigan, David, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Byington, M. M., boarding stables; P. O. Ravinia.

Blimehl, Peter, saloon; P. O. Deerfield.

Burk, James, farmer; P. O. Lake Forest.
 Burk, Daniel, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.
 Burns, Chris., farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

CURTISS, J. S., P. O. Highland Park.
 Curtiss, C. H., painter; P. O. Highland Park.

Curtiss, N. S., gro.; P. O. Highland Park.
 Cray, M. J., carp.; P. O. Highland Park.
 Cole, Frank, teamster; P. O. Highland Park.

Cole, J. D., min.; P. O. Highland Park.
 Clampit, J. W., atty.; P. O. Highwood.
 Clampit, Nicholas, laborer; P. O. Highland Park.

CAROLAN, JOHN, Section 19; P. O. Deerfield; farmer; Ind.; Cath.; born April 15, 1848, where he now lives; Thomas Carolan, Section 19; P. O. Deerfield; farmer; Ind.; Cath.; born May 26, 1850; their father, Patrick Carolan, born 1813 in County Meath, Ireland, emigrated to this country in 1832; Margaret Coogan, their mother, born 1811 in County Meath, Ireland, emigrated to the U. S. in 1832; they were married at Boston, Mass., and emigrated from Mass. to this county in 1840; children are Rosana, John, Thomas and Mary; Mrs. Carolan died Aug. 14, 1872; Mr. Carolan died March 21, 1875; John and Thomas have 160 acres undivided; value, \$50 per acre.

COE, J. C., farmer and stock raiser; Section 36; P. O. Ravinia; born in Seneca Co., N. Y., Feb. 22, 1826; came to Lake Co. in 1870; is present Supervisor of the town of Deerfield; has one son, born in same county and State.

Cawley, John, farmer; P. O. Highland Park.

Cawley, Pat., far.; P. O. Highland Park.
 Cawley, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Highland Park.

Cummings, John, shoemaker; P. O. Highland Park.

Cummings, John, Jr., painter; P. O. Highland Park.

Cummings, John W., farmer; P. O. Highland Park.

Cummings, George B., druggist; P. O. Highland Park.

Clark, John C., retired; P. O. Highland Park.

Connaughton, Pat., P. O. Highland Park.

Coursey, Anthony, farmer; P. O. Highland Park.

Carlson, C. G., real estate; P. O. Highwood.

Coe, S. M., P. O. Highland Park.

Coaker, F. W., commission merchant; P. O. Highland Park.

Cook, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Cook, Henry, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Carter, Rodman, business in Chicago; P. O. Highland Park.

Cushman, J. C., business in Chicago; P. O. Highland Park.

Cozzens, Daniel, lab; P. O. Highland Park.

Carver, H. C., business in Chicago; P. O. Highland Park.

Cawley, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Highwood.

Cole, Daniel, teamster; P. O. Highland Park.

Connaughton, M., far.; P. O. Highwood.

Curley, Thomas, laborer; P. O. Highland Park.

Carroll, Owen, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Corcoran, Thomas, far.; P. O. Deerfield.

Carlin, John, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Carlin, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Cavanaugh, Ed., farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Conlin, James, farmer; P. O. Lake Forest.

DAGGETT, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Glencoe.

DOWNS, W. S., Highland Park; is of the firm of Husted & Downs, clothiers, Chicago; was born in Honeoye Falls, Monroe Co., N. Y., July, 1834; came to Chicago in 1853, and for seventeen years was connected with the house of A. D. Titsworth & Co., clothiers; he removed to Highland Park during the summer of 1871; married Miss Margaret T. Reeves, of Bridge-town, N. J., in 1862; have two sons—William M., 11 years, and Clarence M., 6 years of age.

Daggett, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Glencoe.

Davis, W. S., builder; P. O. Highland Park.

Denison, E. H., business in Chicago; P. O. Highland Park.

Dooley, Patrick, Justice of the Peace; P. O. Highland Park.

Dowd, William, lab.; P. O. Highland Park.

Duffy, John, far.; P. O. Highland Park.

Duffy, William, gardener; P. O. Highland Park.

De Berge, John, builder; P. O. Highwood.

Dixson, Albert, painter; P. O. Highland Park.

Daker, W. P., blacksmith; P. O. Highland Park.

Dugan, Michael, section boss; P. O. Highland Park.

Dixson, S. B., lab.; P. O. Highland Park.

Donner, J., farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Dawson, Daniel, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Dawson, Peter, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Darey, Lawrence, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Dawson, Peter, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Doyle, Pat., Sr., far.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Doyle, Pat., Jr., far.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Dawson, John, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Dawson, D., farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Dillon, John, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Duffy, Thomas, saloon; P. O. Deerfield.

Duffy, James, Sr., farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Duffy, Michael, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Doyle, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Lake Forest.

Duffy, James, Jr. farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

EASTON, C. B., farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Edwards, Wm. F., farmer; P. O. Highland Park.

Evans, R. G., general merchandise; P. O. Highland Park.

Eddy, C. J.; P. O. Ravinia.

Evarts, H. H., farmer; Highwood.

Elvey, Geo., carp.; P. O. Highland Park.

Everest, J. G., P. O. Ravinia.

Eyer, Daniel, Ins. Agt.; P. O. Highland Park.

Eumach, M. G., phys.; P. O. Highland Park.

Ernst, B. C., lab.; P. O. Highland Park.

Erskine, D. M., Jr., real estate and ins.; P. O. Highland Park.

FAGAN, JAMES, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Fagan, John, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Fagan, Lawrence, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Fagan, Michael, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Fagan, James, Sr., far.; P. O. Deerfield.

Fritz, Fred, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Frantz, Philip, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

FAGAN, CHRISTOPHER, farmer; Section 17; P. O. Highwood; dem.; Cath.; born in 1802, at Co. W. Meath, Ireland; married Bridget Bradley, 1829; she was born in 1801, at Co. W. Meath, Ireland; they came to this county in Oct., 1837, where they have lived ever since;

Mr. Fagan became a U. S. citizen in 1834; had three children—Margaret, born 1830; James, 1832; Ann, 1834; all born in Ireland; has 89 acres, valued at \$40 per acre.

Fitzsimmons, Jas., lab.; P. O. Highland Park.

Fitzgerald, David, lab.; P. O. Highland Park.

Fischer, Fred., grocer; P. O. Highland Park.

Field, D. F., P. O. Highland Park.

Field, Lucius, P. O. Highland Park.

Fitzgerald, Edward, far.; P. O. Highwood.

Fox, Peter, P. O. Highland Park.

Finney, John, lab.; P. O. Highland Park.

Finney, Andrew, plasterer; P. O. Highland Park.

French, F. F., P. O. Highland Park.

Fitzgerald, George, plasterer; P. O. Highland Park.

GRAY, W. B. D., meat market; P. O. Highland Park.

Gray, Joseph, business in Chicago; P. O. Highland Park.

Ginty, Hugh, laborer; P. O. Ravinia.

Green, H. R., hotel; P. O. Highland Park.

Gillett, R. H. slsmn.; P. O. Highland Park.

Gephart, Perry, carp.; P. O. Highwood.

Gasfield, Chas. far.; P. O. Highland Park.

Gallagher, James, freight agent; P. O. Highland Park.

Gallagher, Wm. D., far.; P. O. Highland Park.

Graham, Robt., lab.; P. O. Highland Park.

Ginty, James, laborer; P. O. Ravinia.

Guiner, Hugh, gard.; P. O. Highland Park.

Gray, Elisha, business in Chicago; P. O. Highland Park.

Gribbs, John, laborer; P. O. Deerfield.

Garity, Daniel, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Gallagher, Jas., farmer; P. O. Highwood.

Golden, James, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Galloway, M. M., farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Garity, James, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

GARRITY, JOHN, farmer; Section 16; P. O. Highwood; born in Co. Meath, Ireland; emigrated from there to this county in 1844; dem.; Cath.; married Margaret Fagan, May 1, 1848; had 15 children—Julia, born March 29, 1849; James E., born Aug. 26, 1850; Daniel, born June 29, 1852; Bridget, born March 29, 1854; Mary, born Jan. 4, 1856; John, born Jan. 27, 1858;

Francis, born, Jan. 22, 1860; Owen, born Jan. 28, 1863; Ann, born May 16, 1864; Maggie, born Sept. 7, 1865; Elizabeth, born July 22, 1868; George W., born April 5, 1870; Terresa, born July 23, 1872. Francis died Sept., 1860. Has 80 acres, valued at about \$8,000.

GLODER, FRED, farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Highland Park; born 1838 at Sprein, Germany; Dem.; Luth.; emigrated from Germany to Cook Co. in 1862, thence to this county, in 1865; married, in Germany, Mary Engel, widow of the late Mr. Holm; she was born 1836; have eight children—Lena Holm, daughter of the late Mr. Holm, born 1859; Mary, born 1863; Annie, born 1865; Eliza, born 1867; Peter, born 1869; Willie, born 1871; Sophia, born 1873; Johnny, born 1875; have 90 acres of land.

GOODBODY, THOS., farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Lake Forest; Lib.; Cath.; born Nov. 1822, at Schenectady, N. Y.; lived in Canada about eighteen years, then moved to this State in 1844; married Margaret Yore May 12, 1849; she was born in 1830, at Syracuse, N. Y.; children are Mary Ann, Susan, Joseph, Michael, Francis A.; has about 300 acres of land, valued at about \$70 per acre.

Gutzler, Phillip, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.
Gallagher, Jno., laborer; P. O. Highland Park.

HALL, E. R., business in Chicago; P. O. Highland Park.

Hall, G. S., business in Chicago; P. O. Highland Park.

Hall, F. P., business in Chicago; P. O. Highland Park.

Higley, H. A., lab.; P. O. Highland Park.

Higley, O. N., lab.; P. O. Highland Park.

Hastings, S. B., laborer; P. O. Highland Park.

Hewitt, Chas., far.; P. O. Highland Park.

Hewitt, Alvah, farmer; P. O. Highland Park.

Hammond, C. G., business in Chicago; P. O. Highland Park.

Hammer, Geo. N., lake captain; P. O. Highland Park.

Hinkle, J. H., City Marshal; P. O. Highland Park.

Happ, Joseph, blacksmith; P. O. Highland Park.

Hawkins, F. P., real estate; P. O. Highland Park.

Holden, A. M., clerk C. & N. W. Ry.; P. O. Highwood.

Hubert, Geo., carp.; P. O. Highland Park.

Hogan, Wm. F., builder; P. O. Highwood.

Hayes, Wm. B., hardware; P. O. Highland Park.

Hoffman, P. F., farmer; P. O. Highland Park.

Hesler, Geo., farmer; P. O. Ravinia.

Hinds, Peter, carp.; P. O. Deerfield.

Halsey, N., business in Chicago; P. O. Highland Park.

Hall, Sidney, far.; P. O. Deerfield.

Haeberlin, Ernst, far.; P. O. Deerfield.

Hoyt, Carlos, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Hoyt, Milo, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Huhn, Fred., farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

HELM, HENRY T., lawyer; firm of Helm & Manning, Chicago; resides at Lake Forest; born in Carter Co., Tenn., in 1830; removed to Ohio in 1833; graduated at Miami University in 1853; entered a law office in Chicago in 1854; engaged in practice ever since; owns 800 acres of land in and around Lake Forest; present value per acre, \$125; stock breeder; best herd of blooded horses in the Northwest, numbering about 80 of all ages; married, July, 1856, Miss Julia F. Lathrop, of Oxford, O.; two sons and three daughters; oldest son a Junior in Princeton College, N. J.

HINTERBERG, AUGUST, far.; Sec. 17; P. O. Highwood; Rep.; Luth.; born 1837, in Prussia; married Welhiemean Shultz, in 1863, in Germany; she was born in 1837, in Prussia; they emigrated to this country in 1871; have three children—August, born 1866 in Germany; Mary, born 1871, at Waukegan; David, born Oct. 18, 1876; have 20 acres land, valued at about \$60 per acre.

Hornburg, Michael, far.; P. O. Deerfield.

Hornburg, David, far.; P. O. Deerfield.

Helm, R. P., lawyer; P. O. Lake Forest.

Hole, Phillip, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Herman, Mathias, far.; P. O. Deerfield.

Hess, Anthony, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Hornburg, Madison, groceries and dry goods; P. O. Deerfield.

INMAN, P. H., mechanic ; P. O. Highland Park.

Inman, Chas. W., news agent ; P. O. Highland Park.

Iehl, Jno., farmer ; P. O. Deerfield.

JOHNSON, JAMES, farmer ; P. O. Deerfield.

Jacoby, Chas., farmer ; P. O. Ravinia.

Johnson, John, mason ; P. O. Highland Park,

Johnson, Peter, far. ; P. O. Highland Park.

Jacobs, N. P., bkpr. in Chicago : P. O. Ravinia.

James, W. A., machinist in Chicago ; P. O. Highland Park.

KENNEDY, MICHAEL, laborer ; P. O. Highland Park.

KNECHT, JOHN, manufacturer of wagons, buggies, sleighs, etc. ; P. O. Deerfield ; born in Wurtemberg, Germany, Sept. 19, 1835 ; came to America in 1853 ; has resided in Illinois for twenty-two years, nineteen of which were spent in Lake Co. ; married Miss Harriet Snyder, June 7, 1858 ; she was born in Bayern, Germany, Feb. 3, 1842 ; have five children—two sons and three daughters ; held office of School Director for six years.

Kennedy, Jno., laborer ; P. O. Highland Park.

Koller, Martin, teamster ; P. O. Highland Park.

Koller, H. J., Jr., farmer ; P. O. Highland Park.

Kenny, Wm. R., hardware ; P. O. Highland Park.

Knox, H. D., ice dealer ; P. O. Highland Park.

Kust, Andrew, shoe maker ; P. O. Deerfield.

Kittell, Michael, farmer ; P. O. Deerfield.

Krantz, Henry, farmer ; P. O. Deerfield.

Krantz, Edward, farmer ; P. O. Deerfield.

Krantz, Conrad, laborer ; P. O. Deerfield.

LAURENCE, A. T., carpenter ; P. O. Ravinia.

Lawrence, C. E., carp. ; P. O. Ravinia.

Lawrence, Sam., carpenter ; P. O. Ravinia.

Leslie, Geo., broker, Chicago ; P. O. Highland Park.

Leslie, J. H., broker, Chicago ; P. O. Highland Park.

Lawless, Martin O., farmer ; P. O. Highland Park.

Lawless, Edward, laborer ; P. O. Deerfield.

Lawless, Edward, Jr., lab. ; P. O. Deerfield.

Leach, Peter, farmer ; P. O. Highland Park.

Larson, Daniel, farmer ; P. O. Deerfield.

Loeb, L., gen. mer. ; P. O. Highland Park.

Lahee, E. H., farmer ; P. O. Deerfield.

Lind, Jno., farmer ; P. O. Ravinia.

Ludwig, C., lab. ; P. O. Highland Park.

Ludlow, Pat., farmer ; P. O. Deerfield.

Ludlow, Pat, Jr., farmer ; P. O. Deerfield.

Ludlow, James, farmer ; P. O. Deerfield.

Lancaster, James farmer ; P. O. Deerfield.

Lancaster, John, farmer ; P. O. Deerfield.

Lamb, Dan'l, farmer ; P. O. Deerfield.

Litchfield, Henry, farmer ; P. O. Deerfield.

MARONEY, DANIEL, far. ; P. O. Highland Park.

MIDDLETON, JOHN, Mayor of Highland Park ; President of School Board of District No. 7 ; was born in New York City ; is a contractor and builder in Chicago, office 241 Dearborn street ; has five children—three sons and two daughters.

Morgan, O. H., business in Chicago ; P. O. Highland Park.

Mowers, Nelson, lab. ; P. O. Highland Park.

Mowers, Henry, farmer ; P. O. Highland Park.

Mowers, Martin, lab. ; P. O. Highland Park.

Miller, Thos., farmer ; P. O. Deerfield.

Moses, Moses, general merchandise ; P. O. Highland Park.

Melody, Wm., farmer ; P. O. Deerfield.

Meyners, Edward, barber ; P. O. Highland Park.

Monahan, Owen, farmer ; P. O. Deerfield.

Monahan, Dan'l, farmer ; P. O. Highwood.

Monahan, Pat., farmer ; P. O. Highwood.

McCaffrey, Michael, carpenter ; P. O. Highland Park.

Mears, E. A., business in Chicago ; P. O. Highwood.

McCrain, Thos., farmer ; P. O. Deerfield.

McDonald, James, general merchandise ; P. O. Highland Park.

McCartney, Jno., farmer ; P. O. Deerfield.

Morey, Chas. R., teacher ; P. O. Highland Park.

McDonough, W., telegraph operator ; P. O. Highland Park.

Mountain, E. F., far. ; P. O. Highwood.

Muller, Edward, farmer ; P. O. Deerfield.

Mitchell, E. J., farmer; P. O. Deerfield.
 Morrison, Geo., hardware; P. O. Highwood.
 Millen, H. J., shoemaker; P. O. Deerfield.
 Morse, Jno., laborer; P. O. Deerfield.
 Masterson, L., Jr., far.; P. O. Deerfield.
 Meehan, Michael, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.
 Muhlke, Chas., Jr., farmer; P. O. Deerfield.
 Muhlke, Chas., Sr., farmer; P. O. Deerfield.
 Muhlke, Fred, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.
 Millen, W. H., farmer; P. O. Deerfield.
 Muntz, Lewis, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.
 Myres, Jno., farmer; P. O. Deerfield.
 Miller, Geo., farmer; P. O. Deerfield.
 Merriman, Frank, saloon keeper; P. O. Deerfield.
 Miller, Henry, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.
 Masterson, Nicholas, far.; P. O. Deerfield.
 McGlory, Wm., far.; P. O. Lake Forest.
 Masterson, James, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.
 Monahan, Michael, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.
McCLORY, WM., farmer; Section 5; P. O. Lake Forest; Dem.; Cath.; born 1844, in this county; married Margaret J. Doyle, 1869; she was born 1844, in this township; have four children—John, Mary, William, Thomas; have 80 acres, value about \$50 per acre.
 Masterson, L., Sr., far.; P. O. Deerfield.
 Monahan, Michael, Jr., far.; P. O. Deerfield.
 Monahan, Thos., farmer; P. O. Deerfield.
 Mow, Fred, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.
 Moore, Jno., farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

NAFF, JULIUS, blacksmith; P. O. Highwood.

Nafe, August, blacksmith; P. O. Highwood.

Nevins, Edward, lab.; P. O. Highland Park.

Newbury, Geo., far.; P. O. Highland Park.

Nugent, Jno., far.; P. O. Highland Park.

ORR, A. J., painter; P. O. Highland Park.

Obee, Henry, mason; P. O. Highland Park.

Olney, E., painter; P. O. Highwood.

Olney, J., painter; P. O. Highwood.

Ott, Phillip, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Osterman, W., farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Orendolph, Geo., farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Ott, John, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Ott, Chris., farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

PLATT, J. M., com. mer., Chicago; P. O. Highland Park.

Platt, H. S., business in Chicago; P. O. Highland Park.

Pratt, J. S., carp.; P. O. Highwood.

Phillips, L. D., business in Chicago; P. O. Highland Park.

Preston, J. W., business in Chicago; P. O. Highland Park.

Pluard, Jos., lab.; P. O. Highland Park.

Potter, John O., P. O. Highwood.

Plummer, E. H., P. O. Highland Park.

Plummer, W. H., business in Chicago; P. O. Highland Park.

Pettis, C. W., well borer; P. O. Deerfield.

Phister, Geo., farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Phister, Jos., farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

RECTENWOLD, GEO., farmer; P. O. Highland Park.

Rochenback, Geo., far.; P. O. Deerfield.

Redman, James, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Ryder, James, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Ryan, James, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Rose, Geo., P. O. Highland Park.

Rectenwold, G. W., farmer; P. O. Highland Park.

Rectenwold, N., farmer; P. O. Highland Park.

Rectenwold, Jno., farmer; P. O. Highland Park.

Rusco, V. E., builder; P. O. Highland Park.

Richards, Fred, lab.; P. O. Highland Park.

Reeves, Abraham, retired; P. O. Highland Park.

Rudolph, Geo., far.; P. O. Highland Park.

Rudolph, Fred, far.; P. O. Highland Park.

Rudolph, Robt., farmer; P. O. Highland Park.

Richards, Geo., laborer; P. O. Highwood.

Rectenwold, Jno., farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Rudd, Robt., laborer; P. O. Highwood.

SASCH, NICHOLAS, farmer; P. O. Highland Park.

SIEGELE, PHILIPP, farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Highwood; born in 1825 in Baden, Germany; Dem.; Cath.; emigrated from Germany to Chicago in 1848; married Francis Stark in 1850; she was born in Baden in 1827; had ten children, eight living—Max, Joseph, Barnhardt, Philipp. Tracey, Mary, Catherine and Lena; have 79 acres; value, \$30 per acre.

STREETER, SAMUEL S., insurance and real estate agent in Highland Park; born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., April 13, 1818; removed from there to Troy, N. Y., and from there to Chicago in April, 1855; Rep.; Bapt.; is a large real estate owner in the county; held office of Postmaster for six years; married Miss Mary A. Rhodes June 20, 1854; she was born in Berlin, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Aug. 28, 1826; they have two sons and three daughters.

Sweeney, Michael, farmer; P. O. Highland Park.

Strandburgh, Jno. P., farmer; Highland Park.

Simpson, Wm., business in Chicago; P. O. Highland Park.

Schraeder, Aug., baker; P. O. Highland Park.

Savage, L. B., carpenter; P. O. Highland Park.

Smith, Geo., shoemkr.; P. O. Highland Park.

Sheridan, Jas., carp.; P. O. Highwood.

Stuppe, Francis, far.; P. O. Highland Park.

Stoltz, Mathias, far.; P. O. Highland Park.

Skidmore, Jno., farmer; P. O. Highwood.

Severance, J. F., far.; P. O. Highland Park.

Summers, C. H., business in Chicago; P. O. Highwood.

STEWART, J. T., railroad and express agent at Deerfield; P. O. Deerfield; born at Millburn, Lake Co., Ill., July 10, 1852; has always resided in the county; Rep.; Cong.; married Ida J. Hockady at Millburn Station Dec. 21, 1876; she was born in same locality Dec. 4, 1856.

Stromie, Gustav., ptr.; P. O. Highwood.

Schweary, Jos., tailor; P. O. Highland Park.

Sullivan, Cornelius, P. O. Highland Park.

Strum, Enoch, farmer.

Strum, Fred., farmer.

Stipe, S., farmer; P. O. Highland Park.

Sharp, Geo. H., carpenter; P. O. Highland Park.

St. Petre, Alfred, money loan agent; P. O. Highland Park.

Sasch, John, lab.; P. O. Highland Park.

Shelley, Martin, far.; P. O. Highland Park.

Stebbing, Chris., lab.; P. O. Highland Park.

Sheehan, Pat., far.; P. O. Highland Park.

Simmert, Frank, teamster; P. O. Highland Park.

Stark, Adolph, painter; P. O. Ravinia.

Steers, Jonas, butcher; P. O. Highland Park.

Spencer, T. H., business in Chicago; P. O. Highland Park.

Steele, Wm., far.; P. O. Highland Park.

Stebbins, Lewis, retired; P. O. Highland Park.

Snyder, John, far.; P. O. Highland Park.

SHERMAN, CLARENCE R., clerk; P. O. Deerfield; born at Northfield, Ill., Nov. 25, 1857; resided there for 17 years, then moved to Chicago and worked for some time in a saw manufactory; came to Lake Co. in 1875 and engaged as clerk for J. C. Adams; is still in his employ; his parents reside on a farm near Northfield, Ill.

Sauley, M., farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Sauley, Casper, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Sauley, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Snabb, Henry, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Swingle, Chris., farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Swingle, Henry, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Seigel, Phillip, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Sacker, Bartel, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Selig, Jno., Jr., farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Selig, Jno., Sr., farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Stalerling, Geo., laborer; P. O. Deerfield.

Stuart, John, station agent; P. O. Deerfield.

Schwingel, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

TRUESEDELL, MARCUS, carpenter; P. O. Deerfield.

TILLMANN, WM., farmer; Section 21; P. O. Highland Park; born 1826, Prussia, Germany; emigrated to Canada, thence to Waukegan, this county; married Minnie Geil in 1855; she was born 1827, Prussia, and came to this county, 1852; had six children—William, born Aug. 1, 1856; Richard and Minnie, born Dec. 3, 1858; Lydia, born May 7, 1860; Naimi, born Jan. 23, 1862; Ruth, born Jan. 21, 1869; Naimi died Feb. 14, 1866. Mr. T. has 200 acres, valued \$2,100; politics, Ind.; religion, Methodist.

Tillman, Wm., farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Truesdell, Amos, Grocer; P. O. Deerfield.

Thurston, Jacob, carp.; P. O. Deerfield.

Todd, L. P., carpenter; P. O. Deerfield.

Tupper, Simeon, house mover; P. O. Deerfield.

Tully, James, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Tully, Pat., farmer; P. O. Deerfield.
 Townsend, J. C., carp.; P. O. Highland Park.
 Tuttle, Thomas, florist; P. O. Highland Park.
 Tatch, Geo. C., hardware; P. O. Highland Park.
 Tomford, Henry C., far.; P. O. Highland Park.

UNDUM, S., gen. merchandise; P. O. Highwood.

VETTER, JACOB, laborer; P. O. Highland Park.

Vaughn, Matthew, lab.; P. O. Deerfield.
 Vedder, Leonard, wagon maker; P. O. Deerfield.
 Vedder, Phillip, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.
 Vedder, Almond, boarding stable; P. O. Deerfield.

WELLS, JNO., laborer; P. O. Highland Park.

Wells, A. P., lab.; P. O. Highland Park.
 Weston, E. P., prin. female seminary; P. O. Highland Park.
 Willetts, Alfred, retired; P. O. Highland Park.
 Warren, James, lab.; P. O. Highland Park.
 Winslow, A. H., business in Chicago; P. O. Highland Park.
 Willard, T. R., business in Chicago; P. O. Highland Park.

Wood, L. A., carp.; P. O. Highland Park.
 Willard, Thos., carp.; P. O. Highland Park.
 Wrenn, G. L., Baptist minister; P. O. Highland Park.

Whalen, Edward, lab.; P. O. Highland Park.

Wilson, J. H., business in Chicago; P. O. Highland Park.

Watson, James, carp.; P. O. Highwood.
 Walker Henry.

Wheeler, H., far; P. O. Lake Forest.

Weston, E. B., physician; P. O. Highland Park.

Wilmont, Lyman, retired farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Wheeler, Jno., far.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Wheeler, H., farmer; P. O. Lake Forest.

Warren, C. R., mason; P. O. Deerfield.

Wilmont, Warren, book agt.; P. O. Deerfield.

YAGER, VICTOR, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Yore, Geo., far. and agt.; P. O. Deerfield.

Yore, Michael, Sr., far.; P. O. Deerfield.

Yore, Michael, Jr., farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Yore, James; blacksmith; P. O. Deerfield.

ZAHN, JACOB, blacksmith; P. O. Deerfield.

Zahn, Peter, blacksmith; P. O. Deerfield.

Zimmer, Peter, wagon maker; P. O. Highwood.

FREMONT TOWNSHIP.

ACHEN, CHAS., farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

Avery, Chas., farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

Ames, Delos, farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Aynsley, J. H., far.; P. O. Diamond Lake.

Ames, Judd, farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

AYNSLEY, JOHN, farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Diamond Lake; Rep.; Religious; owned 520 acres of land, and presented his three children with homesteads; now owns 286 acres; born in New Castle, England, Dec. 26, 1814; came to Lake Co. in 1845; has resided here ever since; held office of School Director for twelve years; married Miss Hannah P. Hall Nov. 19, 1840; have three children.

BARTLETT, WILLIAM, farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Bartlett, Moody, farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Bartlett, H. P., farmer; P. O. Diamond Lake.

BRAINARD, GEORGE S., farmer; Sec. 14, Fremont; P. O. Ivanhoe; owns 300 acres of land; born Nov. 14, 1819, in Conn.; came to Lake County in 1846; has been School Director and Road Commissioner; married Miss Esther J. Clark; three children.

Behm, Adam, Sr., farmer; P. O. Fremont Centre.

Behm, Barney, farmer; P. O. Fremont Centre.

Beckwith, Gilbert, farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.
Behm, Adam, Jr., farmer; P. O. Fremont Centre.

BARTLETT, CHAS. H., farmer; Sec. 36, Fremont; P. O. Diamond Lake; Rep.; owns 200 acres of land; born Dec. 7, 1804, in N. H.; came to Lake Co. in 1834; was first County Commissioner of McHenry Co., and first County Commissioner after Lake Co. was organized; also School Director for a number of years; married Miss Sally B. Pearson May 17, 1831; five children. George H. enlisted and was Orderly Sergeant of Co. I, 15th Ill. Vols.; was wounded very severely at the battle of Shiloh; after recovering he entered the 17th Ill. Cav. and was Orderly Sergeant; entered the Artillery as First Lieutenant, and was honorably discharged in 1866; was elected three terms as Sheriff of the county.

Bryant, Sam'l, farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Bryant, L. H., farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Borneman, Fred, farmer; P. O. Fremont Centre.

Blows, H., farmer; P. O. Diamond Lake.
Blackler, Jno., far.; P. O. Diamond Lake.

BEACH, WILLIAM, P. O. Fremont Centre; Sec. 16; born July 11, 1822, in New York; came to this county in 1846; has been Road Commissioner, School Trustee, Postmaster, Township Treasurer, and was one of the first school teachers in the county; owns 119 acres land; married Miss L. Houghton April 14, 1851; three children; Rep; Religious.

Beshel, Geo., Sr., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Beshel, Jos., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Beckwith, Chas., far.; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Bronschen, Lewis, far.; P. O. Wauconda.

BILINSKI, ALEXANDER, farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Diamond Lake; born in Balta, Poland, Jan. 1, 1812; came to America in 1834; was at Troy, N. Y., six years, in the U. S. Arsenal; came to Lake Co. in 1840; went to California in 1852, mining; on his way out he stopped at Salt Lake City, and dined with Brigham Young; returned on account of health; Rep.; Prot.; owns 47 acres, value \$5,000; married three times; first wife, Jane Lundy, died June 7, 1845; second, Hester Ann Giles, married in 1848, died in

1854; third wife, Clara Cary, married Feb. 4, 1857; children—Julia, born April 2, 1836; William M., born March 1, 1837; Henry B., born March 20, 1859; Henrietta, born Feb. 20, 1843; Ferdinand, born May 31, 1844; Julia Ann, born March 1, 1849; Chas. A., born Feb. 16, 1852; Jennie C., born May 28, 1858; Annah O., born Dec. 25, 1859.

Batz, Geo., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Batz, Jno., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Boyes, T. H., farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Barry, H., painter; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Beshel, Geo., Jr., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

BROWN, GEORGE H., P. O. Diamond Lake; born in Newport, Lake Co., Ill., March 26, 1844; married Miss Ellen E. Aynsley July 4, 1866; three children; Mr. Brown enlisted in the 17th Ill. Cav. Dec. 31, 1863; served until the end of the war, and was honorably mustered out; owns 137 acres land; Rep; Religious.

Brixson, Hugo, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Boner, M., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Behm, Michael, farmer; P. O. Fremont Centre.

BLOWS, JAMES S., P. O. Diamond Lake; Sec. 36; born Nov. 5, 1816, in Cambridgeshire, England; came from England to this county in 1854; lived here for twenty-three years; married Miss Mary Golding June 18, 1841; she was born in Cambridgeshire, England, Jan. 18, 1819; five children, two living—Charles, born Dec. 9, 1844; Harry, born April 16, 1848; Charles married, Dec. 17, 1871, Miss Catharine T. Morey; two children.

COOK, EDWIN, farmer; P. O. Gilmer.

COWDRY, RILEY, farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Ivanhoe; Rep.; Cong.; owns 362 acres; probable value, \$30 per acre; born in Tolland, Conn., in 1828; married Ann Pollock at Millburn, Ill., in 1856; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1831; have nine children—Mary E., born in 1857; Edward D., born in 1858; Bertha A., born in 1860; Jennie H., born in 1863; Robert P., born in 1865; Sarah E., born in 1867; Emma A., born in 1869; Henry R., born in 1872; Lillian, born in 1875;

left Connecticut and went to Pennsylvania; came to Lake Co. in 1844; settled in this neighborhood; has been School Director many years; went to California in 1850, mining; fair luck; means at starting were very small.

Converse, W. L., farmer; P. O. Fremont Centre.

Converse, J. B., cheese maker; P. O. Fremont Centre.

CAHN, JOHN; Sees. 36, 25, Fremont; P. O. Diamond Lake; born in Mecklenburg, Germany, Jan. 22, 1821; came to Peekskill, N. Y.; came to Lake Co. in 1857; married Mary Penshoe March 19, 1867; she was born in Germany; had five children—Augusta, born April 12, 1864; Emma, born Nov. 23, 1865; Henry, born March 31, 1869; Frank, born Jan. 22, 1871; Nellie, born Sept. 20, 1874; owns 45 acres of land; Rep.; Luth.

DEFLER, CHRIS., farmer; P. O. Fremont Centre.

Dorfler, Carl, blacksmith; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Davis, Geo., farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Dean, J. H., farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Dryer, Conrad, farmer; P. O. Fremont Centre.

DEAN, EDWARD D., Sec. 23, Fremont; P. O. Dean's Corners; born in Bakersfield, Vt., March 21, 1823; came to Lake Co. in May, 1850; was first Postmaster; has been Postmaster for 15 years; also School Director for a number of years; Mr. Dean donated ground for church and school house in 1856; married Miss Minerva A. Partridge, who died in April, 1856; married Miss Eliza A. Webster Feb. 23, 1859, of Enesburgh, Franklin Co., Vt.; has three children—Cora A., born Nov. 24, 1859; Clayton C., born March 27, 1861; Arvilla, born Jan. 28, 1864; owns 631 acres of land in county, 160 acres in Iowa and three building lots in Evanston; Mr. Dean came to county comparatively a poor man and has accumulated one of the finest properties in the county by economy, industry and temperance; Mr. Dean's father was born Feb. 19, 1786, and died in March, 1872; his mother was born Jan. 3, 1791, in Bernard, Vt., and died Aug. 8, 1872.

Deinlein, Jno., far.; P. O. Fremont Centre.
Deinlein, J. S., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.
Dobner, Michael, farmer; P. O. Fremont Centre.

Davis, F. P., far.; P. O. Fremont Centre.

Duenbostle, Fred., far.; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Diebold, Geo., far.; P. O. Fremont Centre.

Dobner, James, farmer; P. O. Fremont Centre.

Deinlein, Fred., far.; P. O. Waneonda.

Dalziel, James, farmer; P. O. Fremont Centre.

Decker, C., lab.; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Duddles, Jno., farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Deitz, Frank, farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Deitz, W., farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Deitz, Jos., farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Deitz, John, far.; P. O. Fremont Centre.

DOOLITTLE, R. R., farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Fremont Centre; born Lake Co., Ohio, 1839; has lived in Township thirty-three years; married Miss Ella Naomi Hoyt, March 17, 1875; owns 85 acres of land; is School Director; had brother in the army—Z. I. Doolittle, 51st I. V., and died in the hospital a few days after the battle of Stone River.

EDDY, P., farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Ehingher, Wm., far.; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Erhart, Frank, farmer; P. O. Fremont Centre.

Eserly, G., far.; P. O. Fremont Centre.

EARLE, MOSES L., Sec. 27; P. O. Ivanhoe; born Dec. 16, 1820, at Westford, Chittenden Co., Vermont; came west to Racine Co., Wisconsin, 1841; returned to Vermont, and came to this county in 1854; bought the Brand farm; has held office of School Trustee, School Director, and Road Commissioner for a number of years; married Miss Naney Hull, April 20, 1843; two children, (died May 16, 1848); Charles Warrington, born April 2, 1845; Jane Elizabeth, born Oct. 29, 1847. Married Miss Hannah Willis, May 15, 1850; died March 7, 1854; no children. Married Miss Maria E. Briekenridge, Sept. 13, 1854; four children—Mary Orella, born April 3, 1856; Frank B., born Oct. 22, 1860; William A., born June 10, 1863; Fred L., born Dec. 29, 1864. Owns 290½ acres of land; Rep.; Religious. Mr.

Earle's father, Calvin Earle, died in Fremont, Oct. 1, 1857, 79 years of age; he was born in Mass., and came west with Mr. Earle. Mr. Earle's mother was born in Vermont, and died Aug. 7, 1866, in Fremont, at the age of 77.

EARLE, C. WARRINGTON, enlisted in Company I, 15th Illinois Vols., under the first call for 75,000 men in 1861; was discharged for disability after six months' service; again enlisted in Company C, 96th Regiment Illinois Volunteers; was promoted to Orderly Sergeant, then appointed Second Lieutenant, and afterward promoted to First Lieutenant; was taken prisoner at the battle of Chickamauga, sent to Libby Prison, and remained there six months, when he made his escape with Col. Straight and a number of others, by tunneling under the prison; rejoined his regiment and was honorably discharged at close of war.

FENWICK, WILLIAM, farmer; P. O. Diamond Lake.

Fisher, Lewis, farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Fletcher, Charles, far.; P. O. Wauconda.

Flary, John, Sr., farmer; P. O. Fremont Centre.

Flary, John, Jr., farmer; P. O. Fremont Centre.

Fisher, W. O., laborer; P. O. Fremont Centre.

Fredricks, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Fremont Centre.

FOX, REV. ALMOND K., Pastor of First Cong. Church, Fremont Township; P. O. Ivanhoe; born May 4, 1835, in Warren Co., Pa.; entered the ministry at Farmington, Pa., at the age of 21; preached there three years; moved to Monticello, Minn.; was Pastor there six years; thence to Sauk Center, Minn.; preached there two years; thence to his present charge in 1868; Mr. Fox has been in poor health for a number of years, and yet has the care of one of the largest and most flourishing congregations in the county; married Miss Louisa Hazeltine, Nov. 8, 1855; six children, five living; owns 106 acres of land; Rep.; was editor of the *Waukegan Gazette* for two years—from 1870 to 1872.

GOULD, WILLIAM, farmer; P. O. Fremont Centre.

Gray, J. B., far.; P. O. Fremont Centre.
Grummeit, William, farmer; P. O. Gage's Lake.

Griffith, David, farmer; P. O. Diamond Lake.

Gleason, E. W., farmer; P. O. Fremont Centre.

Grabbe, Henry, farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Glass, Henry, blacksmith; P. O. Diamond Lake.

Grummeit, Robert, farmer; P. O. Gage's Lake.

Gleason, E. F., farmer; P. O. Fremont Centre.

HORTON, PERRY, laborer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Harvey, John, farmer; P. O. Hainesville.

Hapkie, C. H., farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Hapkie, Henry, farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Hendee, Homer, far.; P. O. Livertyville.

Houghton, P. P., far.; P. O. Wauconda.

HOYT, IRA J., farmer; Section 9, Fremont; P. O. Fremont Centre; born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., 1832; came to this county in 1855; has held the office of Justice of the Peace for 16 years; also held office of School Director for a number of years; owns 63 acres of land; married Miss S. S. Millard, March 27, 1861; had five children; four living.

Hapkie, August, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Hapkie, Chris., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Hulburt, H. S., merchant; P. O. Ivanhoe.

HARDEN, EDWARD B., Section 22; P. O. Ivanhoe; farmer; Rep.; Cong.; 217 acres; probable value, \$40 per acre; born in Lake Co. 1837; married Edna F. Bryant in Ivanhoe in 1866; she was born in Vermont in 1847; have had six children—Edith M., born 1869; Lewis W., born 1871; Lotta A., born 1873; Freddie E., born 1875; Georgie A., born 1877; Willie, born 1867; died 1867; has been School Director; was in fair circumstances on starting business.

Hertel, John, Sr., farmer; P. O. Fremont Centre.

Hawkins, T. B., laborer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Hertel, Geo., far.; P. O. Fremont Centre.

Hendee, Frank, farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

Hertel, John, Jr., farmer; P. O. Fremont Centre.

HENDEE, A. L., Section 3; P. O. Hainesville; farmer; has 180 acres here, 265 acres in Avon and five acres in Warren; Rep.; Ind.; born in Lake Co. in 1846; was married to Arlette Rich in Ivanhoe, in 1876, by Rev. A. K. Fox; she was born in Lake Co. in 1854; has been Supervisor in Avon two years; School Trustee and Director; his father, H. H. Hendee, settled in Lake Co. in 1836; was born in N. Y. in 1810; he married Lucinda Kingsbury; she was born in 1819.

Hironimus, Frank, farmer; P. O. Fremont Centre.

Houghton, J. W., far.; P. O. Wauconda.

INGRISH, JOSEPH, farmer; P. O. Hainesville.

JACOBY, PETER, farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Jones, Clark, farmer; P. O. Hainesville.

Jones, George E., farmer; P. O. Gilmer.

Jones, Wm., farmer; P. O. Hainesville.

KAPPLE, DURHAM, farmer; P. O. Hainesville.

Krosche, Geo., far.; P. O. Fremont Centre.

Kern, Henry, farmer; P. O. Gage's Lake.

LYON, ROBERT, farmer; P. O. Fremont Centre.

Lyon, J. H., laborer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Loftas, Chris., far.; P. O. Fremont Centre.

Lush, Wm., far.; P. O. Fremont Centre.

Ladder, Rudolph, farmer; P. O. Fremont Centre.

Lusk, Hiram, far.; P. O. Fremont Centre.

Laubly, Henry, lab.; P. O. Ivanhoe.

LUSK, EDWARD, farmer; Secs. 7 and 8; P. O. Fremont Centre; born April 19, 1824, in Wayne Co., N. Y.; came to this county in 1842; has been Constable for twenty-eight years, also does some business as auctioneer; owns 201 acres of land; married Miss R. A. Winchel July 31, 1849; has eleven children; his brother, P. Lusk, entered the army in 1861, was taken prisoner and died in Libby Prison.

MILLARD, JOHNSON, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Millard, Peter, P. O. Hainesville.

Musser, Jno., lab.; P. O. Ivanhoe.

McBride, Jno., far.; P. O. Libertyville.

MAYNARD, R. D., carpenter; Sec. 23; P. O. Ivanhoe; born April 27, 1816, in New York; came west and settled in DuPage Co.; lived there two years, removed to Lake Co. in 1844; married Miss Paulina Wood, of New York, May 1, 1844; have four children—Rubie, born Feb. 27, 1845; Emily L., born Nov. 21, 1847, died June 18, 1867; Gertrude, born Nov. 12, 1852; Frederick E., born June 8, 1854. His father, Levi Maynard, died at 48 years of age; his mother was Annie Day, died Oct. 2, 1871.

McConety, Jno., farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Muir, Wm., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

MURRAY, JOHN, farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Wauconda; born in Ireland June 15, 1802; came to New York city in 1830; remained there seven years, and came to this county in 1837; married Miss Alice O'Connor in 1831; had nine children, seven living; owns 360 acres of land; Dem.; Cath.

Meier, Henry, farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Meyer, Jno., farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Murray, James, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Mather, Anthony, far.; P. O. Wauconda.

MYERS, PETER (son of John Myers), farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Ivanhoe; born in Lake Co. in 1848; owns 220 acres of land worth \$50 per acre; Dem.; Ind.; married Emma Hay in 1845; she was born in Loraine; have six children—Peter, born in 1848; Eva, born in 1850; Katie, born in 1852; Emma, born in 1854; John, born in 1847, died in 1867; Caroline, born in 1861, died in 1861. John Myers, left France and settled in Lake Co. in 1847.

MEIER, AUGUST, farmer; Sec. 27 and 28; P. O. Ivanhoe; born in Germany in 1834; owns 151 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; Rep.; Luth.; married Hannah Hapka in 1855; she was born in Germany in 1831; have eight children—Henry, born in 1856; August, born in 1858; Christ., born in 1863; Ernest, born in 1864; William, born in 1867; Frederick, born in 1869; Hannah, born in 1872; child born in 1860, died in 1860. Left Germany in 1852 and settled where he now resides; has been School Director; was in poor circumstances on coming here.

Morris, Geo., farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

Murray, A. V., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.
 Musser, Chas., farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.
 McConety, Robert, farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.
 Murray, A. J., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.
 Muir, John, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.
 McConety, Wm., farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

NOTMEYER, HENRY, farmer, P. O. Fremont Centre.

Notmeyer, Fred., farmer; P. O. Fremont Centre.

NEVILLEIR, LOUIS, blacksmith and farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Gilmer; born in France, Jan. 23, 1834; came to this country at 14 years of age; came to county in 1857; married Miss Honora Cutter July 28, 1855; ten children, eight living—Mary J., born Oct. 30, 1860; Lewis H., born Oct. 31, 1863; Eva H. R., born Nov. 8, 1865; Edson J., born Jan. 8, 1867; Frank V., born July 22, 1868; George W., born Dec. 14, 1871; Henry S., born Oct. 1, 1874; Frederick S., born Nov. 10, 1876; enlisted in 8th Ill. Vol. Sept. 29, 1864; served in Louisiana, Texas, Alabama, Mississippi, and was at the capture of Mobile; was honorably mustered out at the end of the war, Oct. 5, 1865; owns 22 acres land; carries on the blacksmith business; Rep.; Meth.

OSGOOD, H. M., farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

OSGOOD, REUBEN, farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Ivanhoe; born Nov. 6, 1819, in Vermont; came to county April 19, 1856; held the offices of Town Clerk and School Treasurer for a number of years; married Miss Z. W. Partridge; two children; also two children by first wife, Miss Sarah J. Hill; owns 82½ acres land; Mr. Osgood springs from the old stock of Osgoods, whose history dates back to the first settlement of the Eastern States; Rep.; Religious.

Ostrander, B., far.; P. O. Libertyville.

PAYNE, P. P., far.; P. O. Ivanhoe.
 Payne, A. A., far.; P. O. Ivanhoe.
 Price, Levi, farmer; P. O. Gilmer.
 Price, A. L., painter; P. O. Gilmer.
 Putnam, D. S., farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.
 Potter, Harvey, farmer; P. O. Hainesville.
 Parker, August, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

PAYNE, ALFRED, farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Ivanhoe; born in Washington Co., N. Y., June 7, 1815; came to county in 1836; held position as School Director for a number of years; owns 126 acres of land; married Miss Martha S. Barry; six children; three sons in the army—Samuel B., 96th Ill. Vol., mortally wounded at the battle of Kennesaw Mountain, was removed to Nashville, where his father went and cared for him until his death, and then removed him for interment to the township; Henry C., 96th Ill. Vol., was taken prisoner, sent to Libby Prison, and is supposed to have died at Danville or Andersonville; Arthur A., 153d Ill. Vol., honorably discharged for disability. Rep.; Religious.

PUTNAM, ANTHONY, farmer; Section 23, Fremont; P. O. Ivanhoe; born Feb. 18, 1820, in Bethel, Vt.; came to county in 1852; has lived here twenty-five years; held office as Road Commissioner and School Director; married Miss Ann S. Kendall, Feb. 20, 1845, at Bernard, Vt., have four children—Alma J., born Aug. 8, 1846; Emma V., born Nov. 28, 1849; Nenah M., born Feb. 20, 1854; Willie J., born April 18, 1871; Mrs. Putnam was born in Bethel, Vt., Oct. 2, 1825; owns 190 acres of land; Rep.; religious. Mrs. Putnam's father, J. Kendall, was born in Windsor, Vt., November, 1788, died Nov., 1863. Mrs. Putnam's mother, Lydia Kendall, was born in Windsor, Vt., 1785, died Oct. 25, 1864; both are buried in Fremont; both died suddenly, without a moment's sickness.

Poole, Ostis, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Proctor, Frank, farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Proctor, Chas., money loaner; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Proctor, Elisha, farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Pochlington, Thos., farmer; P. O. Gage's Lake.

Phillips, Lewis, farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

PRICE, JAMES C., farmer; Sec. 34, Fremont; P. O. Gilmer; born July 16, 1803, in Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y.; came to county from Erie Co., Penn., in 1844; has held office of Road Commissioner and School Director; married Miss Jane Cruvil, Feb. 26, 1826; she was born Jan. 11, 1807, in Wales, Erie

Co. N. Y.; they had eight children, five living—Levi, born Dec. 18, 1826; Albert L., born Sept. 28, 1833; William H., born March 30, 1836; Harriet E., born Sept. 13, 1840; John J., born June 17, 1842, died April 11, 1863; Lewis C., born March 23, 1848; Maria, born Feb. 26, 1829, died Oct. 12, 1829; Daniel C., born Oct. 21, 1838, died April 14, 1840. John J. enlisted in the 96th Ill. Vols. in 1862, and died in the hospital at Quincy, Ill., April 11, 1863. William H. enlisted in the 15th Ill. Vols.; was wounded in both arms at the battle of Shiloh; on his recovery, he returned to his regiment, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of term of service. Albert L. enlisted in the 15th Ill. Vols.; served over three years, and was honorably discharged at the end of the term of service. Mr. James C. Price owns 100 acres of land; Rep. Mr. Price was comparatively poor when he settled in the county, and has accumulated a competency by his intelligence, economy and industry; he is over 74 years of age, and is still able to attend to business.

PHILLIPS, CHAS., County Treasurer of Lake Co.; farmer; born in Madison Co., N. Y., July 1, 1831; was in the late war; belonged to the 96th I. V. I.; served three years; owns farm in Fremont Township—127 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; came to Lake Co. 1854; Rep.; married Miss Lucinda Huntington, of Vermont, in 1855; three children—Lewis, Alma and Martha. P. O. Libertyville.

PAYNE, THOS. H., farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Fremont Centre; born in Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y., Dec. 7, 1807; came to county in 1837; has lived in township forty years; married Susan Smith, April 25, 1834; she was born March 5, 1814, in Cayuga Co., N. Y.; twelve children; three sons in the army—Frederick A., Corporal Co. C, 57th I. V., killed at the battle of Pea Ridge, March 7, 1862; William, Sergeant Co. G, 51st I. V., died at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Jan. 4, 1862; owns 243 acres of land; has carried on the nursery business for twenty-five years, and carries the largest stock of fruit and ornamental trees in the county.

PAYNE, STEPHEN E., farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Ivanhoe; born Sept. 5, 1821, in Washington Co., N. Y.; came to county in 1837; held the position of School Director and Road Commissioner for a number of years; married Miss C. Pollock, Nov. 24, 1843; seven children; owns 220 acres land; Rep.; Religious.

RAGAN, W. M., far.; P. O. Gilmer. Radkie, Wm., farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

Rendler, Solomon, mason; P. O. Fremont Centre.

RAGAN, JOHN G., farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Gilmer; born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 28, 1812; came to county Aug. 5, 1836; was one of the first Justices of the Peace of the old county; married the first couple that were married in the county; held offices of County Commissioner, School Director, Town Supervisor, Road Commissioner, Town Collector, and was Sheriff for a number of years; married Miss Hannah Tucker, Jan. 9, 1839; she died Aug. 16, 1847; married Miss Hapsitah Tucker, Jan. 1, 1849; had two children by first wife; one son in the army—William M., enlisted in the Chicago Board of Trade Battery, and was honorably discharged at the end of the war; owns 120 acres land, valued at \$8,000; Rep.; Universalist.

Ritta, Conrad, P. O. Ivanhoe.

Ritta, Lewis, farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Roney, Jno., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Rummel, G., mason; P. O. Wauconda.

RODGERS, JOHN, P. O. Diamond Lake; Section 25; born in County Antrim, Ireland, March 20, 1826; came to New York and remained there about six years, and thence to this county in 1854; has lived here about 23 years; married Miss G. Fulton, at town of Ela, Jan. 1, 1855; five children—Robert J., born July 2, 1856; David F., born Dec. 13, 1857; Carry E., born Sept. 1, 1859; Martha J., born Nov. 2, 1861; John H., born June 10, 1867; held office as School Director for a number of years; Mr. Rodgers was a comparatively poor man when he came to this country; has accumulated a competency by his intelligence, perseverance

and industry; Rep.; Cong.; owns 96 acres of land.

SOULE, OSCAR, painter; P. O. Wauconda.

Stratton, Henry, farmer; P. O. Fremont Centre.

Smith, E. H., farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Smith, Nicholas, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Swan, Hurlburt, farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Snyder, Jno., Sr., far.; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Sennott, Jno., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Stratton, Jno., farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

SMITH, A. V., farmer; P. O. Fort Hill; born New York Oct. 26, 1823; came to county 1840; married Elizabeth A. Brown May 2, 1849; 5 children; owns 430 acres of land in homestead; also owns over 300 acres in other parts of the county; has been School Director for about 25 years; held office as Assessor and Commissioner of Highways for a number of years; Mr. Smith is one of the largest tax-buyers and real estate dealers in the county and agent for the Phoenix Ins. Co. of Hartford, Conn.; he is eminently a self-made man, having accumulated a fine property entirely by his own efforts; Rep.; religious.

SANFORD, SIMEON, retired farmer; Section 26; P. O. Ivanhoe; born in Vermont January 24, 1798; came to county in 1856; owns ten acres of land; married Miss Luthra Calhoun, March 6, 1838; had five children—two living; David N. enlisted in the 95th Ill. Vols., served three years and was injured while in the army; Mr. Sanford is about 80 years of age, is a man of vigor and able to attend to business.

Steffans, John, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Slagle, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Slusser, Orville, far.; P. O. Hainesville.

Shurburn, James, far.; P. O. Wauconda.

Shephard, R. farmer; P. O. Fort Hill.

Snyder, John, Jr., far.; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Skinner, David, farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Shober, Henry, farmer; P. O. Fremont Centre.

Schuber, August, farmer; P. O. Fremont Centre.

Smith, A. E., P. O. Ivanhoe.

Smith, T. B., laborer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Smith, F. M., P. O. Ivanhoe.

Smith, William, farmer; P. O. Fort Hill.

Smith, Byron, farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Swan, H. R., sewing machine agent; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Shober, John, farmer; P. O. Fremont Centre.

Snyder, Charles, laborer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

SWAN, S. H., Section 14; Ivanhoe; farming; owns 92½ acres, at \$50; Rep.; Universalist; born in Haddam, Conn., in 1828; married Mary W. Rodgers in Lake Co. in 1852; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1832; they have five children—Hurlburt R., born 1854; Nannie R., born 1861; Libbie Z., born 1866; Edgar F., born 1867; James H., born 1875; left Connecticut and came to Lake Co in 1845; settled where he now resides; has been Town Clerk, Assessor, Commissioner of Highways, School Trustee and Director.

TRAUT, MICHAEL, farmer; P. O. Fremont Centre.

Titus, John, far.; P. O. Fremont Centre.

Titus, Lorens, far.; P. O. Fremont Centre.

Thomas, C. J., farmer; P. O. Fremont Centre.

Thomas, C. P., blacksmith; P. O. Fremont Centre.

THOMAS, JOEL B., Section 34; P. O. Gilmer; born in Winchendon, Mass., Feb. 8, 1821; parents removed to Windsor Co., Vt., when Mr. Thomas was about 18 months old; came to this county, September, 1840; held office of Supervisor, School Director, School Trustee, Road Commissioner; married Miss Hannah Z. Doolittle, May 9, 1849; she was born in Menta, Lake Co., Ohio, Jan. 31, 1830; had eight children, two living—Frank, born March 5, 1855, and Jennie, born Nov. 24, 1865; owns 160 acres of land; Rep.; Meth.; Mr. Thomas' father, Richard Thomas, was born in Ridge, New Hampshire, July 30, 1783; died April 22, 1863, in Windsor Co., Vt., at 80 years of age; his mother, Dolly Thomas, was born in Danvers, Mass., May 19, 1797; died Sept. 16, 1850, in Windsor Co., Vt.

THORNTON, MRS. DELPHIA A., Sec. 22; P. O. Ivanhoe; widow of Wm. P. Thornton, who died March 8, 1869; she was born April 4, 1821, in Bakersfield, Vt.; came to Lake Co. in 1857; came west with the pioneer class of teachers sent out by Gov. Wm.

Slade, of Vermont, in May, 1847; has devoted 20 years of her life to the education of the young; owns 113½ acres of land in Fremont. 14 acres in Sec. 31, Town 44; also 8 lots in Block 5, N. Evanston, lots 95 and 96, 25 and 26, S. Block 6, Block 12, Sheffield Addn., lots 95 and 96, Block 6, Chicago; has one son, F. S. Thornton, aged 14 years; W. P. Thornton, her deceased husband, was born in Buckingham, Penn., Sept. 29, 1813, and died March 8, 1869; he came west about 1835 and settled in Channahon, Ill., removing thence to Fremont in 1854, where he was Justice of the Peace for some years; he was twice married; his first wife was Mary L. Strong, of Stockbridge, Vt., sister of Brig. Gen. Geo. C. Strong, who fell at Fort Wagner, leading on the charge; she died Dec. 27, 1859; their son, Charles S. Thornton, died the next May, aged 9 years and 9 months; his second wife, Delphia A. Dean, of Bakersfield, Vt., and their son, Frazar S. Thornton, aged 14 years, still survives him.

Tekampe, Jno., farmer; P. O. Fremont Centre.

Tekampe, Wm., far.; P. O. Fremont Centre.

Titus, Adam, far.; P. O. Fremont Centre.

Thomas, Frank, farmer; P. O. Gilmer.

Towner, Fred., far.; P. O. Diamond Lake.

TUPPER, WILLIAM, A., farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Hainesville; Rep.; Ind.; owns 119 acres; value, \$45 per acre; born in New York in 1826; married Sarah Ann Palmeter, of Wisconsin, in 1851; she was born in New York in 1830; have two children—Alice, born in 1856; Nettie, born in 1863; left New York and went to Wisconsin in 1837; came to Lake Co. in 1856; has been School Director many years; fair circumstances on arriving here.

VANHORN, HENRY, farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Vanhorn, Thos., farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Vickerman, S., farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Vickerman, Henry, far.; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Vickery, Wm., farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

WADDING, MATTHEW, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Wells, Theo., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Wells, Henry, farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Washburn, Wm., far.; Fremont Centre.

WELLS, HENRY T., farmer; Secs. 28 and 29; P. O. Ivanhoe; was born in Jackson, Washington Co., N. Y., Jan. 30, 1830; came to Lake Co. in 1845; has lived on present homestead for 32 years; held office of School Director for 15 years; married Miss Rhoda Stone; she was born Sept. 19, 1832, in Livingston Co., N. Y.; six children—Mary J., born Jan. 5, 1852; John H., born May 27, 1854; Ida, born March 27, 1856; Hepsie, born Nov. 6, 1858; Russell, born March 23, 1868; Fannie, born Jan. 10, 1872; John Wells, father of Henry T., owned 120 acres of land; was born Feb. 21, 1786 and died at the homestead aged 66 years; he participated in the battle of Stonington Point in the war of 1812; Elvira, mother of H. T., was born July 17, 1795, in New York; and died in Fremont July 9, 1869, lacking seven days of being 75 years old; Mrs. Wells' father (Mr. Chapman) was born in Hudson, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1805, and died Oct. 31, 1857, in Minnesota; her mother (Clara C. Stone) was born in New York June 11, 1807, and is now living in Minnesota and is 70 years of age; Rep.; Cong.

Wagner, Jno., farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Wagner, Geo., 1st, farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Wagner, Geo., 2d, farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Wagner, Andrew, farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Weitz, Michael, farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

WHITNEY, DAVID, farmer; Sec. 6, Fremont; P. O. Diamond Lake; Ind.; Meth.; owns 160 acres land; born Oct. 1, 1810, in Orange Co. Vt.; came west to Joliet Oct. 20, 1835; removed thence to Lake Co. in 1837; held office as School Director for several years; was a poor man, and has gained a competency by untiring industry and perseverance; is 67 years of age, and is still a man of vigor, and attends to business; when he settled in the county there was an Indian village on his present homestead; eight children, six living—Emily, Mary E., Emelia, Harriet, George and John. John enlisted in the 8th Ill. Vols. 1864; served until the end of the war, and was honorably discharged. His father, Charles Whitney, was born in Mass. in 1786, died 1868, 82 years of

age. Grandfather was born eight days before landing at Boston from England, and served all through the Revolution; was Captain at the declaration of peace.

Wood, W. W., farmer; P. O. Fort Hill.
Woolridge, Jno., agricultural; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Wells, H. T., farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Wagner, Michael, farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Wells, J. D., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Wells, Jno. H., farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

WOOLRIDGE, W. H., farmer;
Sec. 11; P. O. Ivanhoe; Rep.; Cong.;

owns 105 acres in Fremont and 10 in Libertyville, value \$40 an acre; born in England in 1831; left England and arrived in Lake Co. in 1851; was in poor circumstances on arriving here; has been School Director; was drafted and furnished substitute; married in Lake Co., in 1854, Caroline Hawthorn, born in Pa., 1835; eight children—Jennie A., born 1858; William E., 1859; Ida I., 1863; Nellie S., 1864; Maud E., 1869; Frankie P., 1871; Alice M., 1873; Ellen E., born 1855, died 1856.

Woolridge, C. H., farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

GRANT TOWNSHIP.

ADAMS, NICHOLAS, farmer; P. O. Volo.

BBROWN, ANTHONY, farmer; P. O. Volo.

Brefield, John.

BENNETT WILLIAM, tailor; Section 1; P. O. Fox Lake; born in Devonshire, England, in 1831; came to America in 1853; Meth.; Rep.; married Elizabeth G. Mortimer, who died in 1856; married second wife, Sarah M. Nelson, in 1858; she was born on the Atlantic Ocean; Mr. B. was engaged as a tailor for several years previous to his locating in this county; have five children—Edith N., Calia M., Annie E., Jessie A. and Willie E.; owns 170 acres, worth \$45 per acre.

BROWN, JAMES B., Section 36; P. O. Fort Hill; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Nov. 1824; left Clayton, N. Y., as a sailor in 1837; was promoted to mate when 19 years of age; came to Chicago in 1844 and from there to Grant Township, Lake Co.; located on forty acres of his present farm; returned to C., and was employed as mate on a lake vessel for two terms; then promoted to captain and occupied that position for 14 years; he still owned his farm in Grant Township and when he gave up sea-faring life, in 1864, had 300 acres; he now owns 750 acres, well improved, worth \$40 per acre; Mr. B. married S. Marble in 1847;

she was born in Lake Co., Ohio, March 13, 1830; children living are Abigail, Ida C., Esther E., Nettie J., Sarah and Orpha; Alice (first), died July 20, 1850, Alice (second), April 27, 1856, and Edna Aug. 22, 1857.

CONVERSE, J. S., farmer; P. O. Volo.
Converse, Cyrus, farmer; P. O. Volo.

COMPTON, RICHARD, farmer; Section 27; P. O. Volo; born in Seneca Co., N. Y., Sept. 5, 1822; Ind.; Materialist; married Mary McConaty; she she was born May 31, 1834, at Massague, Mass.; she came to Lake Co. with her father in 1841; Mr. C. came to this county with his father's family in 1843; he was Justice of the Peace in 1873, which office he again held in 1877; lives on a part of his father's farm, which was bought from the government in 1843; have five children—Martha, Annie, Amos, Grace and Jennie.

Compton, E. H., farmer; P. O. Volo.

COMPTON, ELISHA H., Section 27; P. O. Volo; born in Seneca Co., N. Y., in 1826; came from N. Y. with his father's family in 1843; Rep.; owns 100 acres of land, worth \$40 per acre; he lives on the farm where his father first located; married Esther A. Hill, of Cook Co., Ill., in 1875; she died July 27, 1877.

Cossman, Mathais, farmer; P. O. Volo.
Chadwick, J.

DRURY, THOMAS, far.; P. O. Volo.
 Dalziel, Robt. Sr., far.; P. O. Volo.
 Dalziel, Robt., Jr., farmer; P. O. Volo.
 Dalziel, James, farmer; P. O. Volo.
 Dalziel, John, farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.
 Daley, Frank, farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.
 Dove, Henry, farmer; P. O. Volo.
 Dove, B., farmer; P. O. Volo.
 Devlin, Henry, farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.
 Dunn, Jas.
 Davis, Jno. D., farmer; P. O. Fort Hill.
 Dowe, Henry, farmer; P. O. Volo.
 Dowe, Bernard, farmer; P. O. Volo.

FRRIEND, JNO., farmer; P. O. Volo.
 Fox, Alonzo, far.; P. O. Fort Hill.
 Fisher, Ira, farmer; P. O. Fort Hill.

GRAHAM, EDWARD, farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.

GRANGER, DIGHTON, farmer; Section 26; P. O. Volo; born March, 1843, in Lake Co., Ill.; Rep.; married Cornelia Fox, Nov., 1866; have one child—Alice; Mr. G. enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, in the 96th I. V. I., and was mustered out June 28, 1865; owns 142 acres, worth \$35 per acre.

Graham, Michael, far.; P. O. Fox Lake.

Graham, Jno., farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.

GRIMOLDBY, CHRISTOPHER, P. O. Fort Hill; born in Tetney, England, in 1819; came to Canada in 1854; thence to this county in 1855; Rep.; Christian; married in England, in 1850, Charlotte Wamsley; have six children—Thomas C., Jno. W., B. W., G. E., Hiley A. and Lavina.

Gavin, Michael, farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.

Grimoldby, Thos., far.; P. O. Fort Hill.

Grimoldby, B., farmer; P. O. Fort Hill.

HORNE, CHRIS., farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.

HOWARD, WM. C., farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Volo; Rep.; born in Madison Co., N. Y., in 1817; came to Lake Co., Ill., and entered 80 acres of the farm he now owns in 1844, upon which he has placed fine improvements; married twice; first wife was Hannah Roberts of New York; she died in 1863; had seven children—four are living; second wife, Helen E. Ryburn, he married in 1864; Mr. Howard was elected Justice of the Peace in 1871, and served

two years; owns 120 acres, worth \$50 per acre; had nothing when he came to the county; is now worth \$10,000.

Horne, Michael, farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.

Herbert, Bates, plasterer; P. O. Volo.

KING, JOS., farmer; P. O. Volo.

Kines, Frank, farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.

Knoll, Chris., farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.

King, S. W., farmer; P. O. Fort Hill.

King, Jno., farmer; P. O. Volo.

LANE, JAMES, far.; P. O. Fox Lake.

Larkin, James, farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.

MYERS, JACOB, Sr., far.; P. O. Volo.

Myers, Jacob, Jr., far.; P. O. Volo.

Miller, Aug., farmer; P. O. Volo.

Mitchell, Jno., farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.

Magill, Pat., farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.

McNeal, James, Sr., far.; P. O. Fox Lake.

McNeal, James, Jr., far.; P. O. Fox Lake.

McNeal, Robt., farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.

McMan, Danl., farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.

McNeal, Hugh, farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.

NOBLE, ISAAC, farmer; P. O. Volo.

O'BOYLE, PAT, farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.

O'Boyle, Felix, farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.

O'Boyle, Pat, far.; P. O. Fox Lake.

O'Boyle, Chas., farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.

POLNIER, JOS., P. O. Volo.

ROSING, FRANK, far.; P. O. Volo.

Rosing, Geo., farmer; P. O. Volo.

ROSING, GERHARD, farmer;

Sec. 22; P. O. Volo; Dem.; Cath.; owns

185 acres, worth \$30 an acre; born

in Holland in 1818; married in Holland,

in 1840, Gertrude Bushof; came from

Holland to McHenry Co., Ill., in 1855;

from there to his present residence in

1861; six children—Bernard, John and

George living; Margaret died in 1859,

Stephen in 1860, and Mary in 1863.

SANFORD, F. H., farmer; P. O. Fort Hill.

Sayles, Edward, farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.

Sayles, Frank, farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.
 Stevenson, Hugh, farmer; P. O. Volo.
 Stanton, Thos., Jr., far.; P. O. Fox Lake.
 Stanton, Thos., Sr., far.; P. O. Fox Lake.
 Stanton, Martin, farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.
 Stanley, Robt. E., far.; P. O. Fox Lake.
 Stanley, M. K., farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.

STANFORD, ELIJAH, farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Fort Hill; Rep.; Cong.; owns 360 acres, worth \$18,000; born Dec. 7, 1832, in Albany Co., N. Y.; came to Lake Co. in 1843; located near Fox Lake (now Monaville) in 1844; married C. Louisa Harwood in Herkimer Co., N. Y., in 1849; she came with her father's family to Lake Co. in 1845; Mr. S. went to California (overland route) in 1850; Mrs. S. went by water in 1852; lived in California 14 years; moved thence to Nevada and remained there until 1869; he then returned and resided in Chicago one year, and then moved to the farm he now owns in April, 1870; property is well improved; on arrival here in 1843 Mr. S. had no property; is now worth \$25,000; have eight children—Frank Howard, Charlotte Maud, Charles Newton, Anna Jerusha, Arthur Lucius, George Elijah, Carrie Louise, and Mary Elizabeth.

Simes, Jno., farmer; P. O. Volo.
 Simes, Henry, farmer; P. O. Volo.
 Simes, Wm., farmer; P. O. Volo.

SAYLES, JOHN, farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Fox Lake; Dem.; Cath.; owns 160 acres, worth \$5,000; born in 1815 in Queens Co., Ireland; came to N. Y. in 1829, with his mother and family; married Betsey Owens in N. Y. in 1841, and then came to Wisconsin, and after remaining there a few years settled on the farm on which he now resides in 1848; had only \$100 when he came to the county; have three children—Francis, Edward and Syntha.

Strong, James, farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.
 Stoffle, John, farmer; P. O. Volo.
 Stoffle, Mathias, farmer; P. O. Volo.
 Snyder, A., farmer; P. O. Volo.

TOWNSEND, RICHARD, farmer; P. O. Volo.

TOWER, EMORY, farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Volo; born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., in 1844; came to Lake Co. with his father's family in 1846; owns the

farm on which his father first located; Rep.; married Fannie C. Allanson; she was born in England in 1844, and came to America with her parents in 1849; her father (Thomas Allanson) and one brother died of cholera at St. Louis, Mo., while on their way to Lake Co. Mr. Tower's father, J. D. Tower, died in 1866; his mother (whose maiden name was Persis Buckles) lives with him; have one child—Ethel M. Wm. W. Tower enlisted in the army during the late war, and died in Georgia from the effect of wounds. Mr. Emory Tower owns 145 acres of land, worth \$35 per acre.

Tweed, Jno. L., far.; P. O. Fox Lake.

TOWNSEND, DAVID C., farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Fort Hill; born in Seneca Co., N. Y., in 1821; owns 340 acres, worth \$17,000; owns \$45,000 worth of property in Lake Co.; came to Lake Co. in 1841 and settled on the farm he now owns; married Clarissa Kelly, of Seneca Co., N. Y.; his children are Richard, Laurie, Effie, Ella, Augustus, Charles and Rachel; his wife died in 1872, aged 46; married his second wife, Catherine Compton, at Grand Rapids, Wis., in 1873; had \$150 when he came to the county.

Tunion, Jno., farmer; P. O. Volo.

Tweed, Alex., gen. mer.; P. O. Fox Lake.

WAIT, GEO., farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Volo; born Sept. 8, 1840, in Cuyahoga Co., O.; came to Lake Co. with his mother and seven of the family in 1849; married Kate Hart; she was born 1864, in Dublin, Ireland; she came from Ireland to Troy, N. Y., with her father and family in 1836, and to Lake Co. in 1837; Dem.; Disciple; enlisted in the army Aug. 9, 1862; was Sergt. Co. B., 96th Ill. Inf.; was honorably discharged as Second Lieut., June 8th, 1865; was Town Clerk in 1866; served two years; was elected to office of Supervisor in 1877; owns 120 acres, worth \$45 per acre.

WAIT, LEVI, brother of Geo. Wait; lives with his mother on Sec. 26; Mrs. Wait, Sr. was born Feb. 12, 1804; twelve of her thirteen children are living; George is the twelfth; Levi was elected Supervisor in 1862, and continued in

office till 1875, with the exception of two years; owns 167 acres of land, worth \$45 per acre; 40 acres of which is that upon which they located in 1849.

WAIT, CHAS. E., Sec. 22; P. O. Volo; was a sailor from 1855 to 1862, and since then has been engaged in farming; born in Ohio in 1838, and came to Lake Co. in 1849; Dem.; Prot.; married Caroline C. Hazen in 1860; she was born in Ohio; have three children—Douglas, Geo. and Wm.; was elected Town Clerk in 1863, and filled the office for three years; was re-elected in 1868; has held the office ever since; was appointed Township Treasurer in 1863, and continued in office till 1875; owns 80 acres, worth \$35 per acre.

White, Michael, farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.

Wilton, Thos., farmer; P. O. Fox Lake.

Williams, Martin, farmer; P. O. Volo.

Welch, James, far.; P. O. Fox Lake.

Wires, N. N., farmer; P. O. Volo.

Woodward, A., farmer; P. O. Bliven's Mills.

Williams, A. G., far.; P. O. Volo.

Williams, Martin, farmer; P. O. Volo.

Wallis, Edwin, farmer; P. O. Volo.

WHITE, MICHAEL, Sec. 24; P. O. Fox Lake; Ind.; Cath.; born Oct. 10, 1843, in Chittenden Co., Vermont; emigrated from Vermont to this county with his father's family, in 1846; have 120 acres of land, valued at about \$35 per acre. His father, John White, was born 1801, in Ireland; married Bridget Graham, in Roscomon, Ireland; they emigrated from Ireland to Vermont in 1836; thence to the place where Michael now lives; had six children, four boys and two girls—John, Thomas, Ann, Winefred, Michael and James; Michael was elected Township Tax Collector for 1868-9.

LIBERTYVILLE TOWNSHIP.

APPLEY, W. H., farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

Appley, E. F., mach.; P. O. Libertyville.

ATKINSON, JOHN, farmer; Section 13; P. O. Sulphur Glen; was born in Mayo Co., Ireland, June 15, 1798; came to the United States in 1837; was in Canada six years, farming; settled in Lake Co., on the farm that he now owns, in 1839; has 200 acres, valued at \$60 per acre; Dem.; Cath.; married Miss Catherine Moran, of Ireland, in 1827; she was born in 1801; died April 25, 1877; children—Bridget, born Sept. 25, 1830; Sarah, born July 12, 1832; Catherine and Mary, born Sept. 10, 1840; Mathew, born Oct. 1, 1842; John, born April 18, 1845.

Appley, Chas., far.; P. O. Libertyville.

Austin, John, farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

ALBRIGHT, CHAS. F., farmer; P. O. Libertyville; born in Germany in 1842; came to the United States, and landed at New York in 1864; came to Illinois and settled in Lake Co. in 1864; works a farm of 110 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; married Miss Lena Dep-

mer, of Germany, in 1866; she was born in 1843; have four children—Emma, born 1867; Charles, born 1869; Mary, born 1870; Hammond, born 1874.

Attridge, John, Sr., far.; P. O. Sulphur Glen.

Attridge, John, Jr., Telegraph Operator; P. O. Sulphur Glen.

ATKINSON, MATHEW, farmer; Section 13; P. O. Sulphur Glen; born in Lake Co. 1842; Ind.; Cath.; owns a farm of 200 acres, valued at \$60 per acre; married Sarah A. Nolan, of Illinois; she was born in 1846; they have four children—John, born Aug. 14, 1868; William, born July 28, 1872; Mathew, born Oct. 23, 1876; Mary, born March 16, 1870; wife's father is John Nolan; mother, Mary Melody, of Ireland.

Avery, Charles, shoemaker; P. O. Libertyville.

Ahart, John.

ALLANSON, JOHN B., farmer; Section 32; P. O. Diamond Lake; born in England April 9, 1831; came to America in 1832 and to Lake County in

1859; owns 119 acres, valued at \$60 per acre; Rep.; Meth.; married Miss C. A. Doty, of Massachusetts, Dec. 29, 1853; she was born May 27, 1834; three children—Edith E., born Oct. 4, 1854; J. Thomas, born Aug. 8, 1859; Mary J., born Dec. 14, 1861. Edith E. married Fred. Towner; has one child, who has got five grand-mothers living. Father, John Allanson; mother, Mary Barmby. Wife's father, Wilson Doty, born Oct. 10, 1811; mother, Claracy Savery, born Feb. 24, 1814.

Adams, John Q., produce dealer; P. O. Libertyville.

Adams, Albert, produce dealer; P. O. Libertyville.

Attridge, Wm. E., farmer; P. O. Lake Forest.

BULKLEY, W. W., farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

BARTLETT, JAMES, mason; Sec. 17; P. O. Libertyville; born October, 1809, in New Hampshire; from there to Lowell, Mass., five years; thence to Lake Co., in 1836; thence to Milwaukee, Wis.; had charge of the U. S. stone quarries; settled on the place that he now owns in 1865, which consists of 14 acres, valued at \$60 per acre; married Sophia Houghton, of Vermont, in 1855, born in 1814; two children, both dead.

Bulkley, Horace, far.; P. O. Libertyville.

Bulkley, C. C., far.; P. O. Libertyville.

BUTTERFIELD, MRS. VINCEY A., P. O. Diamond Lake; born May 13, 1814; married the late Seamens Butterfield May 14, 1844, who died in 1872; owns farm of 70 acres; land valued at \$60 per acre; four children—William, Charles, Ezra W., Horace B.; her son William served three years in the late war, Co. G, 96th I. V. I., under Gen. Sherman; and Thomas was in a number of battles, and came out without receiving the slightest wound.

Butterfield, Chas., farmer; P. O. Diamond Lake.

Butterfield, E. W., farmer; P. O. Diamond Lake.

BILINSKI, CHAS. A., merchant, of Wenban & Bilinski, P. O. Diamond Lake; born Feb. 16, 1852, in Waukegan, Lake Co., Ill.; Rep.; Ind.

Butterfield, W., far.; P. O. Libertyville.

Bond, C. W., phys.; P. O. Libertyville.

Bond, S. C., vet. surg.; P. O. Libertyville.

BRADLEY, JAS., farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Lake Forest; born in Lincoln Co., Maine, Aug. 2, 1829; came west in company with six brothers, and settled in Lake Co. in 1844, on the farm that he now owns, 340 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; Dem.; Cath.; married Miss Sarah Atkinson, daughter of John and Catharine Atkinson, born in 1833; eight children—John, born in 1854; Mary, born in 1857; James, born in 1859; Theresa, born in 1861; Kittie, born in 1866; Joseph, born in 1869; Grace, born in 1872; Gertrude, born in 1874.

Brown, Harrison, far.; P. O. Libertyville.

Brown, E. H., far.; P. O. Libertyville.

Bradley, Pat., far.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Butterworth, James, farmer; P. O. Sulphur Glen.

BUTTERFIELD, E. F., farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Libertyville; born in New York, Jan. 12, 1834; came west and settled in Lake Co. on the farm that he now lives on, in 1854; 120 acres, value, \$50 per acre; married Martha A. Noyes, born Sept. 25, 1846, married April 18, 1866; three children—Mary S., born Dec. 6, 1869; Orlean F., born Aug. 19, 1871; Effie J., born April 22, 1876; father was Seamens Butterfield, of New York, born 1801, died Feb. 1, 1872; mother, Sophia Atkins, of Massachusetts; his brothers are Francis H. Butterfield, in the late war was First Lieutenant, Co. K, Ind. Vol. Inf., and Jeremiah Butterfield.

Baxter, Levi C., far.; P. O. Gage's Lake.

Bush, John, farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

Bush, Jno., Jr., far.; P. O. Libertyville.

Bowman, John, farmer; P. O. Half Day.

BULKLEY, CHAS. A., farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Libertyville; born Sept. 26, 1836, in Onondaga Co., N. Y.; came west and settled in Lake Co. in 1850; moved on farm that he now lives on in 1870, which consists of 80 acres, value, \$50 per acre; Rep.; married Miss Jennie Howell, of N. Y., born Jan. 29, 1840; married Nov. 9, 1869; one child, Lucy, born June 15, 1873; his father is R. Bulkley; wife's father, M. Howell; mother, Lucy Devoe.

BULKLEY, RALPH, farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Libertyville; born in N. Y., Feb. 7, 1804, and lived there forty-six years; then came west in October, 1850, and settled in Lake Co.; he bought the place he now resides upon of 280 acres for \$2,200; it is now worth \$14,000; Rep.; Univ.; married Betsey Hallock, of New York; she was born Oct. 1, 1808, and married June 25, 1826; they have eleven children—Wm. W., born May 12, 1827 (married Emily Glason); Robt. B., born June 10, 1830 (married); Albert M., born Sept. 14, 1832 (married); Everett, born Aug. 22, 1834 (married); Charles A., born Sept. 26, 1836 (married Jennie Howell); Christopher C., born Nov. 2, 1838 (married Julia Boardman); Henry H., born Sept. 8, 1840 (married Maranda Bailey); Hannah E., born March 1, 1843 (married Oliver Dusenberry); Cassius R., born Aug. 24, 1845 (married Emma Grow); Betsey B., born Nov. 14, 1847, and Horace A., born June 19, 1851; father is Christopher C. Bulkley, and mother was Annie Scamonas; wife's father is Samuel Hallock, and mother, Emma Brown.

Bennett, R. J., far.; P. O. Libertyville.

Butler, Josiah W., far.; P. O. Libertyville.

Butterworth, J. A., farmer; P. O. Sulphur Glen.

Batts, Jno., laborer; P. O. Waukegan.

Bradley, Jno., farmer; P. O. Lake Forest.

CASEY, E. S. E., farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

COOK, HON. ANSEL B., Chicago; was born in Haddam, Conn., Aug. 18, 1823, and came to Ill. May 2, 1845, and settled in Libertyville, Lake Co., and located 448 acres of land and farmed it for four years; he then moved to Waukegan, and engaged in teaching; had charge of the Central School for several years. In 1853, he came to Chicago, and engaged as a contractor and builder; he put down the first large flag stones ever laid in the city; he also put down all the flag stone around the old Court House, and had the contract of the masonry of the old Water Works; he had built in fact, up to the time of the fire, nearly all of the flag-stone walk in the city. Since the fire, he has built

several of the largest and best blocks in the city, among which are the American Express Company's office, Tuttle Block, Bryant Block and many others which are the pride of the city. In 1863 and 1865, he was elected and re-elected to the Legislature, and, in 1869, having removed to Lake Co., was elected to the same position there. In 1871, after the great fire, he returned to the city, and has been one of the most successful contractors and builders ever since. He is now Alderman of the 11th Ward and President of the City Council. He was married Dec. 2, 1849, to Miss Helen M. Foster, daughter of Dr. J. H. Foster, then of Lake Co. She was born in Orange Co. Vt., March 3, 1828; they had two children, both having died in infancy; they have an adopted daughter, Ida F. Cook, who is a recent graduate of Lake Geneva Seminary, graduating with the first honors of the class; he is a Republican and Congregationalist.

COOPER, THOMAS, farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Diamond Lake; born in England in 1833; came to the United States in 1850, and to Lake Co. in 1857, and settled near the place he now lives on; owns a farm of 139 acres of land, worth \$50 per acre; Dem.; married Miss Rebecca Lill, of England, in 1858; has six children—George, Edith, Effie, William, Fannie, Robia; father's name, Thomas Cooper, of England; mother, Sarah Thorn, of England.

Casey, Mortimer, far.; P. O. Libertyville.

Cater, Henry, farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

Cater, John, farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

Cater, William, former; P. O. Libertyville.

Conway, Daniel, far.; P. O. Sulphur Glen.

Cunningham, William, farmer; P. O. Sulphur Glen.

Cain, William, far.; P. O. Sulphur Glen.

Cain, William, Jr., far.; P. O. Sulphur Glen.

Cain, John, farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

CLEMENTS, DAVID, farmer; P. O. Half Day; born July 26, 1817, in Ireland; came to U. S. and settled in Lake Co. in 1865; owns a farm of 70 acres, valued at \$60 per acre; Rep.; Meth.; his father was David Clements, and mother Sarah Waugh, of Ireland. Cooper, Charles H., farmer; P. O. Diamond Lake.

Carroll, Michael, farmer; P. O. Sulphur Glen.

Clements, Alex., farmer; P. O. Half Day.

Croker, William, far.; P. O. Libertyville.

Crane, James, laborer; P. O. Libertyville.

Colby, E. W., farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

DAVIS, WILLIAM J., farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

DAVIS, PHILLIP, farmer; Section 18; P. O. Libertyville; born in South Wales, March 11, 1826; came to U. S. in 1851; lived in Pennsylvania until 1855; settled in Lake Co. in 1855, with about \$500; purchased the farm that he now lives on, which consists of 102 acres of land, valued \$60 per acre; Rep.; Meth.; married Miss Elizabeth Thomas; she was born Nov. 11, 1825; ten children—George, born Jan. 11, 1853; Martha, born Dec. 7, 1856; John, born Dec. 7, 1860; Eliza, Jan. 14, 1863; Alice, May 28, 1865; Warren, 1868; Nettie, Aug. 2, 1870—dead; Sarah Ann; Sarah Jane, born August, 1854, died 1870; John P., born Sept. 14, 1858, died 1860. His father, John P. Davis; mother, Sarah Jones; his wife's father, William Thomas; mother, Elizabeth Griffith—all of South Wales.

DYMOND, WILLIAM D., farmer; Sections 16 and 20; Libertyville; born in England, Aug. 17, 1822; came to Lake Co. May 29, 1849; thence to Jefferson, Cook Co.; there six years; thence back to Lake Co., where he purchased the place that he now lives on—237 acres, valued at \$60 per acre; also owns 40 acres in Cook Co., very valuable; came to Lake Co. very poor; with good management he is one of the successful farmers of Lake Co.; married Emma M. Oxenhan, October, 1851; four children—Franklin P., born August, 1852; Annie, born Feb. 24, 1854 (married John Price); William H., born Sept. 21, 1856 (married Eva Brewster); Mary, born Nov. 13, 1860; Emma, born Nov. 2, 1858, died Sept. 19, 1859.

Davis, George, farmer; P. O. Ivanhoe.

Davis, George W., lab.; P. O. Libertyville.

Davis, Evan, far.; P. O. Diamond Lake.

Davis, Thomas, far.; P. O. Diamond Lake.

Drew, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Dwyer, John, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Dalton, John, farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

Dymond, F. P., clerk; P. O. Libertyville.

Donley, Hugh, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Donley, Daniel.

Devine, Pat., far.; P. O. Sulphur Glen.

Davidson, Wm., farmer; P. O. Diamond Lake.

Davidson, Thos., far.; P. O. Diamond Lake.

Dyer, D. S., painter; P. O. Libertyville.

Dusenbury, Robt., far.; P. O. Libertyville.

Dusenbury, E. W., far.; P. O. Waukegan.

DAVIS, JOSEPH J., farmer and gardener; Section 6; P. O. Libertyville; born in South Wales June 10, 1830; came to the United States and landed in New York in 1853; thence to Pennsylvania, four years engaged in gardening; thence to Lake Co., Ill., in 1857; bought place he now lives on in 1864—40 acres valued at \$50 per acre; also owns 110 acres known as the Crosby Farm—value \$50 per acre; married Miss Jane Seivill, of England; born Sept. 12, 1833; married in 1857; five children—Mary J., born May 22, 1858, died April 5, 1862; Earnest L., born Dec. 8, 1859; Julia P., born Oct. 13, 1861; Edith S., born Sept. 25, '66; Lela, born July 16, '74; Rep.; Meth.

EPPEL, RUDOLPH, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

ELLIS, THOS., farmer; Sections 21 and 22; P. O. Libertyville; born in England 1819; came to United States 1830; in New York 14 years; thence to Wisconsin; thence to Lake Co. in 1844; went to California the overland route, in 1850; remained there two years; returned to Lake Co. and settled down as farmer; owns place he lives on, 198 acres, valued at \$60 per acre; Rep.; Meth.; married Fidelia Dyer, of N. Y.; born 1829; two adopted children—Robt. A., born July 10, 1859; Fannie, born Nov. 1864; wife's father, John Dyer, born 1796; mother, Betsey Blake, born 1793; his father, Robert Ellis; mother, Ann Little.

ELLIS, WILLIAM, farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Libertyville; born in Yorkshire, England, Aug. 8, 1822; came to America 1830; lived in Wisconsin six months; thence to Libertyville, Lake Co.; thence to California, there engaged in mining, which was not successful; came back and settled in Lake County.

1852; owns 267 acres, valued \$60 per acre; Rep.; married Miss Ettie Howell, of N. Y., Aug., 1864, born July 16th, 1846; six children—Carrie, born Jan. 15, 1866; Rowland L., born Aug. 30, 1867; Mabel, Sept. 11, 1869; Ethel, Aug. 10, 1872; Bessie, July 29, 1874; Wm. R., Sept. 29, 1876; father was Robert Ellis; mother, Ann Littell, of England; his wife's father and mother was David E. Howell, born May 30, 1802; died May 14, 1865; Sarah Turner, Aug. 13, 1809; died Oct. 16, 1871, of N. Y.

FARNUM, W. P., P. O. Libertyville.

FISHER, ABRAM G., proprietor Grove House and livery stable; born in N. Y., July 25, 1814; came to Lake Co. April, 1858; married Miss Arvila DeVoe, of N. Y., born March 18, 1822; married Dec. 13, 1843; one son, Christian P., born in N. Y., June 20, 1845; married Miss Emily Peniman in 1873; two children—Zade and Abram G.; Dem.

FOSTER, DR. JESSE H., phys.; P. O. Lynn, Mass.; was born in Sutton, N. H., in 1808, and came to Libertyville, Lake Co. in 1836, and located several lots of land and kept the first hotel in the place, and at the same time was the first and only practicing physician for miles around; he married Mary A. Andrews, of N. H., in 1826; they have two daughters—Helen and Lizzie; Helen married Hon. A. B. Cook, of Chicago, and Lizzie married Geo. B. Demming, of Milwaukee; Mrs. F. died Sept. 21, 1868, after spending 32 years in Lake Co.; the doctor has moved to Massachusetts, where he now resides.

FLAGLER, WILLIAM H., Section 26; P. O. Diamond Lake; born in N. Y., in 1837; came to Lake Co. in 1854; owns farm that he now lives on, which consists of 65 acres, worth \$60 per acre; Rep.; Meth.; married Marguanna Van Horn in 1865; five children—Lewis, born Sept. 1866; Leonard, born March 10, 1868; Lenora, born Jan., 1870; Lillian, born 1872; Legrand, born March, 1874; was in the late war; belonged to Co. G, 96th I. V. I.; enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; was in a number

of engagements under Gens. Sherman and Thomas, and came out without receiving the slightest wound; was honorably discharged at the close of the war.

French, Ralph, far.; P. O. Libertyville.

Foster, Benj., far.; P. O. Libertyville.

Foster, E. W., farm hand; P. O. Libertyville.

FRENCH, R. H., P. O. Libertyville; nursery; born in Charleston No. 4, N. H., March 9, 1812; from there he went to Royalston, Vt., thence to Rochester, N. Y.; came to Lake Co., Ill., 1844, and settled on place that he now owns; Rep.; Ind.; married twice; first wife Sarah Wheeler, of N. H., in 1838, died 1874; second wife Ann C. Sanborn, of Wis.; two children—Celeste, born 1841, married E. P. Messer, of Iowa; Willie C., born July 4, 1860; father, Ralph French, of N. H., born 1789; came to Lake Co. 1843; mother, Martha Hodgkins, of N. H., born 1792.

Fisher, C. P., hotel; P. O. Libertyville.

Fallan, Pat., farmer; P. O. Lake Forest.

Farlan, John, farmer; P. O. Lake Forest.

Finegan, Thos., far.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Freeman, Jas., far.; P. O. Diamond Lake.

Frampton, Robt., far.; P. O. Sulphur Glen.

Fallan, James, far.; P. O. Lake Forest.

FARMER, WM. G., farmer; Section 29; P. O. Libertyville; born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Oct. 6, 1823; came west and settled in Will Co., Ill., in 1856, thence to Lake Co., in 1867; bought place that he now lives on in 1866, which consists of 107 acres of land, worth \$60 per acre; Rep.; Universalist; married Miss Hannah Stolp, of N. Y., born 1828; three children—Ida L., born June 25, 1856; Giles S., born June 27, 1858; William L., born Oct. 9, 1862; father, Lemuel Farmer, born May 17, 1798, died 1864, mother, Roxy Ratbun, born Aug. 19, 1800, died 1863; William Stolp, N. Y., wife's father, born Dec. 17, 1783, died 1837, mother, Rebecca Earll, N. Y.

GALLOWAY, SAMUEL, physician; P. O. Libertyville.

Gleason, Hiram, P. O. Libertyville.

Gleason, I. S., carp.; P. O. Libertyville.

Gallagher, James, far.; P. O. Waukegan.

Gallagher, Thos., far.; P. O. Waukegan.

Gallagher, Thos., 2d, far.; P. O. Waukegan.

GRIMES, HUGH, farmer ; Section 2 ; P. O. Waukegan ; born in Mead Co., Ireland, 1799 ; came to U. S. 1835 ; came west and settled in Lake Co. 1838 ; owns 160 acres, value \$40 per acre ; Dem. ; Cath. ; married Bridget Donley, of Ireland, 1833, died May 9, 1877, 60 years old ; six children—Mary, born Sept. 22, 1834 ; James, born May 9, 1839 ; Margaret, born 1837 ; Sylvester, born 1842 ; Thomas, born Sept. 4, 1845 ; Bernard, born Aug. 13, 1847.

Grimes, J. W., far. ; P. O. Waukegan.

Gibson, David E., farm hand ; P. O. Libertyville.

Grimes, Chris., far. ; P. O. Waukegan.

Gibbons, Rich., far. ; P. O. Sulphur Glen.

Gannon, Michael, far. ; P. O. Sulphur Glen.

GRIMES, JAMES, farmer ; Sec. 12 ; P. O. Waukegan ; born in Mayo Co., Ireland, in 1805 ; came to U. S. in 1834 ; came west to Lake Co. and settled on the place that he now lives on in 1837 ; owns 160 acres, value \$50 per acre ; Dem. ; Cath. ; married Mary McDonald, daughter of Charles and Mary McDonald, of Ireland ; six children—Mary, born in 1851 ; Julia, born in 1845 ; Anna, born in 1844 ; Margaret, born in 1840 ; Christopher, born in 1841 ; James, born in 1847.

Green, Michael, farmer ; P. O. Waukegan.

Gibbons, John, farmer ; P. O. Waukegan.

Gibbons, David, farmer ; P. O. Waukegan.

GRAY, PETER, farmer ; Sec. 2 ; P. O. Libertyville ; born in Ireland about 1803 ; came to U. S. in 1836 ; came west and settled in Lake Co. in 1837 ; was in the Mexican War, in the Quartermaster's Department ; was at one time steamboating on the Ohio, Mississippi and Alabama Rivers ; married Julia Duffey, of Ireland ; four children ; Dem. ; Cath. ; owns 80 acres land, value \$40 per acre.

Gehinge, John, lab. ; P. O. Libertyville.

Guernis, Michael, far. ; P. O. Waukegan.

Grimes, P., farmer ; P. O. Waukegan.

Grimes, B., farmer ; P. O. Waukegan.

HAMLIN, P. S., farmer ; P. O. Libertyville.

Holcomb, John, far. ; P. O. Libertyville.

Holcomb, Clarence A., farmer ; P. O. Libertyville.

Holcomb, James E., far. ; P. O. Libertyville.

HARRIS, WILLIAM, farmer ; his trade, stone mason ; P. O. Libertyville ; born July 4, 1845, in South Wales ; came to U. S. in 1865 ; owns farm that he lives on, which consists of 71½ acres, value \$50 per acre ; married the widow of the late Robert Hays, Adelia Hays, of N. Y. ; nine children—Robert, William, Adelia, Jennie, Phœbe, Hattie, Ellen, Ebenezer, Annie ; father's name, Ebenezer Harris, of South America ; mother, Annie Griffith, of South Wales.

Howell, L. H., clk. ; P. O. Libertyville.

Howell, Milford, far. ; P. O. Libertyville.

Howell, Wm. E., far. ; P. O. Libertyville.

Houghton, W. E., far. ; P. O. Libertyville.

Hutchinson, A. M., far. ; P. O. Libertyville.

Hutchinson, Levi, far. ; P. O. Libertyville.

HERRICK, JOHN, farmer ; Sec. 33 ; P. O. Lake Forest ; born in Hopkinton, N. H., July 1, 1806 ; came west and settled near the place that he now lives on, in 1835 ; at that time he purchased 460 acres of land, paying for it \$1.25 per acre, excepting 93 acres, for which he paid \$5 per acre ; the land is now worth \$70 per acre ; owns now a farm of 184 acres, value \$70 per acre ; is to-day one of the successful farmers of Lake Co. ; Rep. ; Bapt. ; married twice ; first wife, Priscilla Page, died in 1849 ; second wife, Caroline G. Dow, of New Hampshire ; four children—Geo., born in 1847 ; Kate, born in 1852 ; Essie E., born in 1855 ; Daniel D., born in 1852.

Herrick, Daniel, far. ; P. O. Lake Forest.

Horen, John, far. ; P. O. Sulphur Glen.

Hendee, H. R., vet. surg. ; P. O. Libertyville.

HEATH, ISAAC, Postmaster, Libertyville ; merchant ; born in Orange Co., Vermont, Sept. 28, 1832 ; came to Lake Co., and settled in Libertyville Aug. 12, 1852 ; Rep. ; Meth. ; was appointed P. M. under President Grant. March 7, 1875 ; married Miss Martha J. Merrill, daughter of A. Merrill, of Vermont ; was born Aug. 15, 1837 ; married Feb. 19, 1856 ; two children—Homer A. and Warren M. ; his father's and mother's names were C. H. and Mary C. Heath.

Horen, James, far. ; P. O. Sulphur Glen.

Harding, Chris., shoemkr. ; P. O. Libertyville.

Hodgden, Wesley, carp.; P. O. Libertyville.
 Harmon, Bristol, farm hand; P. O. Libertyville.

Hanby, Lewis, farm hand; P. O. Libertyville.

JAMES, BENJ., farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

Jewett, H. J., butcher; P. O. Libertyville.

Johnson, Moses, basket maker; P. O. Libertyville.

James, Thos., farmer; P. O. Gage's Lake.

JAMISON, JOHN S., farmer; Secs. 20 and 29; P. O. Libertyville; born Oct. 16, 1828, in Columbia Co., N. Y.; came west and settled in Kenosha Co., Wisconsin, in 1850; thence to Lake Co., in 1867; purchased farm that he now lives on, which consists of 160 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; also owns 40 acres, valued at \$25 per acre; married Miss Matilda Weaver, of N. Y.; born Aug. 11, 1832; three children—Homer E., born Aug. 6, 1858; Florence M., born Feb. 17, 1860; George, born Oct. 10, 1870. His father was Alexander Jamison; died at the age of 45 years; mother, Mary Stickles, born 1800; wife's father, Hiram Weaver, born 1805, died 1874; mother, Helen Snider, born 1810, died 1876.

JAMES, ISAAC L., farmer; P. O. Libertyville; born in South Wales, 1825; came to the U. S., and settled in Lake Co. in 1852; purchased farm of 90 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; Rep.; married Susan Rice, 1865, who died Dec. 10, 1876; belonged to the 96th I. V. I., Co. G; enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; was in the battles of Nashville, Chickamouga, Franklin and Kennesaw Mountain, and other battles under Gens. Sherman and Thomas; was honorably discharged at the close of the war.

KELLEY, J. R., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Kelley, P. D., far.; P. O. Waukegan.

Kelley, John, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Kelley, John, Jr., far.; P. O. Waukegan.

Kelley, P. H., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Kelley, Moses, far.; P. O. Waukegan.

Kelley, J. E., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Kelsey, Sol., far.; P. O. Libertyville.

Kelsey, Wm., stock dealer; P. O. Libertyville.

KIMBALL, FRANK Z., drugs, notions and stationery; Libertyville; born in Brookfield, N. Y., July 15, 1851; came to Lake Co. in 1872; taught school 1874 to 1876; bought drug store in 1876; married Miss Nellie F. Stowell, Feb. 1, 1877; his father, F. S. Kimball, of N. H.; mother, Sarah Crocker, Vermont.

Kilbain, Jos., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Knaak, Chris., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Karney, Edward, far.; P. O. Libertyville.

Knaak, Chris., Jr., far.; P. O. Waukegan.

LAWRENCE, GEO., farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

LEE, GEO. H., farmer; Section 17; P. O. Libertyville; born in New York, Sept. 8, 1817; settled in Lake Co. on the place that he now lives on Oct. 7, 1846; owns 210 acres, value \$60 per acre; was worth about \$1,000 when he first came here; married Miss Annie B. Caulkins, of New York, born Jan. 19, 1818; married Jan. 19, 1843; seven children—Annie A., born Sept. 22, 1843; Daniel, born Dec. 18, 1844; Francis M., born July 28, 1846; Eliza J., born Oct. 10, 1847; John G., born Nov. 28, 1849; Bradley H., born Sept. 19, 1852; Henry J., born April 25, 1855; father was Daniel Lee; died in 1866, at the age of 87 years; mother, Nancy Ingraham, died 1841, at the age of 44 years.

Lawrence, John, far.; P. O. Libertyville.

Lee, Daniel, farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

Lee, John, G., farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

Lee, Bradley, farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

Lee, Henry J., farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

Locke, John, farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

Locke, Geo. A., farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

Locke, Frank, faamer; P. O. Libertyville.

Lancaster, Jno., far.; P. O. Sulphur Glen.

Lancaster, James, far.; P. O. Sulphur Glen.

Lancaster, Richard, farmer; P. O. Sulphur Glen.

LANCASTER, DENIS, Postmaster and merchant at Sulphur Glen; Sec. 24; born in Ireland, April 15, 1831; came west and settled in Lake Co. in 1847; owns store, dry goods and general merchandise; value of stock, \$1,600; Dem.; Catholic; married to Miss Alice Conway, of Ireland; born 1836; married Aug 8, 1858; six children—Sarah,

Miles M., Mary E., Katie, Maggie, Lizzie; father, Michael Lancaster; mother, Sarah Doyle; wife's father, Miles Conway; mother, Catherine Kenney; all of Ireland.

Lynch, John, farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

Lynch, Martin, farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

Lill, Robert, farmer; P. O. Diamond Lake.

Lake, Geo. E., farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

Lake, Ed. L., farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

Larney, John.

Lumm, J. W., miller; P. O. Libertyville.

MCCCLORY, WM., farmer; P. O. Lake Forest.

MESSER, COL. E. B., farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Libertyville; born in Addison Co., Vt., 1838; came to Lake Co. 1857, in company with his father, Jas. S. Messer, who died in 1863; Rep.; Spiritualist; owns 140 acres; worth \$60 per acre; was Captain in the 37th I. V. I., Co. F; in the battles of Perry Grove, Vicksburg, and other engagements; after serving two years with the 37th he resigned; came home; was Lieutenant Colonel 156th I. V. I.; is Township Assessor, which office he has held for two years; married Eliza A. Howell, 1862; two children—Ida L. and Jay S.

McClory, John, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

McClory, John, Jr., far.; P. O. Waukegan.

McCormick, Danl., farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

McGuire, P. G., far.; P. O. Libertyville.

McGuire, Chris., far.; P. O. Libertyville.

McClory, Michael, P. O. Waukegan.

Monahan, Ambrose, laborer; P. O. Libertyville.

Miller, Fred., farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

Miller, Wm. A., far.; P. O. Libertyville.

Miller, E., farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

Merrick, Wm. C., far.; P. O. Libertyville.

Merrick, G. G., wagon maker; P. O. Libertyville.

Merrick, Hartley, far.; P. O. Libertyville.

Merrick, Kendrick, far.; P. O. Libertyville.

Merrick, A., blacksmith; P. O. Libertyville.

Merrick, Quincy A., blacksmith; P. O. Libertyville.

Myrick, Geo. W., far.; P. O. Libertyville.

Madole, Henry, far.; P. O. Libertyville.

Melte, Jos., farm hand; P. O. Libertyville.

Melody, Martin, far.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Maloy, Rodger, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

MORRISON, THOS., farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Sulphur Glen; born in the south part of Ireland on May 8, 1808; came to the United States in 1837; was at Springfield, Conn., thence to Middlesex Co., Conn.; at work in stone quarries for nine years; thence to the west, and settled in Lake Co. on the farm that he now lives on in 1846; owns 120 acres, value \$40 per acre; Dem.; Cath.; married in 1844 to Miss Sarah Darry, of Ireland; they have two children living—Thomas, in the regular U. S. army three years, born 1838, and Ellen; came to the U. S. very poor, but with hard labor and good management has become one of the most successful farmers of Lake Co.

Morrison, J. H., farmer; P. O. Sulphur Glen.

Morrison, Daniel, farmer; P. O. Sulphur Glen.

Morey, John A., far.; P. O. Diamond Lake.

Moore, Wm., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Moore, Myron, miller; P. O. Libertyville.

Moore, Samuel, P. O. Libertyville.

Moore, Judson, P. O. Libertyville.

Maxham, H. N., far.; P. O. Diamond Lake.

Moran, John, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Murry, Jos., farm hand; P. O. Libertyville.

NICHOLAS, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

NORTON, JAMES P., farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Libertyville; born in Lake Co. July 9, 1836; is one of the oldest settlers in the county; his father, Solomon Norton, was also one of the first settlers in Lake Co.; he was on the first Board of County Commissioners in 1837; came to the county in 1835, with about \$800, and bought the farm that James P. now lives on for \$400, which consists of 323 acres, now worth \$19,380. Solomon Norton was born March 1, 1794, and died May 26, 1866; married Pauline Payne, Sept. 10, 1835; they are both from New York. James P. Norton was married Oct. 21, 1861, to Emma F. Payne; have three children—Loda E., born Oct. 12, 1867; Julia B., born April 16, 1869, and Grace A., born Sept. 20, 1871; his brother, Jos. E. Norton, was born in Ill. in 1840; he enlisted in the 15th Ill. V.

I., Co. I, in 1861, and was wounded at the battle of Shiloh; from the effect of the wound and camp disease, he died at home in the Spring of 1862.

OSBORN, EDWIN, farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

Osborn, James, far.; P. O. Libertyville.

Oxenham, John, gardener; P. O. Libertyville.

O'Herron, John, P. O. Libertyville.

O'Neal, W. F., P. O. Libertyville.

PARKHURST, HORACE, farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

Parkhurst, E. W., far.; P. O. Libertyville.

Pelton Edwin, far.; P. O. Diamond Lake.

Penniman, L. E., J. P.; P. O. Libertyville.

Phillips, Clark, farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

Phillips, David, farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

Price, John S., mason; P. O. Libertyville.

PRICE, J. M., farmer; Sec. 28; P. O.

Libertyville; Rep.; owns farm of 300 acres, value \$75 an acre; born in the city of New York Sept. 6, 1815; lived there until he was 21 years old; was a brick mason; came west and settled in Lake Co. Sept., 1836; holds office as Township Supervisor, which office he has held for seven years; married Miss Abigail Sherman, of N. Y., in 1841; eight children—Annie Eliza, Emily, Elizabeth, Delia Francis, John S., Cornelius, Minnie and Clara.

PRICE, WM., farmer and contractor; Sec. 21; P. O. Libertyville; Dem.; Univ.; owns farm of 250 acres, value \$75 an acre; born in the City of New York Nov. 15, 1815; came west in 1836; was in Chicago four months, then settled in Lake Co. on the farm he now lives on in 1837; married, 1848, Miss Martha J. Devoe, of N. Y., born 1825; five children—Emma J., now Mrs. C. F. Wright of Concord, Minn., born 1844; William D., born 1858; Melville R., born 1851; Frank A., born 1865; Frederick O., born 1869.

Protine, Frank, tinsmith; P. O. Libertyville.

Paddock, Lemuel, far.; P. O. Libertyville.

Payne, O. L., farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

PELTON, STEPHEN E., farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Diamond Lake; owns a farm of 107 acres, value \$60 an acre; born in Washington Co., N. Y., April

26, 1822; lived there until 1840, farming; came west and settled in Lake Co. in 1840; married, Jan. 15, 1850, Miss Elizabeth C. Soaper, of N. Y., born Feb. 26, 1827; two adopted children—Edward H. Shannon, born in N. Y. June 7, 1849; Sarah L. Gray, born in Illinois Sept. 20, 1853, died 1860. His father, Joshua Pelton, bought 800 acres of land near his son Stephen's farm, in 1840; paid about \$1,500 for it; he was born March 17, 1779; died Jan. 2, 1859. His mother, Susana Eldridge, was born May 17, 1785, died 1860. His wife's father, Joseph Soaper, born 1788, died 1851; wife's mother, Electa Mansfield, born 1793, died 1865.

Phillips David S., far.; P. O. Gage's Lake.

Phillips, Mark, P. O. Gage's Lake.

RAY, ROBERT, farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

ROUSE, JOHN, farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Diamond Lake; born March 2, 1826, in England; came to the United States and settled in Adams Co., Ill., in 1849; worked on a farm in Adams Co. at \$10 per month; is to-day one of the successful farmers of Lake Co.; owns farm of 387 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; Rep.; married Miss Matilda Proctor in 1848; she was born April 17, 1829; nine children—William, born Nov. 22, 1852; Henry, born Feb. 21, 1855; Mary, born May 9, 1857; Harriet, born March 8, 1860; Alice, born Dec. 11, 1862; John, born May 30, 1865; Jessie, born June 9, 1868; Ella, born Feb. 19, 1871; Robert, born May 3, 1874.

Ray, C. W., farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

Ray, Ira B., farmer; P. O. Diamond Lake.

Ray, Chas., carp.; P. O. Diamond Lake.

Ray, Albert, P. O. Diamond Lake.

Rafter, Benj. F., far.; P. O. Libertyville.

Rouse Wm., far.; P. O. Diamond Lake.

Rouse, H. F., far.; P. O. Diamond Lake.

Rogan, Michael, far.; P. O. Sulphur Glen.

Ray, Francis, carpenter; P. O. Diamond Lake.

Ray, Geo. M., carpenter; P. O. Diamond Lake.

Robach, Henry, Sec. Man; P. O. Sulphur Glen.

Richmond, J. B.

Rafter, Daniel, far.; P. O. Libertyville.

SCHANCK, JAMES, far.; P. O. Libertyville.

SCHANCK, GEORGE H., hardware and farming implements; Libertyville; born in Libertyville, Lake Co., Ill., Nov. 22, 1837; Dem.; married Miss Mary K. Cater, of England, born May 6, 1841; five children—Lewis H., Laura I., George G., Annie E., Mary C.; Lewis G. Schanck, Mr. Schanck's father, born in New Jersey, in 1801; settled in Lake Co. in 1836; died in 1863; Geo. H. Schanck owns 200 acres, value \$50 per acre.

SEAVEY, MARCIAN H., dry goods and general merchandise; Libertyville; born in Maine, May 2, 1827; came to Lake Co. and settled in Libertyville Township, January, 1856; Independent in politics; married Miss Lucinda H. Tucker, of Maine; five children—Arno W., William J., Edith, Bertha, M. Pearl; father's name, David Seavey, of Maine; mother, Catharine Cartrite, of Maine.

SINGER, JOHN A., Sec. 31; P. O. Diamond Lake; born in Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1842; son of the late Isaac M. Singer, born in New York in 1811, who was the inventor of the sewing machine; died worth \$20,000,000; left his son, John A., \$500,000; owns real estate worth \$16,000 at Diamond Lake; Rep.; Episcopal; married three times; married his first wife, Annie J. McKee, Jan. 20, 1864; his second wife, Henrietta S. Bilinski, died Aug. 29, 1876; his third wife, Jennie C. Bilinski, was born May 28, 1858; has one boy, Walter, by first wife, born Oct. 13, 1864.

Stowell, Lorenzo, P. O. Libertyville.

Spelman, Pat., far.; P. O. Sulphur Glen.

Spelman, Wm., plasterer; P. O. Libertyville.

Spelman, Peter, far.; P. O. Sulphur Glen.

Seavey, M. H., mer.; P. O. Libertyville.

Seavey, W. J., farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

Staples, E. P., farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

Staples, A. P., farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

Sedan, Wm., farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

Starrett, Edwin, carp.; P. O. Libertyville.

Starrett, Geo. E., carp.; P. O. Libertyville.

Scott, H. P., merchant; P. O. Libertyville.

Shepard, Hiram, far.; P. O. Diamond Lake.

Shepard, Chas. T., far.; P. O. Diamond Lake.

SHERMAN, WM., farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Gage's Lake; born in New York in 1821; came west to Chicago in 1833; settled in Lake Co. in 1836, and on farm he now lives on in 1853; owns 183 acres of land, valued as \$50 per acre; went to California in 1850; Rep; Spir.; married Miss Margaret Harris, daughter of Geo. W. and Alice Harris, of South Wales, in 1847; have seven children—Mary Alice, Lizzie D., Margaret F., Rodger W., Cora I., Orlena A. and Herbert M.

Starrett, Geo. F., Carp.; P. O. Libertyville.

Selfridge, Phineas, far.; P. O. Diamond Lake.

Smith, C., farmer; P. O. Diamond Lake.

Sage, James, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Shreek, Rudolph, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Seadam, Fred., farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

Shea, G. H., farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

STRATTON, SIMON P., farmer; Secs. 27 and 28, P. O. Libertyville; born in Holden, Mass., July 31, 1797; lived in Mass. until he was at the age of 46 years, in farming and hotel business; started for the west by team in 1843, and arrived at Lake Co. July, 1843, taking him 60 days to come; did not travel on the Sabbath, and when opportunity at hand, he attended the church; owns farm he lives on, 150 acres, value \$100 per acre; Rep.; Presb.; married 1825 to Julia E. Townsend of Mass.; born 1803; four children—Harrison W., born 1826; John L., born 1830; Henry H., born 1832; Charles C., born 1836.

TRIGGS, GEO., P. O. Libertyville.

Triggs, Wm. C., shoemaker; P. O. Libertyville.

Triggs, Wm., P. O. Libertyville.

Triggs, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

Triggs, James, harness mkr; P. O. Libertyville.

Thank, Fred., P. O. Libertyville.

TRIGGS, SAMUEL, farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Libertyville; born in England in 1824; came to U. S. in 1850; settled in Lake Co. in 1850; thence to Minnesota three years, farming; thence to Chicago two years; thence to Lake Co. and purchased farm that he now lives on, which consists of 80 acres, value \$60 per acre; married to Jane Orchard in 1848; ten children—Minnie, Libbie O., Thomas, Ettie, Laura, Clarence E., John

S., George A., Alvin C., May; Rep.; Ind. in religion.

VAN HORN, R. M., farm hand; P. O. Libertyville.

WILSON, FRED, laborer; P. O. Libertyville.

WELLS, GEO. W., farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Waukegan; born in N. Y. in 1811; came west in 1831; settled in Hancock Co. five years; thence to N. Y.; help build R. R. from Rochester to Auburn; thence to Lake Co. in 1841; came to farm that he now lives on in 1855; owns 80 acres, \$50 per acre; Rep.; married Mary Yard, of N. Y.; born 1826; married 1842; 13 children—Eleazer, Louisa, Archibald, John H., George, Malinda, Rodney, Fraser, Marcellus, Edward, Isadore, David, Nathan. Williams, James P., farm hand, P. O., Libertyville.

Williams, Henry, farm hand; P. O. Libertyville.

WHEELER, JOHN S., farmer; Secs. 26 and 29; P. O. Libertyville; born in N. H. in 1803; came west in 1836; settled in Lake Co. in 1841 on the farm that he now owns of 240 acres; value, \$50 per acre; Rep.; Bapt.; married, Sept. 3d, 1825, to Miss Clarissa Pearson of N. H., born in 1806; three children—Geo. S., born in 1828; Hiram C., born in 1835; Mary, born in 1831; father, Jonathan Wheeler; mother, Phoebe Reynolds; wife's father, Parker Pearson; mother, Mary Bartlett.

Wright Silas, farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

Wright, Caleb, farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

WILSON, EDWIN, farmer; Section 20; P. O. Libertyville; born in Maine, Sept., 1835; came west and settled in Libertyville in the Fall of 1844, on the farm that he now owns, which consists of 250 acres of land, valued at \$60 per acre; held the offices of County Supervisor, Town Clerk, Road Commissioner and School Trustee; Dem.; married Eliza J. Trumbull, of Vermont, Jan. 1, 1856; she was born April 16, 1837; one child, born Nov. 1, 1866. Father was Life Wilson, born 1801, died 1863; mother, Eliza Watson, born, 1803, died 1864.

Wicker, Joel H., P. O. Libertyville.

Webb, Adam H., blacksmith; P. O. Libertyville.

WHITNEY, CHAS. W., Section 29; P. O. Libertyville; born in Coos County, N. H., Feb. 11, 1815; came west and settled in Illinois in 1838; settled in Lake County in 1839; bought place that he now owns in 1870; Rep.; Meth.; married Miss Mary N. Hicks, of England, Sept. 2, 1841; she was born 1823; three children—all dead. Father, Charles Whitney, of New Hampshire; mother, Betsey Andrews. Wife's father, John Hicks; mother, Mary Ann Gardner, of England.

Whalen, Wm., laborer; P. O. Libertyville.

Whitmore, Chas., farmer; P. O. Gage's Lake.

WENBAN, WILLIAM, farmer; P. O. Diamond Lake; born in Kent County, England, June 29, 1813; came to United States in 1837; landed at New York; came west and settled in Lake County in 1838, near the farm he now lives on; farm consists of 26 acres, valued at \$100 per acre; lost a hand in a threshing machine, on the farm that he now lives on, about 1849; Rep.; Meth.; married twice—first wife, Miss Chloe Clark, of Vermont; married second wife, Eliza Wayman, of England, in 1844. Wife's father, James Wayman; mother, Mary Wayman.

WILSON, JOSEPH, farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Libertyville; born in Yorkshire, England, July 2, 1840; came to United States in 1845; came west and settled in Kane County, Ill., in 1845; thence to Lake County in 1874; owns a farm of 70 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; 80 acres in O'Brien County and 65 acres in Ringgold County, Iowa, valued at \$10 per acre; Rep.; married Eliza Jane Shepard, of Illinois, in 1866; she was born Sept. 10, 1844; five children—Harry C., born Feb. 19, 1868; Gertie E., born Jan. 2, 1870; Elbert O. and Delbert J., born Aug. 15, 1875. Father, James Wilson; mother, Mary Woodworth. Wife's father, Oreslin Shepard, born 1812; mother, Sarah Wayman, born 1807.

WENBAN, CURTIS G., of Wenban & Bilinski, dry goods and groceries; Diamond Lake; born in Ohio July 7, 1838; came to Lake County

and settled in Libertyville Township, near Diamond Lake, June 29, 1842; carries stock valued at \$3,000; owns house, valued at \$2,000; is Postmaster at Diamond Lake; Rep.; married twice; first wife, Sabina Wayman, married Dec. 23, 1862, died April 12, 1864; second wife, Miss Evaline Towner, married Aug. 10, 1869: three children—

Albert C., born April 1, 1864; Frederick P., born Jan. 6, 1872; Frank J., born Nov. 23, 1874. Father, Gideon Wenban; mother, Mary Lena. Wife's father, James Towner; mother, Evaline Barney.

YEAGER, GEORGE, farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

NEWPORT TOWNSHIP.

AMES, R. D., farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

Ames, J. C., far.; P. O. Rosecrans.

ALCOCK, JOHN, farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 25; P. O. Wadsworth; born in Armagh Co., Ireland, May 1, 1830; here he followed the occupation of a farmer until his emigration to America, which was in his nineteenth year, July 2, 1849. He staid in New York City and State some five years; he then moved west in the Spring of 1855, to Newport Township; from here he went to Racine, Wis., where he lived seven years; then returned to Lake Co. and bought nine acres of land; now owns 110 acres; Rep.; Meth.; holds the office of Church Trustee of York House Methodist Church; married Helen Melville, March 16, 1854, in New York City; she was born at Armagh Co., Ireland, Jan. 11, 1830; she died at Racine, Wis., Oct. 21, 1874, leaving a family of eight children—Annie E., born July 9, 1855; Joseph R., born Nov. 27, 1856; John H., born Oct. 31, 1858; William J., born April 9, 1861; George W., born July 20, 1863; Nellie, born Aug. 12, 1865; Flora M., born Dec. 23, 1867; Albert M., born March 7, 1870.

AMES, SAMUEL E., farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Rosecrans; born in Sullivan, Tioga Co., Pa., Dec. 27, 1833; came to Newport Township, Lake Co., Ill., from Pa. in 1842; Lib.; Prot.; works 77 acres; owns 12 acres in Sec. 15; holds office of Postmaster; enlisted in Co. I, 147th I. V. I.; the company was organized at Camp Fry, Feb. 17, 1865;

was mustered into service Feb. 18, 1865; served one year; honorably discharged at Savannah, Ga., Feb. 8, 1866; married Helen E. Gartner, Nov. 1870, at Bristol, Wis.; she was born in Tioga Co., Pa., April 3, 1849; have one child living—Helen Lenore, born Sept. 19, 1873; lost two boys.

ALVORD, ELIJA, farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Wadsworth; born in Vermont, June 2, 1796; came to Lake Co. from New York, Oct. 7, 1839. When Mr. Alvord came here he found the county was merely a French settlement, what is now Lake Co. being then very sparsely settled; is one of the earliest settlers.

Arno, John, farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

ALVORD, ONIAS, farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 33; P. O. Wadsworth; born at Franklin Co., N. Y., July 1, 1842; resided there seven years; removed to Lake Co. Oct. 1839. Elija Alvord, father of Onias, purchased what was then known as "Mill Creek Precinct" from the government, in 1841; Onias Alvord purchased from his father in the year 1871, 126 acres; Rep.; Disciple; holds office of Road Commissioner; has held office for thirteen years; enlisted in Co. E, 48th I. I., Nov. 17, 1864; served nine months; was mustered out Aug. 15, 1865. He was in the battle of Nashville, and several other severe engagements. Married Mary Logston, at Avon Tp., Lake Co., Ill., Dec 21, 1863; she was born May 13, 1840; they have one child living—Bertha May, born Feb. 25, 1872, died April 13, 1873.

Archer, Wm., farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

BACON, J. T., farmer; P. O. Wadsworth.

BIDDLECOM, CHARLES O., farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Wadsworth; born Oct. 3, 1841, in Oneida Co., N. Y.; enlisted in Co. G, 96th Ill. Inf., Sept. 15, 1862; was under fire at battles of Chickamauga, Lookont Mountain, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Franklin and Nashville; honorably discharged June 10, 1865, at Chicago; Rep.; Bapt.; owns 320 acres land, worth \$10,000; married Julia Holbrook, May 16, 1866, at Bristol, Wis.; she was born at Cheektowaga, Erie Co., N. Y.; have three children—Julia May, Alice Laura, and Charles Curtis.

BROWN, SOLOMON P., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 12; P. O. Russell; born July 4, 1816, at Fort Ann, Washington Co., N. Y.; came to Wisconsin in 1842; moved to his present residence in 1843; owns 204 acres, 20 acres being in Sec. 14; has held office of School Director for a number of years, also School Trustee and Land and Road Commissioner; married Ada E. Hubbell at Queensburg, Warren Co., N. Y.; have two children living—Melvina A., born April 5, 1847; Dennis H., born May, 1848, and died March 13, 1865, from exposure incident to army life; Dennis H., the elder, born March 1, 1844, died May 27, 1846, in Newport, Lake Co., Ill.; Hattie E., born May 8, 1853.

Brown, A., farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

BENNET, GILBERT, farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 12; P. O. Russell; born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., and resided there up to the age of ten; moved from there to Oswego Co., and then came west to Kenosha Co., Wis.; moved thence to Lake Co.; having 160 acres land in Wisconsin, exchanged it for land in Lake Co., Ill.; now owns 100 acres, worth \$5,000; Rep.; Meth.; has held offices of Assessor, School Treasurer and Town Clerk for six years; married Mary Nicholas, of Benton Township, Dec. 31, 1852, at Benton; she was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., Dec. 31, 1828; have eight children living—Mary E., Clarissa B., Laura J., Gilbert L., U. S. Grant, Orrin B., John R., and J. B.; lost one.

Biddlecom, H. C., far.; P. O. Wadsworth.
Bright, A., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

BALFOUR, MARIA L., Sec. 26; P. O. Wadsworth; born June 13, 1819, in Otsego Co., N. Y.; widow of James Balfour; Bapt. James Balfour was born June 10, 1808, in Scotland; served in the Prussian regular army; emigrated to America and settled in Newport Township, Lake Co., Ill., where he purchased 80 acres of land; was First Lieutenant Co. I, 45th I. V. I.; this company was formed at Waukegan in 1861; held command at the battle of Shiloh; while engaged in this battle, one of the most destructive of the war, his arm was literally shot to pieces, which necessitated his removal to St. Louis, where he remained several weeks; was transferred to Waukegan; survived only five days after arrival. Children—Arthur J., William and Louisa, and Henry R., Mrs. B.'s son by second marriage.

BROWN, NELSON O., farmer and stock raiser; Sections 14 and 15; P. O. Russell; born Feb. 21, 1814, at Essex Co., N. Y.; removed to Fort Ann, Washington Co., in 1814; lived in the county thirty-seven years; removed to Newport, Lake Co., Ill., May 1, 1851; Rep.; Bapt.; owns 170 acres of land; married Polly A. Ripley, Feb. 21, 1840, at Queenbury, Warren Co., N. Y.; she was born in Warren Co., N. Y., Feb. 11, 1822, and died April 7, 1849, leaving three children—Warren, born, Jan. 26, 1841; Pheron, born Aug. 11, 1840, and Myron J., born July 9, 1843; lost two children—Theron and Nancy. Mr. B. married his second wife at Luzerne, N. Y., Elizabeth A. Fuller; she was born Aug. 6, 1834, in New York; children by second marriage are Olmsted B., born March 30, 1855; Frank L., born March 19, 1858; Flora, born April 9, 1860; Ernest J., born March 15, 1863; Dennis L., born June 8, 1866; Mattie R., born Oct. 18, 1869; Bishop Nelson Brown, born Dec. 20, 1846. Two of Mr. Brown's sons, Warren and Myron, enlisted in the army; Warren enlisted from New York State; was in the battles of Bull Run and Rappahannock; honorably discharged July 19, 1863, at Albany, N. Y.; Myron enlisted in Co. C, 96th Ill. Infantry; was in the battles of

Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missouri Ridge and several other severe engagements; was a prisoner at Andersonville; served till term expired.

Balfour, Henry, tel. opr.; P. O. Wadsworth.

Balfour, Arthur, teacher; P. O. Wadsworth.

BARTLETT, E. M., farmer and stock raiser; Section 25; P. O. Wadsworth; born Jan. 5, 1842, at East Canada; Rep.; Prot.; came to America, May 29, 1846, and settled on the farm where he now resides; owns 130 acres; married Isabel Strang Nov. 27, 1867; she was born Sept. 19, 1840, in Lake Co., Ill.; have two children—Geo. E., born April 11, 1871, and James Henry, born Nov. 11, 1875. Rhoda Bartlett, mother of E. M. Bartlett, resides with him; is one of the oldest settlers; born in Vermont, Sept. 5, 1803; David E. and Lewis J., sons of Mrs. Bartlett, enlisted in the army in 1861; Lewis was killed at the battle of Pittsburg Landing; David enlisted in Co. K, 15th Reg.; died in Baltimore, Md., with the typhoid fever.

CRAWFORD, SAML., farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

Currin, James, farmer; P. O. Millburn.

CRAWFORD, WM., farmer and stock raiser; Section 6; P. O. Rosecrans; born in Fermanagh Co., Ireland; emigrated to America in 1829, and landed at Quebec, Canada; followed the occupation of farming for some years, and then went to New York State; was engaged in farming there five years; he then came west to Lockport, Ill.; from there to Lake Co., where he bought 80 acres of land; now owns 484 acres; is one of the earliest settlers in the county; married at Lockport, Ill., May 2, 1842, to Catherine Breem; she was born May 9, 1824, in Ireland; have nine children living—Wm. Henry, Jno., Ellen, Hannah, Emily, Frederic, Chas. W., Mary Jane; lost three children; Rep.; Prot.; held office of Road Commissioner and School Director, also other township offices; his property is worth \$25,000.

Crosby, John, farmer; P. O. Millburn.

Cox, Charles, farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

Coon, Michael, farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

CORRIS, ALBERT D., farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Russell; born Jan. 17, 1851, in Newport Township; Rep.; Bapt.; works 163 acres of land; holds office of School Director of District No. 1, and holds several other township offices; his parents were among the earliest settlers in Lake Co.; W. R. Corris, brother of Albert Corris, was born in Newport Township Aug. 3, 1848; married Aug. 29, 1874, to Anna Salmons; she was born at Brighton, N. Y., in 1857; Mary J. Corris was born Jan. 13, 1855, at Newport.

Carney, Thomas, Sr., farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

Carney, Paul, Jr., far.; P. O. Rosecrans.

Craply, Henry, farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

Carney, Thomas, Jr., farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

CHRISTIAN, JAMES, clerk at Michigan Southern freight depot, Chicago; born in Queens Co., Ireland, September, 1832; came to America in 1850, and landed at New York, where he remained three years; from there he went to Chicago, where he engaged in the shoe business; at the breaking out of the war, he enlisted in Company E, 96th Illinois Infantry, for 90 days' service, at the expiration of which he re-enlisted for three years, being in many of the severest battles of the war; was taken prisoner, and confined in Andersonville and Libby Prisons; was transferred to prison at North Carolina; was liberated at the close of the war; after the war engaged in grocery business in Chicago; married Eliza Crawford, of Lake Co., Ill., June 12, 1867, at Beloit, Wis.; she was born Jan. 10, 1843, at Lockport, Ill.; have four children.

Carney, Peter, farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

Crawford, John, far.; P. O. Rosecrans.

CASTERTON, JAMES, farmer and stock raiser; Section 1; P. O. Russell; born in Lincolnshire, England, Sept. 12, 1831; emigrated to America, May 17, 1851; resided for several years in Akron, Ohio; came to Lake Co. in 1857, where he purchased 100 acres of land, and now owns 205, 40 being in Wisconsin, valued at \$10,250; married Mary Jane Clark, Feb. 5, 1856, at Pleasant Prairie, Wis.; she was born in Lincolnshire, England, Nov. 5, 1829;

have two children living—Frederic William, born March 2, 1859, and Cory M. W., born April 13, 1864; lost one child in 1858.

Crawford, James, far. ; P. O. Rosecrans.
Carney, Paul, Sr., far.; P. O. Rosecrans.

DIXON, JOHN, Sr., farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

Demuth, John, farmer; P. O. Wadsworth.

DEVINE, JULIUS C., farmer and stock raiser; Section 26; P. O. Wadsworth; born in Newport Township, where he has always resided; Dem.; owns 200 acres, worth \$20,000; held office of School Director; now holds office of School Trustee; married, Dec. 25, 1871, to Harriet C. Lewin, at Sand Lake, Lake Co., Ill.; she was born at Oxfordshire, England, Oct. 14, 1851; have three children—George, Bessie and Laura; Polly Devine, mother of Julius, was born in Ohio; Philan Devine, her husband, was born in Chautauqua Co. N. Y.; died April 22, 1872; the mother resides with her son Julius.

DELANY, JOHN, farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 26; P. O. Wadsworth; born Sept. 2d, 1813, in Queen's Co., Ireland; Dem.; Cath.; owns 170 acres; came to America Feb. 12, 1837; settled in Chicago, June 12, 1840; removed to Lake Co. Jan. 26, 1842; has held office of Treasurer for two years, 1848 and 1849; elected Tax Collector of the town, March, 1850, also School Director and School Trustee; married Bridget Maher Sept. 5th, 1842, in N. Y. City; she was born March 17, 1820; died Jan. 16, 1870, leaving a family of seven children—Michael, Martin, Mary, Fenton, John, Catherine, Elizabeth, William and Patrick; Fenton died in March, 1859, Elizabeth in April, 1859.

De Forris, A., farmer; P. O. Russell.

Dixon, A., farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

Delany, John, Jr., attorney; P. O. Wadsworth.

Davis, Thos., P. O. Rosecrans.

Devlin, T., farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

DITMEYER, PHILLIP, farmer; Secs. 32 and 33; P. O. Wadsworth.

Day, L. P., minister; P. O. Russell.

De Forris, C., farmer; P. O. Russell.

DE FORRIS, GEO. G., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 11; P. O. Russell;

born May 5, 1806, in Oneida Co., N. Y.; came to Newport Tp. Oct. 31, '42; Rep.; Bapt.; held office of School Director in 1st district in township; served one term as School Trustee; served also as Pathmaster; owns 80 acres land; married Harriet Nichols June 14, 1827, at Clinton, Oneida Co., N. Y.; she was born March 19, 1809, at Clinton, Oneida Co.; N. Y.; have two children living—Julia, born March 28, '31; and Adelbert, born Sept. 3, 1840; both born in Oneida Co., N. Y.; lost one—Cyrus, born Aug. 23, 1828, and died July 17, 1861, in California; they are among the earliest settlers; Mr. DeF. has held the office of Deacon in Baptist Church for past 10 years; Adelbert entered army in '64, and served nine months as army clerk.

Degan, Pat., Jr., far.; P. O. Wadsworth.

EMERY, JAMES, Sr., farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

EDWARDS, THOMAS, farmer and stock raiser; born at Bristol, Eng., Feb. 23, 1807; while in England was engaged in the wagon manufacturing; moving from there to Staffordshire, where he engaged in the same business; while there he married Mary A. Warren; she was born in Staffordshire, Oct. 23d, 1817; he came to America May 23d, 1843, and landed in New York; stopping there but a short time, he came west to Kenosha, Wis.; remained there three years; then moved to Newport Tp., Lake Co., Ill., where he purchased 80 acres of land at government sale; selling the 80, he again purchased 123 on same Sec.; now owns 110 acres; they have six children living—George, Ann, William Henry, Charles, Mary and Alice.

EDDY, E. F. W., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 13; P. O. Rosecrans; born March 2, 1821, in Oneida Co., N. Y.; moved to Lake Co. May 26, 1843; Bap.; Rep.; owns 250 acres land, worth \$15,000; has held office of Postmaster for nearly 18 years; is one of the oldest settlers; married Adeline Soper April 2, 1843; she was born in Chittenden Co., Vt.; have six children living—L. M., Eddy M., Celeste J., Ray E., Sarah E. and Addie E.; lost one daughter.

Edwards, Geo., far.; P. O. Rosecrans.
 Edwards, Wm., mason; P. O. Rosecrans.
 Eddy, L. M., farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.
 Emery, Jno. A., far.; P. O. Rosecrans.
 Ebbers, Benj., mer.; P. O. Wadsworth.

FAULKNER, H. N., farmer; P. O. Spring Bluff.

Faulkner, John H., farmer; P. O. Spring Bluff.

FRAZINE, MARSHALL, farmer and stock raiser; Section 34; P. O. Rosecrans; resides in Wisconsin, near State line; born in Muskegon, Mich.; enlisted at the breaking out of the war in Co. F, 37th Ill. Inf.; served through the war under command of Generals Fremont, Grant, Pope and others; was in battle of Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove; was in the seige of Mobile, Ala.; from this seige the regiment went to Texas and served there for a year; mustered out May 15th, 1865; re-enlisted and served till the close of the war; after war, came to Lake Co., Ill.; married Josephine Hunting, at Bristol, Wis.; she was born in N. Y. State, Oct. 29, 1850; have two children—John, born in N. Y., Dec. 21, 1867; and Charles, born in Newport Township Sept. 11, '74.

Forris, C. D., farmer; P. O. Russell.

Ferry, E. D., farmer; P. O. Spring Bluff.

Ferry, Dexter, far.; P. O. Spring Bluff.

FINEL, FRANKLIN P., farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Waukegan; born Feb. 28, 1852, in Benton Township, Lake Co., Ill.; Rep.; Prot.; the mother of F. P. Finel was born in Rutland Co., Vt.; her husband was born in 1809 in Rutland Co., Vt.; he died at Benton, Lake Co., Aug. 14, 1873; there are four children living—Franklin, Sarah, Winfield and Mary; lost one.

Fagan, John, farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

Fredenburg, Henry, far.; P. O. Millburn.

Ferry, Wm., far.; P. O. Waukegan

Fagan, M., far.; P. O. Russell.

FRADENBURGH, WM. H., farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Millburn; born in Herkimer Co., N. Y. in 1827; after remaining a year in Onondago Co., N. Y., came west in 1845, and followed the vocation of a thresher for 28 years; owns 80 acres; Rep.; Prot.; served in the army; married Hannah Ray, Feb. 28, 1848; she died Feb. 22, 1862.

Forris, A. D., far.; P. O. Russell.

Fredenburg, Geo., far.; P. O. Millburn.

GLEASON, JAMES, SR., far.; P. O. Rosecrans.

Gleason, James, Jr., far.; P. O. Rosecrans.

GRAVES, HENRY, blacksmith and horseshoer; P. O. Wadsworth; born at Hanover, Germany, Dec. 25, 1832; emigrated to this country at the age of 19, landing at N. Y.; he learned the trade of blacksmith at Norrisburg; came to Lake Co. in 1872; owns blacksmith shop at Wadsworth; was married at Kenosha, Wisconsin, in 1853, to Anna Lehneis.

GLEESON, JAMES, farmer and stock raiser; Sections 17 and 20; P. O. Rosecrans; born in Ireland; came to America Aug., 1833; landed at New York; came west to Kenosha Co., Wis., where he remained five years; he then moved to Lake Co., Ill.; the father of Mr. Gleeson is one of the oldest settlers; James Gleeson was married to Mary Carney at Kenosha, Wis.; she was born in Wicklow Co., Ireland, in 1842; have ten children.

Gadae, Louis, brewer; P. O. Rosecrans.

Gallagher, John, Sr, far.; P. O. Millburn.

Gallagher, John, Jr., far.; P. O. Millburn.

Gerry, Shadrack, farmer; P. O. Millburn.

Gerry, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Millburn.

Gerry, Samuel, farmer; P. O. Millburn.

Gleason, Pat., Sr., P. O. Rosecrans.

HOGAN, THOMAS, F. farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

HENKEL, XAVER, farmer and stock raiser; Section 32; P. O. Millburn; born in Bavaria, Germany, May 22, 1824, resided there 28 years engaged in farming; came to America and arrived in New York May 16, 1853; remained there but a short time and then came west to Detroit, Mich., and from there to Lake Co., Ill., where he purchased 20 acres; now owns 43; is Rep.; Cath.; held the office of School Director one term; at the breaking out of the war he enlisted in Co. M, Ill. Light Artillery, and served till the close of the rebellion; was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., Aug. 5, 1865; married at Waukegan, March 26, 1856, Magdalena Houser; she was born in Baden, Germany, May 13, 1828; have

three children living—Julia, Frankie Jacob; lost five—John, Barbara, Magdalena, Jacob and Julia.

Hinkston, L., Jr., far.; P. O. Waukegan.

Havlin, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

Hauber, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Wadsworth.

Hughes, John, carp.; P. O. Millburn.

Hagerty, Daniel, far.; P. O. Wadsworth.

HASKIN, WHITMAN K., manufacturer of woolen goods; P. O. Waukegan; born in Rutland Co., Vermont. Dec. 18, 1815; Mr. H. has been engaged as mfr. a great many years; his first venture was at Rutland, Vt., then at Lowville, Malone, Middlebury and many other points in Ct., and the Eastern States; married Lenora B. Alvord at Chautauqua, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1838; she was born July 18, 1818; have no children living.

Hogan, Pat., farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

Hoekaday, Jno., money loaner; P. O. Millburn;

Heydecker, C. F. far.; P. O. Wadsworth.

HUNTING, SIDNEY F., retired farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Rosecrans; born in Hubbardston, Mass., Sept. 6, 1799, where he resided for 12 years; went from there to Vt. and Lowell, Mass., from there returned to New Hampshire, where he followed the occupation of farming for several years, then went to New York, where he remained about 50 years, and married Sallie Bailey, of N. H.; remained in N. Y. 30 years when he came west to Ill., and located in Newport Township, Lake Co.; he purchased 86 acres, which he afterward sold to his son, S. S. Hunting; have four children living—Asa K., born March 2, 1823; Sidney F., Jr., Dec. 9, 1840; Laura, March 28, 1826; Henry W., Oct. 22, 1829; Richard died May 23, 1825; Saneptha died Oct. 1, 1828; Paul Sept. 31, 1835; Alonzo Jan. 29, 1840; Lydia June, 24, 1853; Mary K., April 24, 1859; Alva, Sept. 16 1862; Lafayette, June 3, 1864; Sarah E., June 28, 1877.

Heydecker, Edward, far.; P. O. Wadsworth.

Hanlon, James, farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

Hanlon, Jas. K., farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

Hanlan, Michael, far.; P. O. Rosecrans.

Hogan, Matthew, far.; P. O. Rosecrans.

Hogan, Thomas, far.; P. O. Rosecrans.

Hogan, Thomas, Jr., far.; P. O. Rosecrans.

Hunt, James, farmer; P. O. Millburn.

HUTCHINSON, JOHN C., farmer and stock raiser; Section 7; P. O. Rosecrans; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., March 2, 1832, where he resided some 22 years; coming west, he located first in Dodge Co., Minn., here he purchased 60 acres, on which he lived a year and a half; he then came to Lake Co., Ill., and purchased 120 acres in Newport Township, on which he now lives; Dem.; married Catharine Day, of Benton Township, Oct. 28, 1857, she was born in New York State July 30, 1833; have eight children—John, Hattie, Byron, Minnie, Grant, Frank, Charlie and Olive.

HOGAN, MICHAEL, farmer; Section 22; P. O. Rosecrans; born at Williamsburg, New York, in 1851; came to Lake Co., in 1853, and has resided here nearly ever since; Dem.; Cath.; works 110 acres; owns two town lots at Waukegan; returned to the East in 1863 and was in the employ of James Bulger, mfr. at Williamsburg, N. Y.; enlisted Nov. 3, 1864, at Lowell, Mass., in Co. D, 25th Mass. Inf., and served until the close of the rebellion; was engaged in the battle of Kingston, N. C.; was honorably discharged at the close of the war, when he returned to Lake Co.; there he married Bridget Ehkers, Jan. 1, 1872; she was born in New Orleans, Jan. 13, 1854; they have three children—Elizabeth, born Nov. 3, 1873, Dennis, June 18, 1874, and Mary Helen, born June 2, 1876.

Hunting, Sidney, far.; P. O. Rosecrans.

Hunting, Asa, carpenter; P. O. Rosecrans.

Hawkins, Jacob D., stone mason; P. O. Rosecrans.

HERBERGER, JOSEPH, farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 34; P. O. Millburn; Rep.; Cath.; works 187 acres; born in Newport Tp., Lake Co., Ill., Aug. 5, 1847; have always reside here; married at Waukegan, Ill., Nellie Duffy; she was born Aug. 13, 1849, at Waukegan; have three children.

Herberger, G., farmer; P. O. Millburn.

Hastings, Walter W., farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

HAWKINS, JACOB S., stone mason; P. O. Rosecrans; Rep.; Meth.; born March, 1842, in Clinton Co., N. Y.; came to Lake Co. in the Spring of

1845; held the office of School Director one term; has been a stone mason for three years in Newport Tp.; married March 4, 1867, Miss Addie Starr; she was born in Newport Tp., Lake Co., Nov. 14, 1847; died April 2, 1877, leaving a family of four children—Cora B., born Feb. 28, 1869; Herbert D., May 7, 1870; Ettie Irene, Aug. 10, 1874; Addie, March 29, 1877.

HEDDLE, DAVID, farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Millburn; Rep.; Prot.; owns 116 acres; born July 24, 1827, in Orkney, Scotland; came to America June 2, 1855, and settled in Kenosha Co., Wis.; moved to Newport Tp., Lake Co., Ill., in 1863; held office of Road Commissioner six years, of School Trustee three, and Supervisor four years; married Mary Yule July, 1861; she was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, Feb. 16, 1836; have four children—Frederick W., Cora J., Margret E. and Marian—lost one, David A.

Hall, Geo., P. O. Rosecrans.

Hoffman, J. A., teacher; P. O. Rosecrans.

Hook, Pat, laborer; P. O. Rosecrans.

Hintz, Aug., laborer; P. O. Wadsworth.

JAMIESON, JNO., wagon maker; P. O. Millburn.

Jamieson, James, farmer; P. O. Millburn.

JEANMENE, MRS. GENEVIEVE, P. O. Wadsworth; born at Dewittville, Chatauqua Co., N. Y., Jan. 1840; came to Lake Co. Nov. 1, 1850; was married to Hamilton Ames at Waukegan, Oct. 13, 1858; he died Aug. 22, 1868, leaving a family of five children—Franklin Fremont, Alice Amy, Edgar, Louis and Mortimer. Mrs. Ames married the second time Jos. F. Jeanmene; he was born in France.

KELLY JOHN, farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

Kennedy, Stephen, teacher; P. O. Millburn.

Kent, F. G., farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

King, James, farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

King, Marcus, farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

King, Wilson, farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

Krabel, Louis, basket maker; P. O. Wadsworth.

Kramer, Henry, shoemaker; P. O. Wadsworth.

LEWIN, HENRY, Sr., farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

Lewin, Henry, Jr., far.; P. O. Rosecrans.

LEWIN, GEORGE, farmer and blacksmith; Sec 22; P. O. Rosecrans; born in Oxfordshire, Eng.; emigrated from London to America at the age of seventeen; landed at Boston June 9, 1853; removed after remaining there about six weeks with his parents, to Lake Co., Ill. His father, Henry Lewin, purchased 32 acres, and now owns 242; he was born in Oxfordshire, Eng.; he married Jane Cane; have ten children living, all born in England—Jane, Mary, Henry, John, Kate, William B., George, Bessie, Addie and Carrie; lost one daughter.

Lewin, Jno., farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

LUX, CHAS., farmer and thresher; Sec. 27; P. O. Wadsworth; Dem.; Cath.; born in Buffalo, N. Y., July 11, 1843; came to Lake Co., Ill., Aug. 7, 1852; is one of the earliest settlers in the county; purchased in 1875 30 acres in Newport Tp.; besides farming, he follows the occupation of a thresher during the summer.

Lux, S., farmer; P. O. Wadsworth.

Lux, John, laborer; P. O. Wadsworth.

Lux, Peter, laborer; P. O. Wadsworth.

LEWIN, WILLIAM B., farmer and stock raiser; Section 10; P. O. Rosecrans; born at Oxfordshire, England, April, 1813; came to America July 8, 1853; moved, after a short stay in Boston, to Lake County, Ill.; Rep.; Meth.; held office of Collector for two terms; enlisted Aug. 15, 1862, in Company C, 96th Illinois Infantry; served three years; was engaged in battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Dalton, Franklin and many other severe engagements; captured May 14, 1864, and taken to Andersonville; remained there nine months and twenty days; was taken from Andersonville to prison at Florence, N. C., in the Autumn of 1864; out of the fourteen taken there, there were but five alive at time of release, Feb. 28, 1865; married Susan B. Heath at Newport, Lake County, Jan. 4, 1871; she was born in Fond du Lac County, May 15, 1847; they have one child—Hattie A., born Sept. 24, 1874.

Lynch, John, farmer; P. O. Wadsworth.

Leonard, Geo., carp.; P. O. Rosecrans.

LEONARD, H. O., M. D., physician and surgeon; P. O. Rosecrans.

Lynch, Michael, far.; P. O. Wadsworth.

Lux, Nicholas, farmer; P. O. Wadsworth.

Lloyd, Sextus, tel. op.; P. O. Russell.

MAYLAN, JAMES, farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

MOHR, CHARLES, farmer; Section 34; P. O. Wadsworth; born in Prussia, March 23, 1846; came to America in April, 1865; settled first at Chicago, where he was in the employ of Palmer, Fuller & Co., sash, door and blind manufacturers; he moved to Lake County, and now works a farm of 80 acres; Liberal; Protestant; married Anna Beitgel, April 5, 1871, at Chicago; she was born in Whitby, Germany, Oct. 2, 1845; have three children—Maggie, born in Chicago, Nov. 23, 1872; Johnny, born June 16, 1874; Joseph, born in Lake County, Dec. 25, 1876.

Melville, Benjamin, far.; P. O. Russell.

Melville, Moses, Sr., far.; P. O. Russell.

Melville, Moses, Jr., far.; P. O. Russell.

Moran, Lawrence, far.; P. O. Rosecrans.

MITSCHLER, JACOB, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Wadsworth; born in France, Nov. 22, 1839; emigrated to America, May, 1847; resided for some time in Erie Co., N. Y., when he came West and settled in Lake Co.; Dem.; Catholic; owns 80 acres; has held office of Pathmaster and School Director of District No. 5, which latter office he still retains; married Barbara Ditmire, June 4, 1866, at Waukegan, Ill.; she was born in Erie Co., N. Y.

Moore, Wm., farmer; P. O. Russell.

Moore, Alfred, farmer; P. O. Russell.

Murrie, Jno., Sr., far.; P. O. Rosecrans.

Moran, Ed. farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

Melville, Henry, farmer; P. O. Russell.

Moran, James, Sr., far.; P. O. Rosecrans.

Melville, W. J., trader; P. O. Russell.

Moran, Eugene, farmer; P. O. Millburn.

Moran, James, Jr., far.; P. O. Millburn.

McGuire, Jas., farmer; P. O. Millburn.

McGuire, Wm., farmer; P. O. Millburn.

McGuire, John, farmer; P. O. Millburn.

McManaman, Daniel, farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

McCrackin, Frank, Telegraph Operator and Station Agent; P. O. Wadsworth.

MURRAY, EDWARD, farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 2; P. O. Rosecrans; Rep.; Bapt.; born Dec. 19, 1829, at Glasgow, Scotland; came to America Oct. 31, 1835; settled in Lake Co., Ang. 1841; owns 227 acres in Sections 2 and 31; held office of Collector two terms, from Dec., 1853 and 1864; held office of Town Treasurer in 1860; enlisted in Co. C, 96th Ills. Inf.; was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga; mustered out in 1864; disabled; has held office of Town Treasurer, in Newport, since Fall of 1865; married Miss Nancy Dixon, Feb. 2, 1852; she was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Feb. 2, 1833; have eleven children living—William, Julia, Elizabeth, Edward, Eva, Emma, John, Jesse, Kate, Lincoln, Allen; lost one daughter; is one of the oldest settlers in the county.

Murray, Jno. A., farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

Murray, Wm., farmer; P. O. Russell.

McCarty, Jno., farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

Mayhar, Pat., farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

Mead, Geo., farmer; P. O. Wadsworth.

Mix, Ira, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

MEAD, EDWARD, retired farmer; P. O. Wadsworth; born at Greenwich, Conn., April 30, 1790; belonged to State militia doing duty for the Government in 1812; Mr. Mead is the oldest settler in the township; he is a grandson of Gen. John Mead of revolutionary fame; he married Ellen Collins in New York city, Jan. 23, 1818; she was born in New York city, Sept. 20, 1795; have nine children living—William, Mary Ann, Armanda, Sarah Jane, Martha, John Edward, Margaret Ellen and Levi H.

Madden, Jno., farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

Madden, Pat., farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

Meyer, Peter, farmer; P. O. Wadsworth.

McManaman, Jno., far.; P. O. Rosecrans.

McAlister, Jno., farmer; P. O. Millburn.

McCann, Jno., Jr., far.; P. O. Rosecrans.

McCann, James, far.; P. O. Wadsworth.

NEWTON, HENRY, farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

Nellis, C., Blacksmith; P. O. Rosecrans.

Oliver, James, farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

O'Hare, Pat., far.; P. O. Kenosha, Wis.

Oliver, John A., farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

Ogbin, Wm., farmer; P. O. Millburn.

PAGE, J. J., mcht.; P. O. Rosecrans.

Pope, John, far.; P. O. Wadsworth.

PARKS, A. T., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 6; P. O. Rosecrans; born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., and resided there seventeen years, when he came west with his parents, and settled in Lake Co., where his brother Reuben purchased 96 acres of government land in 1844, which A. T. Parks purchased from him in 1850; has since bought 63 acres, making a total of 159 acres, valued at \$8,000; is one of the earliest settlers; Rep.; Meth.; has held in this township the offices of School Director and Pathmaster; married Melinda Gilmore, at Bristol, Wis., March 1854; she was born in Bristol, Wis., July 15, 1832, and died Aug. 29, 1875, leaving a family of four children—three girls and one boy.

Pantall, Richard, shoemkr; P. O. Rosecrans.

Page, Peter, farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

PERSONS, R. C., farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Wadsworth; born Nov. 10, 1843, at Warren, Lake Co., Ill.; Rep.; Disciple; held office of Pathmaster for one term in Warren Tp.; married Mary O. Putnam; she was born Jan. 26, 1847, and has always resided in Lake Co.; have two children—Clarence Leslie, born Aug. 4, 1872, in Newport Tp., and Perry Lee, born Sept. 13, 1874.

Peterson, John E., far.; P. O. Rosecrans.

Post, W. L., carpenter; P. O. Rosecrans.

Porter, James, laborer; P. O. Wadsworth.

Purvis, Geo., farmer; P. O. Millburn.

RAFFERTY PAT., far.; P. O. Rosecrans.

Ryan, J. J., farmer; P. O. Millburn.

ROSA, D. C., stone mason and contractor; Sec. 33; P. O. Wadsworth; born at Amsterdam, Holland, Oct. 29, 1829; came to America at the age of eight years; came west and located in Lake Co., where he now resides; Dem.; Univ.; married Sarah Sullivan at Maringo, Ill., Dec. 20, 1866; she was born at Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1848; they have four children—Carrie, Charles, Hattie and Jennie; he enlisted at the breaking out of the war in the 58th I. L., and served eleven months; was in the battles of Fort Donelson and Pitts-

burg Landing; being wounded in the latter engagement, he was discharged; he re-enlisted in Bat. I, 2d I. V., and served three years and eight months, during which service he participated in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Kennesaw Mountain, Snake Gap, and all the Atlanta campaign; honorably discharged at Washington, D. C., where he received final pay, July 15, 1865.

RUF, JOHN., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 10; P. O. Russell; born in Wurtemberg, Germany, June 24, 1820, and emigrated to America in Sept. 1849; remained in New York City for some years, and then came west to Lake Co., Ill.; here followed the railroad business for some years, and then settled on the farm on which he now resides; owns 136 acres; Dem., Cath.; married Elizabeth Murphy, at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan., 1852; she was born in Armagh Co., Ireland; five children—John, Thomas, Joseph, William and Michael.

Ryan, Wm., farmer; P. O. Millburn.

Ryan, Thos., farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

REEVES, JAMES, farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 8; P. O. Rosecrans; born Nov. 15, 1818, in Norfolk Co., England; he came to America in 1835, and settled in Syracuse, N. Y.; served as an apprentice at the blacksmith trade; after serving four years, became partner in the concern, and afterward purchased the remaining interest; at the age of 23, married Miss Laura L. Wright, in Oswego Co., N. Y., in January, 1843; removed in the Fall of the year to Illinois, and settled in Lake Co., where he followed the vocation of a blacksmith for some fourteen years; he then purchased 40 acres from the Government; he now owns 170 acres, on which he has made extensive improvements; has held office of Justice of the Peace some eight years; also offices of Pathmaster, School Director, School Trustee, and other offices of trust; have one child living—Albert E., who was born Oct. 19, 1847; lost two—Laura Ann and Charlotte D.

Reeves, Eugene, far.; P. O. Rosecrans.

Rosa, Chas.

Ruff, Jno., Jr., farmer; P. O. Russell.

STEDMAN, WM., wagon maker; P. O. Millburn.

Siver, George, carp.; P. O. Russell.

SHEA, JOHN A., farmer and thrasher; Sec. 26; P. O. Wadsworth; born in Seneca Co., Ohio; came from Ohio and settled in Lake Co., in 1844; has resided here ever since; owns 60 acres, worth \$3,000; Dem.; Cath.; holds office of School Director, and has for six years; married Ruth Taylor, at Kenosha, Wis., December, 1863; she was born in Lincolnshire, England, Jan. 28, 1847; have five children—Mary, Anna, Julia, John and Lewis; lost one, Josephine.

Stedman, Luther, far.; P. O. Millburn.

Stewart, W. B., far.; P. O. Millburn.

SHEA, JEREMIAH, SR., farmer and thrasher; Secs. 13 and 14; P. O. Wadsworth; born in Cork Co., Ireland, April 20, 1820; came to America in 1832; landed at Quebec, Can.; from Quebec, came to New York; was for many years employed as steward in leading hotels, etc.; has traveled a great deal; owns 290 acres, worth \$14,500; married Barbara Smith, at St. Louis, in 1838; she was born in 1815, in Otsego Co., N. Y.; have eight children living; lost one.

Stewart, Rufus, farmer; P. O. Wadsworth.

Seuneriski, Jos., far.; P. O. Rosecrans.

Soper, Hubble, laborer; P. O. Rosecrans.

Savage, Geo., farmer; P. O. Millburn.

Savage, Warren, far.; P. O. Millburn.

SHEA, JOHN S., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 22; P. O. Wadsworth; born in Lake Co., Dec. 23, 1844, and has always resided in Newport Township; owns 81 acres, worth \$4,050; Dem.; Cath.; married Cynthia J. Devine, at Waukegan, April 14, 1864; she was born in Newport Township, Lake Co., March 16, 1847; have four children—Steven, born April 21, 1865; Minnie, born Dec. 29, 1868; Lucy, born Sept. 29, 1870; and Morris, born March 15, 1873.

Schalley, Pat., far.; P. O. Wadsworth.

Short, Lemuel, Jr., far.; P. O. Rosecrans.

Stearns, Sheldon, station agent; P. O. Russell.

Skinner, Henry, farmer; P. O. Russell.

Sessler, Martin.

Sessler, M. E.

SHEA, CORNELIUS, farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 22; P. O. Wadsworth; born in Cork Co., Ireland, Aug. 4, 1844; came to America, landing in Boston, and stopped there one year, when he came to Illinois and settled in Lake Co.; owns 80 acres in Newport Township, Lake Co., Ill., and 400 in Iowa; Dem.; Cath.; married Mary Delany May 1, 1866, at Waukegan; she was born in Newport Township April 1, 1846; have six children living—Timothy, born July 20, 1866; Katy, born Dec. 13, 1867; Theresa, born April 7, 1869; Mary, born Jan. 21, 1871; Sarah, born March 25, 1874; and Cornelius E.; lost one—Sumner, who died Oct. 10, 1874; Mr. Shea enlisted in 1861 in the 45th Ill. Inf. and served nine months; was in the battle of Fort Donelson, where he was wounded; trans. to 65th Ill. Inf. and served three years; was in all the engagements of Atlanta campaign; honorably discharged May 30, 1865; received final pay at Springfield, Ill.

Strang, Geo., farmer; P. O. Wadsworth.

Shaw, G. S., P. O. Rosecrans.

STRANG, JOHN, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Millburn.

Strang, Thomas, mer.; P. O. Wadsworth.

Starr, L. L., farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

Smith, D. G., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

SHEA, JEREMIAH, JR., farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Wadsworth; born May 31, 1846, at Newport; Dem.; Cath.; owns 90 acres of land, worth \$50 per acre; holds office of School Director in District No. 6; enlisted in Co. F, 147th Ill. Inf.; was in several severe engagements; Co. was mustered out Jan. 20, 1866; discharged at Camp Butler Feb. 6, 1866; Mr. Shea married Miss Mary McCarthy at Newport, Dec. 25, 1873; she was born in Bristol, Wisconsin; have two children—William and Charles. Daniel Shea, brother of Jeremiah, farmer; P. O. Wadsworth; born Oct. 24, 1844.

Slocum, Wanton, far.; P. O. Rosecrans.

Slocum, Jno. W., far.; P. O. Rosecrans.

Slocum, Frank, far.; P. O. Rosecrans.

Smith, Samuel, merchant; P. O. Millburn.

Smith, Warren, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Smith, Dexter, P. O. Waukegan.

Shea, Cornelius, farmer; P. O. Millburn.

SHAW, WM. H., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 12; P. O. Russell; born Nov. 24, 1835, at Rome, N. Y.; owns 80 acres; held office of Pathmaster in county two terms; holds office of School Director in Dist. No. 1; came to Lake Co. June 20, 1846; enlisted April 30, 1862, in Co. I, 5th Minn. Inf., under Pope; was in battle of Corinth; trans. to Pioneer Corps, under Gen. Smith; was in the battle of Grand Gulf, Vicksburg, Clinton, Jackson, etc.; was honorably discharged May 5, 1865, at St. Paul; married Cynthia R. Webster June 2, 1865, at Rochester; she was born in Kenosha Co. Wis.; died Nov. 16, 1868, in Newport Township, Lake Co.; married second wife, Helen M. Turk, in January, 1871; she was born in Wisconsin; has three children by second wife—Anna Jane, born Oct. 19, 1871; Mary Edith, born June 9, 1874; Alice Myrtle, born July 19, 1876.

STRANG, WILLIAM, farmer and stock raiser; Section 35; P. O. Wadsworth; born July 13, 1829, in Ireland; came to America, landing at Albany, N. Y., June 3, 1850; came west and settled in Lake Co. when the county was very unsettled; several years after he came west, he purchased the property he now owns, consisting of 83 acres, worth \$7,000; Rep.; Episcopalian; married Katy J. Foy, of Waukegan, May 17, 1861; she was born March 25, 1844; have five children—James William, born April 8, 1862; Minnie, July 24, 1864; Jennie, Feb. 26, 1867; Fanny, Dec. 11, 1869, and Eddie, July 24, 1875.

Smith, A. W.

Stimpson, Samuel, P. O. Spring Bluff.

Siver, Isaac, farmer; P. O. Russell.

Skinner, I. L., farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

Shea, Daniel, farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

Shea, Timothy, farmer; P. O. Wadsworth.

SCHLOSSER, PETER, farmer and basket maker; Section 35; P. O. Wadsworth.

Shine, John, laborer; P. O. Rosecrans.

Stevens, George, farmer; P. O. Millburn.

TUCKER, ANDREW, SR., farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

Tree, James, P. O. Russell.

Tucker, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

TUCKER, PATRICK W., farmer and stock raiser; Section 21; P. O. Rosecrans; born in Kenosha, Wis., January, 1851; came from there to Lake Co., having remained there 23 years; Dem.; Cath.

TUCKER, ANDREW, JR., farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Rosecrans; born in Troy, N. Y., in 1843; came west to Lake Co. in 1847; owns 300 acres, worth \$15,000; Dem.; Cath.

Tucker, Pat., farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

TURK, EUGENE, farmer and stock raiser; Section 12; P. O. Russell; Rep.; Bapt.; born July 31, 1854; works 160 acres in Section 11; married Mercyett Starr, Oct. 18, 1876. at the residence of her mother, Sarah Starr, in Newport Township; she was born Aug. 18, 1853; the father and mother of Mr. Turk are among the early pioneers; came here in 1844; Mrs. Turk's parents settled in the county in 1841.

Taylor, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

Turk, George, farmer; P. O. Russell.

Turk, L. H., merchant; P. O. Rosecrans.

Thompson, J. C., mason; P. O. Millburn.

TURK, CHARLES R., farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Rosecrans; Rep.; Bap.; born Sept. 30, 1852; married Julia Murray, May 19, 1875; she was born May 26, 1855.

Thompson, Robert, tinsmith; P. O. Millburn.

Taylor, D. B., physician; P. O. Millburn.

Traynor, Thomas, far.; P. O. Wadsworth.

Thommelson, Mathias, shoemaker; P. O. Wadsworth.

TRUMBULL, SHERMAN, farmer and stock raiser; Section 18; P. O. Hickory; born in Bennington Co., Vt., April 3, 1811; while there was engaged in farming; came to Newport Township, Lake Co., Feb. 23, 1854, with his family, consisting of five children; here he bought 100 acres for \$1,100; now owns 110 acres; has held office of Road Commissioner, School Director and several other offices of trust; married Hannah Johnson in Bennington Co., Vt., Oct. 7, 1835; she was born March 27, 1815; have three children living—Laura, Mariette and Clark S.; Austin Trumbull, oldest son, entered the army at the age of 27; died from fever in North Carolina while with Sherman on

his Atlanta campaign; Horace (second son) enlisted in Co. F, 37th I. V. I., September, 1861; went from Newport to Chicago; left there for the Western Department at Missouri; was in Fremont's regiment in pursuit of Price; died in camp from fever.

Traynor, Francis, far.; P. O. Wadsworth.

Taylor, Thomas, far.; P. O. Wadsworth.

Trumbull, C. S., farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

TURK, RICHARD, farmer; P. O. Rosecrans; born in Kent, England, May 1, 1797; came to America in 1843 and settled in New York State; came from there to Lake Co., Ill.; bought 160 acres; now owns 80 acres, worth \$4,000; Rep.; Bapt.; held office of School Director; married Rebecca Frost in England; she was born in Kent Co., Eng.; have seven children living—John, Geo., William, Henry, Lewis and Edward, and one daughter; lost three children—James, Richard and Thomas; are among the oldest settlers in the township; the village was formerly known as "Turk's Corner."

Towers, F., farmer; P. O. Millburn.

VODERBURG, PETER.

WAUGH, GEO., far.; P. O. Millburn.
Waugh, Sanford, farmer; P. O. Millburn.

WARE, EBENEZER, farmer and stock raiser; Section 25; P. O. Waukegan; has been engaged for the past nineteen years in raising blooded Merino sheep of the Montark's breed; he makes a specialty of raising thorough-bred Spanish Merino bucks. Mr. Ware took first prize at the Chicago Exposition in 1868; owns in Newport Township 120 acres, on which he has made extensive improvements, valued at \$15,000. Mr. Ware is Vice President of the "Wool Growers' Association."

Welch, N., Jr., farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

Welch, N., Sr., farmer; P. O. Rosecrans.

Ware, Danl., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Ware, Wilbur, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Willby, Robert, farmer; P. O. Russell.

WEBB, GEO. H., farmer; Section 18; P. O. Hickory; born in 1804 in Providence, R. I.; followed the machinist trade in Otsego Co., N. Y., for twenty-

five years; came to Lake Co. in 1851; owns 101 acres, worth \$50 per acre; Rep.; Meth.; held office of Supervisor of Newport Township and Justice of the Peace for eight years; married, in 1827, Maria Marsh; she was born in Massachusetts in 1805, and died in 1853; seven children, two living—Henry A., born in 1838, and Helen M., born in 1846; married, in 1854, Ann Tygert, of Herkimer Co., N. Y.

Washburn, Jas. M., far.; P. O. Rosecrans.
Williamson, Jno., section man; P. O. Millburn.

Williamson, Jno. J., far.; P. O. Russell.

Winter, I. S., farmer; P. O. Wadsworth.

WELCH, JOHN T., farmer and stock raiser; Section 16; P. O. Rosecrans; born in Otsego Co., N. Y., July 5, 1835; came to Lake Co., May 14, 1851; Rep.; Protestant; owns 80 acres; married Emma J. Page, Feb. 14, 1867; she was born March 12, 1845; have three children—John P., born Nov. 5, 1870; Meriam H., born Jan. 1, 1872; William Spencer, born Feb. 28, 1875; lost one—Kenneth L., born Dec. 16, 1868, died Sept., 1870.

Waddell, William, far.; P. O. Wadsworth.

Woodhouse, John, P. O. Waukegan.

White, John, mason; P. O. Rosecrans.

Waddell, John A., carpenter; P. O. Wadsworth.

Waddell, Wm. T., farmer; P. O. Wadsworth.

Waterbury, Peter, far.; P. O. Millburn.

Webb, M., farmer; P. O. Hickory.

YULE, JAMES, farmer; P. O. Millburn.

YOUNG, ORSON V., farmer; Section 23; P. O. Wadsworth; Bapt.; Liberal; born in Sullivan, Pa., Sept. 23, 1845; owns 70 acres; holds office of Town Clerk; enlisted in the 96th Illinois Infantry, Aug. 5, 1862; was in battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Atlanta campaign; was promoted to Sergeant, for meritorious conduct Feb. 7, 1864; married Sarah Biddlecom, May 7, 1867; she was born in Lake County, Oct. 9, 1848; have three children—Lucy Ann, Louisa and Hiram B.

YOUNG, HAWLY V., farmer and stock raiser, Section 23; P. O. Wadsworth.

SHIELDS TOWNSHIP.

ANDERSON, JAMES, merchant; P. O. Lake Forest.

Atteridge, Wm., far; P. O. Lake Forest.

Atteridge, Thos., far.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Atteridge, Richd, clerk; P. O. Lake Forest.

Axtell, V. F., mer.; P. O. Lake Forest.

BIRMINGHAM, JOHN, laborer; P. O. Lake Forest.

BARNUM, SAMUEL, born in Utica, Oneida Co., N. Y., July 19th, 1828; married daughter of Joseph G. Case, Cynthia L., Sept. 28th, 1852, in the city of Buffalo; four children—Albert C., Marion L., Ezra S. and Jennie A.; moved to Chicago in 1857, where he resided until April, 1868, when he made his residence in the city of Lake Forest, where he now lives; was elected Mayor of the city in 1870, re-elected in 1871, and again chosen in 1873; declined office after, and accepted the office of Commissioner of Streets and Bridges in 1876, which office he still holds; P. O. Lake Forest, Shields Tp.

Botenstein, Jos., lab.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Barnum, A. C., mer.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Baker, John, baker; P. O. Lake Forest.

Baker, E., porter; P. O. Lake Forest.

Boyd, Alex., carpenter; P. O. Lake Forest.

Barnett, Jos., laborer; P. O. Lake Forest.

Bettens, T. S., Prof., P. O. Lake Forest.

Barrell, Joshua, retired; P. O. Lake Forest.

Bowers, John, painter; P. O. Lake Forest.

Burell, Henry, P. O. Waukegan.

Bradley, Jas., farmer; P. O. Lake Forest.

Bradley, Pat., farmer; P. O. Lake Forest.

Burns, C. J., farmer; P. O. Lake Forest.

Burns, James, farmer; P. O. Lake Forest.

Baldwin, John, carp.; P. O. Lake Forest.

BENEDICT, AMZI, mer; P. O. Lake Forest; born in Verona, N. Y., Sept. 14th, 1826; married to Catherine C. Walrath, June 12th, 1856; came to Chicago in 1849; been a member of the firm of Field, Benedict & Co., wholesale dealers in woollens, since that time; member of the City Council of Lake Forest several years; at present, Mayor; Rep.; Religious.

Blackler, John, meat market; P. O. Lake Forest.

Blackler, Samuel, meat market; P. O. Lake Forest.

Buckingham, E., grain dealer; P. O. Lake Forest.

Buckingham, Clarence, grain dealer; P. O. Lake Forest.

CONDELL, WM., farmer; P. O. Rockland.

Condell, Jos., farmer; P. O. Rockland.

Connell, John, farmer; P. O. Lake Forest.

Connell, John J., far.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Connell, Samuel; far.; P. O. Lake Forest.

COLVERT, FRANK, landscape gardener; P. O. Lake Forest; own six acres of land in Lake Forest, devoted to nursery mainly, value \$800 per acre; born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, in 1830; came to this country in 1851; married Miss Jane Wallace, of Chicago, Dec. 1857; family—seven children; have laid out and finished most of the lawns in Lake Forest; have the especial care of C. B. Farwell's grounds; Rep.; Pres.

Carroll, N., section boss; P. O. Lake Forest.

Canfield, E. L., real est.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Cary, D. B., painter; P. O. Lake Forest.

CLOES, B. J., brick manufacturer and farmer; born in Shields, Aug. 11, 1847, on the old homestead of John and Catharine Cloes, Township 44, Section 21, containing 107 acres, purchased in 1836; land valued at present at \$200 per acre; Rep.; Presbyterian; married Nov. 18, 1876, to Miss Ida A. George, of Waukegan, Ill.

Carroll, Thos., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Carroll, Jno., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Castner, W. H., architect; P. O. Lake Forest.

Curran, Michael, railroad night watchman; P. O. Lake Forest.

Carpenter, Thos., servt.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Casey, M., farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

Coffee, Richard, lab.; P. O. Lake Forest.

DELACY, MICHAEL, laborer; P. O. Lake Forest.

Dwyer, James, farmer; P. O. Rockland.

Durkin, J. B., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Downs, Michael, lab.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Dunn, Jno., laborer; P. O. Lake Forest.

Donahue, Pat., lab.; P. O. Lake Forest.

DWYER, THOMAS W., farmer; Sections 7 and 8; P. O. Waukegan; Rep.; born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., March, 1834; came to Lake Co., 1837; owns 157 acres of land, value \$12,000; married in 1865, Miss Mary Moran, of Shields; no children.

Dent, Samuel, express; P. O. Lake Forest.
Dionne, Wm., fisherman; P. O. Lake Forest.

Durand, H. C., merchant, Chicago; P. O. Lake Forest.

Durand, Calvin, merchant, Chicago; P. O. Lake Forest.

Dickerson, G. B., Board of Trade, Chicago; P. O. Lake Forest.

Davis, Thos.

Duller, Jos., laborer; P. O. Rockland.

DURKIN, THOMAS J., farmer; Section 8; P. O. Waukegan; Dem.; born in Shields, 1850; own, 164 acres of land value \$18,500; married in 1875, Miss Mary Jane Solomon, of Waukegan; have one child.

EUSDEN, H., laborer; P. O. Lake Forest.

FARRELL, PAT., farmer; P. O. Lake Forest.

Ferry, Wm. H., Sr., Vice Pres. Com. Nat. Bank, Chicago; P. O. Lake Forest.

Ferry, C. H., attorney; P. O. Lake Forest.

FARWELL, C. B., P. O. Lake Forrest; born at Painted Post, N. Y., July 1, 1823; came to State in 1838, and has lived here thirty-nine years; was elected County Clerk of Cook Co. in 1853, and re-elected in 1857, serving eight years; was Supervisor Third Ward, Chicago, for several years, and Chairman Board of Supervisors; was appointed by Gov. Oglesby, in 1866, as one of the Board of Equalization; elected to Congress in 1872 and 1874, and declined to be a candidate in 1876; entered the great mercantile firm of J. V. Farwell & Co. Jan. 1, 1865; married Miss Mary E. Smith, of South Williamstown, Mass., Oct. 11, 1852; she was born same place, Jan. 30, 1825; four children—Anna, born Aug. 19, 1860; Walter, born Jan. 23, 1863; Grace, born April 19, 1866; Rose, born March 7, 1870. Mr. Farwell's father,

Henry, was born at Fitchburg, Mass., Dec. 3, 1795; died at Sterling, Ill., Jan. 4, 1873; mother, Nancy, born Jan. 11, 1798, in Mass.; still living. Mr. Farwell is one of the most prominent, public spirited and enterprising men of the Northwest; owns villa at Lake Forest; Rep.

Fisel, Jos., teamster; P. O. Lake Forest.

Frazer, Geo., merchant; P. O. Lake Forest.

Fessenden, C. N., prof.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Fabain, W. J., civil eng.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Fletcher, Chas., lab.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Ferry, W. H., Jr., ins.; P. O. Lake Forest.

FARWELL, JOHN V., merchant; resides Lake Forest; born in Steuben Co., N. Y., July 29, 1825; moved to Ogle Co., Ill., July, 1838; to Chicago March, 1845.

GANNON, WM., teamster; P. O. Lake Forest.

Gannon, James, lab.; P. O. Lake Forest.

GOODBODY, F. A., farmer; Sections 4 and 5; P. O. Waukegan; Dem.; owns 360 acres of land, value \$30,000; born Dec., 1828, in Canada; came to Lake Co. in 1844; married in 1861, to Miss Jane DeLanty, of Lake Forest; have eight children.

GARTLETY, ANDREW, farmer; Secs. 7, 8 and 17; P. O. Waukegan; Shields Township; owns 162 acres, valued at \$11,400; born in St. John, N. B., in Nov., 1836; came to Chicago in 1837 and to this farm in 1838; married Miss Margaret McClintock, of Ohio, in January, 1863; six children—four boys and two girls; his father died during the war, his mother dependent upon him; put a substitute into the army to whom he paid \$1,000 in cash; Rep.

Grady, Jno., laborer; P. O. Lake Forest.

Ginty, James, farmer; P. O. Rockland.

Gilfoyle, David, lab.; P. O. Lake Forest.

GOODBODY, THOMAS, farmer; P. O. Lake Forest; born in Schenectady, N. Y., in 1822; removed to Canada in 1829, and to what is now Lake Forest, Lake Co., June 10, 1844; owns 300 acres of land, valued at \$25,000; Rep.; Presb.; married Miss Margarette Yore, of Syracuse, N. Y., in 1849; five children—three sons and two daughters.

Giles, C. K., jeweler; P. O. Lake Forest.
 Gingrich, Jno., P. O., Waukegan.
 Gillespie, A., tel. operator; P. O. Lake Forest.
 Gillespie, A. D., teacher; P. O. Lake Forest.

HART, EDWIN, station agent; P. O. Rockland.

Hastings, James, far.; P. O. Waukegan.
 Holt, D. R., lumber; P. O. Lake Forest.
 Holt, Geo. H., lumber; P. O. Lake Forest.
 Holt, C. S., att'y; P. O. Lake Forest.
 Howe, Timothy, lab.; P. O. Lake Forest.
 Howe, Dennis, lab.; P. O. Lake Forest.
 Hoffman, Henry, far.; P. O. Rockland.
 Hoffman, Geo., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.
 Hoffman, Paul, P. O. Rockland.
 Harger, A., hotel; P. O. Lake Forest.
 Harter, Chris., lab.; P. O. Lake Forest.
 Harper, Jas., teamster; P. O. Lake Forest.
 Hays, Smith, lab.; P. O. Lake Forest.
 Hardinge, Jas., mer.; P. O. Lake Forest.
HORTON, HENRY, farmer; P. O. Lake Forest; owns 160 acres; value \$10,000; Rep.; came to this county from N. Y.

Harder, Chas., laborer; P. O. Lake Forest.
 Harder, Frank, section man; P. O. Lake Forest.

Hewett, J. H., prof. of music; P. O. Lake Forest.

Henderson, Thos., phys. and surg.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Haley, John L., mason; P. O. Lake Forest.

Haley, P. C., builder; P. O. Lake Forest.

Hamilton, Wm. A., far.; P. O. Waukegan.

Hery, Phil., P. O. Lake Forest.

Helmer, Conrad, lab.; P. O. Rockland.

JOHNSTON, W. S., retired; P. O. Lake Forest.

Jones, David, far.; P. O. Lake Forest.

James, Wm. L., builder; P. O. Lake Forest.

Johnson, Eli, lab.; P. O. Lake Forest.

KELLY, STEPHEN, gardener; P. O. Lake Forest.

Kelly, Mathew, Sr., laborer; P. O. Lake Forest.

Kelly Mathew, Jr., lab.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Kerrigan, John, 1st, laborer; P. O. Lake Forest.

Kerrigan, Jno., 2d, laborer; P. O. Lake Forest.

Kennedy, Richard, far.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Kennedy, Jno., lab.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Kennedy, Michael, lab.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Kelly, Michael, laborer; P. O. Lake Forest.

Kirk, T. J., mer., Chicago; P. O. Lake Forest.

Kay, Wm. V., banker; P. O. Lake Forest.

Knight, James, conductor; P. O. Lake Forest.

Knack, J., painter; P. O. Lake Forest.

Knack, Chris., lab., P. O. Lake Forest.

LAKE, D. J., banker; P. O. Lake Forest.

Lake, C. C., com. mer.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Learned, S. J., real estate; P. O. Lake Forest.

Lind, S., real estate; P. O. Lake Forest.

Littlefield, Geo., lab.; P. O. Lake Forest.

MORRISON, Wm., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

McLellan, Hugh C., far.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Moore, Chas., servant; P. O. Lake Forest.

Moore, E. G., engineer; P. O. Lake Forest.

Maxwell, Jno., far.; P. O. Lake Forest.

McVey, Wm., farmer; P. O. Lake Forest.

Moore, James, far.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Melody, Pat, mer.; P. O. Lake Forest.

MURPHY, JOHN, farmer; Secs. 6 and 8; P. O. Waukegan; Shields Township; owns 250 acres of land, value \$17,500; born in Shields Township in 1843, and lived here ever since; unmarried; Rep.; enlisted in the army in 1861, and went into the Army of the Mississippi and served for five full years; was not sick during the time; had no furlough; never off duty; was under Gen. Banks on the Red River march, and whose "retreat" at that time I desire to put upon these history pages for posterity as infamous and without cause; my father settled here in 1835.

Masterson, Thos., Sr., teamster; P. O. Lake Forest.

Masterson, Thos., Jr., laborer; P. O. Lake Forest.

Masterson, Jno., tmstr.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Masterson, Lawrence, laborer; P. O. Lake Forest.

Masterson, Peter, lab.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Masterson, Jas., carp.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Masterson, Stephen, far.; P. O. Rockland.

Masterson, Nicholas, farmer; P. O. Lake Forest.

Masterson, Thos., farmer; P. O. Rockland.
McDONNELL, JOHN, farmer;
 Secs. 7 and 8; P. O. Waukegan; born
 in 1853, on this place; owns 126 acres
 of land, valued at \$6,300; has one
 sister, Maggie, who lives with him;
 parents came to this farm in 1840, and
 cleared a spot for the log house now
 standing near by.

MIHAN, W. A., farmer; Sec. —;
 P. O. Waukegan; owns 120 acres of
 land, valued at \$6,000; born in New
 York City in 1840; came to this county
 in 1845, and has lived here ever since;
 Dem.; married Miss Ellen Crossley in
 1873, of Canada; two children.

Mihan, Peter, laborer; P. O. Lake Forest.

Mines, Michael, far.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Mines, John, farmer; P. O. Lake Forest.

Melody, Wm., lab; P. O. Lake Forest.

Moran, D., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Moran, E. F., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

MAWMAN, EDWARD, farmer;
 P. O. Rockland; born in the City of
 London, England, in 1836; came to
 this county Sept. 1864; Pres.; owns
 57 acres of land, valued at \$2,900;
 married Miss Margaret Hammond, of
 Canada; have three children—two sons
 and one daughter.

Murphy, Thomas, far.; P. O. Waukegan.

Moells, John, lab.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Mackey, Phillip, mason; P. O. Lake
 Forest.

McCarty, J. F., lab.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Morgan, W. A., station agt; P. O. Lake
 Forest.

McBride, Jas., far.; P. O. Lake Forest.

McIntyre, John, Sr., farmer; P. O. Lake
 Forest.

McIntyre, John, Jr., farmer; P. O. Lake
 Forest.

Marshall, Alexander, laborer; P. O. Lake
 Forest.

MERRIOTT, JOSEPH, farmer;
 born in Bath, England, Dec. 6, 1832;
 came to Lake County in 1850; Rep.;
 Presb.; married Hannah Whitnell, of
 Shields, July 11, 1855; two children;
 Town Assessor since 1874.

Miller, Newton, laborer; P. O. Rockland.

Miller, Reuben, farmer; P. O. Rockland.

Miller, Hiram, laborer; P. O. Rockland.

Mathews, Jno., builder; P. O. Lake Forest.

McIntosh, Henry, lab.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Morrison, Thomas, far.; P. O. Waukegan.

NEAL, C. J., farmer; P. O. Wauke-
 gan.

NEAL, DAVID L., farmer; P. O.
 Waukegan; Shields Township; owns
 130 acres of land, valued at \$7,800;
 born Dec. 24, 1850; Rep.; parents
 came from Huron, Erie County, Ohio,
 in 1843, and built log cabin on this
 place; mother yet living with him.

Norket, William, lab.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Nichols, W. A., Presb. Minister; P. O.
 Lake Forest.

Noyes, Orin, meat market; P. O. Lake
 Forest.

Niemeyer, L., carp.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Nolan, Patrick, far.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Neil, J. H., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Noyes, M., butcher; P. O. Lake Forest.

O'CONNELL, JAMES, farmer; P. O.
 Lake Forest.

O'Mahoney, T., farmer; P. O. Rockland.

O'Mahoney, Philip, teacher; P. O. Lake
 Forest.

O'Malley, John, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

O'Keefe, Joseph, far.; P. O. Lake Forest.

O'Keefe, Daniel, far.; P. O. Lake Forest.

O'Neal, Jos., tinner; P. O. Lake Forest.

O'Neal, Michael, lab.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Onthank, Geo. A., lab.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Onthank, Edward, lab.; P. O. Lake Forest.

O'Brien, Richard, painter; P. O. Lake
 Forest.

Orr, S. C., Board of Trade, Chicago; P. O.
 Lake Forest.

Onthank, G. A., fisherman; P. O. Lake
 Forest.

PUHL, JOHN, shoe maker; P. O.
 Waukegan.

Pratt, F. N., fruit dealer; P. O. Lake
 Forest.

Penniman, L. G., farmer; P. O. Rockland.

Polan, Thos., tmstr.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Polan, John, tmstr.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Penniman, E. P., far.; P. O. Rockland.

Porter, L. L., prof.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Plummer, Benj. tmstr.; P. O. Lake Forest.

ROSSITER, LUTHER, real estate;
 P. O. Lake Forest.

Rossiter, Gilbert, postmaster; P. O. Lake
 Forest.

Reardon, Edward, lab.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Russell, Robert, builder; P. O. Lake Forest.

Reid, Simon, mer.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Reid, Robt., banker; P. O. Lake Forest.
Rudolph, John, brakeman; P. O. Lake Forest.

Ramsey, George, P. O. Waukegan.

SAMUELS, HUGH, builder; P. O. Lake Forest.

Steele, William, far.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Steele, Thomas, far.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Steele, James, farmer; P. O. Lake Forest.

Strong, Alex., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Swanton, William, far.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Swanton, James, far.; P. O. Lake Forest.

SMITH, WILLIAM HENRY,

General Manager of the Associated Press, and Collector of Customs of the City of Chicago, Chicago District; born at Green River, Columbia Co., New York, Dec. 1, 1833; parents emigrated to Ohio in 1836, and settled in what are known as the Darley Plains, thirty miles west of the capitol of the State; after graduating, located in Cincinnati, and engaged in journalism; was for many years on the editorial staff of the *Gazette*; when John Brough was elected Governor in 1863, Mr. Smith accepted the office of Private Secretary to the Governor; in 1865, he was nominated and elected to the office of Secretary of State, and in 1867 was re-elected; subsequently resigned the office in 1869; moved to Chicago; his wife was Emma Reynolds, a native of Newport, Wayne Co., Ind.; two children—Allie E., 18 years of age, and William Henry, 15 years of age, both born in Ohio.

STRONG, ROBERT, farmer; P. O. Rockland; born in Shields in 1835; owns 150 acres of land, valued at \$8,000; married in June, 1869, Miss Ella McDonough, of Shields; no family; Presb.; Rep.

Shafer, Andrew, ptr.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Sawyer, N., real estate; P. O. Lake Forest.

Sears, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Sears, George, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Shiels, John, shoemkr; P. O. Lake Forest.

Shiels, Pat., laborer; P. O. Lake Forest.

Sabin, A. R., prof.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Scudder, M. L., money loaner; P. O. Lake Forest.

Slater, George, engineer; P. O. Lake Forest.

Scott, G. E., slsmn; P. O. Lake Forest.

SKINNER, EDWIN SMITH,

merchant; residence, Lake Forest; was born at Prattsburg, Steuben Co., N. Y., in 1824; graduated from Oberlin College in 1849; studied theology at Andover, Mass.; engaged in paper manufacturing at Lee, Mass.; from there moved to Chicago, Ill., in 1863; held various offices of trust as President of the Protection Life Ins. Co., of this city, of which he was the originator; was the first President of the Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Home of Chicago; also has held offices of trust of different benevolent societies; was President of Chicago and Cook County Sunday School Union; married Lucy W. Howe, at Troy, New York, in 1857; she was born at Troy; six children—Catharine Belle, Edwin Lee, Charlotte E., James Howe, Frederick Mather and Maria Amelia.

STEEL, MATTHEW, farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Lake Forest, Shields Tp.; Dem.; Presb.; owns 300 acres of land, value \$15,000; born in Renfrew, Scotland, May, 1816; came to this county in 1849; married Miss Ellen Atteridge, of Shields, 1851; family three sons.

TARBLE, A. T., student; P. O. Lake Forest.

Taylor, A. W., mer.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Tensler, Wm., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Thompson, H. M., hotel; P. O. Lake Forest.

UNBEHANN, CHARLES, butcher; P. O. Highwood.

VOLKMANN, JNO., cooper; P. O. Lake Forest.

WARD, S. D., loan agent; P. O. Lake Forest.

Warner, E. J., grocer; P. O. Lake Forest.

Warren, Wm., Sr., ins.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Warren, Wm., Jr., ins.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Welch, S. C., printer; P. O. Lake Forest.

WELCH, R. M., P. O. Lake Forest; Rep.; Presb.; owns house and large lot in Lake Forest.

Welch, W. D., dealer in garden seeds; P. O. Lake Forest.

Whitnell, Wm., Sr., far.; P. O. Rockland.

Whitnell, Wm., Jr., far.; P. O. Rockland.

WELLS, EDWIN S., far.; Shields; P. O. Lake Forest; Rep.; Presb.; villa lot, 11 acres; born Oct. 19, 1829, at Salisbury, Conn.; came west in 1850, and settled in Chicago; resided in Lake Forest eight years; is a member of the wholesale grocery firm of Wells & Faulkner, established 1860; Supervisor of Lake Co., and one of the Building Committee of Court House; was Trustee of Lake Forest University a number of years ago; President of Lake Co. Sabbath School Association six years; President of Lake Co. Bible Society; President of Chicago Bible Society; has been President of Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago

for two years; Elder of First Presbyterian Church of Chicago for fifteen years; Mr. Wells is a total abstinence man, never having tasted spirituous liquors, and is greatly interested in the temperance cause and Sabbath school work; married Miss Honora L. Barlow, in Lee, Mass., April 15, 1851; five children—Jane E., Charles S., Frank C., Samuel R. and Edwin S. Jr.

Williams, Frank, butcher; P. O. Lake Forest.

Williams, Peter, lab.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Williams, S. B., real est.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Wise, Fred, tailor; P. O. Lake Forest.

Wolf, Jno., farmer; P. O. Roekland.

Wyun, Henry, lab.; P. O. Lake Forest.

VERNON TOWNSHIP.

ALBRECHT, CHAS., farmer; P. O. Half Day.

AYERS, J. B., far.; P. O. Half Day.
Armstrong, C. J., physician and druggist; P. O. Half Day.

BOYLE, MICHAEL, farmer; P. O. Half Day.

BAILEY, ERASTUS, P. O. Wheeling; was born in Montpelier, Vt., in 1806, and came to Illinois in the Spring of 1835, and since that time has lived both in Green Bay and Vernon; his farm contains some 400 acres, is finely situated, and has fine buildings and improvements, and is estimated worth \$50 per acre; he married Charlotte Dunlapp, Dec. 4, 1845, in Leyden, Cook Co., Ill.; Mrs. B. was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1828; their children—Isadore, born 1847; Mary, born 1850; Medora, born 1852; Franklin, born 1855; William B., born 1857; he was engaged in lumbering while in Green Bay; Repub.; in religion with Prof. Swing; Mrs. Bailey died Dec. 15, 1857.

Bulger, Jno., farmer; P. O. Lake Forest.

Buseh, Nicholas, far.; P. O. Long Grove.

Buseh, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Benz, Casper, far.; P. O. Buffalo Grove.

Burge, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Half Day.

Burritt, Josiah, phys.; P. O. Half Day.

Bennett, G. S., far.; P. O. Diamond Lake.

Ballard, John E., far.; P. O. Half Day.

Baxter, John, farmer; P. O. Half Day.

Baumann, Geo., farmer; P. O. Half Day.

Bees, John, farmer; P. O. Half Day.

Bees, Hans, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Buck, Chas., farmer; P. O. Half Day.

Boody, Wm., farmer; P. O. Half Day.

Burge, John, farmer; P. O. Half Day.

Ballenback, Chas., blksmith.; P. O. Long Grove.

Baily, Frank, farmer; P. O. Wheeling.

Barker, Thos., farmer; P. O. Lake Forest.

Barker, Jno., farmer; P. O. Lake Forest.

Boyle, Wm., farmer; P. O. Half Day.

Braun, Wm., laborer; P. O. Half Day.

CARSTENS, HENRY, merchant; P. O. Half Day.

CLINGMAN, SAMUEL, farmer; Vernon; P. O. Long Grove; born in Union Co., Pa., in 1822, and moved to this town in 1846; has 80 acres of land, valued at \$60 per acre; his wife was Susan Seiler; was born in 1825, in Union Co., Pa., and was married to Mr. C. in 1844; they have eight children—Henry, Elizabeth, Carolina, David S., Wm. D., Mary L., Ida S. and Geo. S.; Mr. C. has held numerous town offices, and performed these duties very faithfully; in his dealings with his neighbors

he is very upright; he is a Republican in politics, and belongs to the Evangelical Association.

Coon, Harvey, farmer; P. O. Half Day.

Churchill, E., farmer; P. O. Half Day.

Corbin, John A., far.; P. O. Half Day.

CONWAY, JOHN, far.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Carstens, Mark, mail carrier; P. O. Half Day.

Carstens, Jerome, clerk; P. O. Half Day.

Clingman, D. S., far.; P. O. Long Grove.

Cooney, James, farmer; P. O. Half Day.

Churchill, Jos., teamster; P. O. Half Day.

COONEY, JOHN, Vernon; P. O. Half Day; was born in Cavan Co., Ireland, in 1808; came to Illinois in 1836; remained twelve years in Chicago, then came to this township; he married Ann Murray in Chicago, in 1843; she was born in Latrim Co., Ireland, Dec. 5, 1823; they had eleven children—Anthony, Michael, Rosana, Margaret Jane, John, James, Francis, Thomas, Mary, Rosina and Edward; four have died—Anthony, Rosana, Margaret Jane and Rosina; he has 156 acres of land, called worth \$50 per acre; is a Democrat and Catholic.

DARBY, SAMUEL, farmer; P. O. Diamond Lake.

DARBY, HENRY, farmer, was born in Tioga Co., N. Y., Aug. 6, 1839, and came to this county in 1845, and married Samantha J. Moore on December 16, 1869; Mrs. D. was born in Medina Co., Ohio, March, 1847; they have two children—Walter Everett, born Nov. 7, 1878, and Ralph Leland, born Feb. 19, 1875; Mr. D. has 112 acres of fine land under good cultivation and worth \$60 per acre; he was in the 96th Regt. Ill. Vols.; a good soldier; Rep.

Darby, Wm., far.; P. O. Diamond Lake.

Darby, Thos., far.; P. O. Diamond Lake.

Darby, Jos., far.; P. O. Diamond Lake.

Dykeman, Wm., far.; P. O. Diamond Lake.

Doty, Willson, Constable; P. O. Half Day.

EASTON, ROBT., far.; P. O. Half Day.

Englebrecht, H., far.; P. O. Lake Forest.

FARNHAM, WALTER, farmer; P. O. Half Day.

FARNHAM, LATHROP, of Vernon, P. O. Half Day; was born in Cazenovia, Madison Co., N. Y., Sept. 1806, and settled in this County in the fall of 1837; he was married to Miss Luthera Parmelle, in 1841, in Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss Parmelle was born in Claremont, N. H., in 1815; they have three children and an adopted son—Alice M., born in 1846, and died in 1874; Ruby E., born in 1848; Henrietta, born 1850; Lathrop P., born in 1853; and Walter, adopted son, born in 1839; in politics he is Rep., and in religion a Bapt.; he has for many years held the office of Justice of the Peace, and many other offices of trust and responsibility; he has 175 acres of fine land, worth \$60 per acre; his son Walter was an honorable member of the 96th Illinois Vols.; was wounded and lost his health, and has for several years received a pension.

Farnham, Lathrop, Jr., farmer; P. O. Half Day.

Foote, Henry, farmer; P. O. Half Day.

Foote, Stanley, farmer; P. O. Half Day.

Foote, Frank, farmer; P. O. Half Day.

Foote, Jno., farmer; P. O. Half Day.

Fehlman, Geo., farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Frey, John, farmer; P. O. Deerfield.

Fritch, Sam'l, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

FARLEY, PETER, Vernon; P. O. Lake Forest; was born in Meath Co., Ireland, in June, 1825; came to this Co. in 1846; went to California in 1851, to Australia in 1853, returned to California in 1854, and came home in 1864 and served in Sherman's army one year; came home and married Mary Riley; she was born in Ireland in 1835; they have five children—Thomas, John, Terence, James and Annie; he has 160 acres of land, worth \$40 per acre; he has held the office of Justice of the Peace and several other important offices, and discharged their duties very acceptably; Ind.; Cath.

G LEASON, EMMETT, carpenter; P. O. Half Day.

Gleason, Mark, carp.; P. O. Half Day.

Gleason, Enos, carp.; P. O. Half Day.

Gleason Hiram, harness maker; P. O. Half Day.

Giss, Jacob, Sr., far.; P. O. Long Grove.

Giss, Jacob, Jr., far.; P. O. Long Grove.

Giss, John, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.
 Gasser, George, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.
 Gloden John, far.; P. O. Diamond Lake.
 Gloden, Michael, far.; P. O. Buffalo Grove.
 Gloden, John. far.; P. O. Buffalo Grove.
 Gerbert, John, far.; P. O. Half Day.
 Gridley, Geo. M., far.; P. O. Half Day.

GRIDLEY, HON. ELISHA, of Vernon; P. O. Half Day; born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1817; his parents, John and Nancy Seely Gridley, were early settlers in that County; he came to Lake County, Ill., in 1835, with his father's family, and then selected a good farm, on which he still resides; in 1849 he was married to Miss Charlotte S. Hunewell, from Norwich, Vt.; she died in 1874, leaving one son—George N. Gridley; Mr. Gridley has held important town offices for a number of terms and served on the County Board of Supervisors; he was a member of the 28th General Assembly in 1873 and 1874, faithfully performing all of his legislative duties; in politics he is a Rep.

GRIDLEY, GEORGE, Vernon; P. O. Half Day; was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., July 16, 1821, and came to Lake Co., with his father in 1835; he married Harriet Hunnewell in 1860; they have six children—Seeley, Benjamin F., E. Percy, Gertie, May and Hattie; he is a good farmer and a Rep.

HOFFMAN, PETER, farmer; P. O. Half Day.

Hoxie, Elisha, farmer; P. O. Half Day.

HUBBARD, MOSES, Vernon; P. O. Half Day; born in Rutland Co., Vermont, Feb. 10, 1817; came to this county in the Spring of 1836; he spent 10 years in trade in Chicago, and 12 years in trade in Half Day, ten years of which he was P. M. there; he moved on to the farm where he now lives, in 1856; has 178 acres of land, worth \$75 per acre; he married Lucinda A. Rose in 1853; she was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1831; they have one son—C. W. Hubbard; Mr. H. has held many important offices, always discharging the duties well; he is a Rep.
 Hoxie, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Half Day.
 Horcher, Adam, far.; P. O. Long Grove.
 Horcher, Geo., far., P. O. Buffalo Grove.
 Hank, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Half Day.

Holtze, Henry, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.
 Hoffman, Aug., wagon maker; P. O. Half Day.

Herrick, Geo.; farmer; P. O. Half Day.
 Haben, Peter, farmer; P. O. Wheeling.
 Heary, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Half Day.
 Herschberger, Fred., far.; P. O. Half Day.
 Hess, Valentine, far.; P. O. Deerfield.
 Holtz, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Half Day.
 Holtz, Peter, farmer; P. O. Half Day.
 Hess, Wm., farmer; P. O. Deerfield.
 Hubbard, Chas., farmer; P. O. Half Day.
 Heary, James, teacher; P. O. Half Day.
 Hill, W. H., miller; P. O. Half Day.
 Hallier, Fred, laborer; P. O. Half Day.
 Hugg, M., farmer; P. O. Long Grove.
 Hugg, Geo., farmer; P. O. Long Grove.
 Holtz, Henry, farmer; P. O. Half Day.

IEHL, GEORGE, SR., farmer; P. O. Half Day.

Iehl, Geo., Jr., farmer; P. O. Half Day.

JOHNSON, CHARLES, teamster; P. O. Half Day.

KEILER, LEWIS, painter; P. O. Long Grove.

KRUCKMAN, HENRY, Vernon; P. O. Long Grove; was born in German, Sept. 16, 1808, and married Clara Wermer, Nov. 25, 1833; she was born in Germany, Dec. 20, 1810; came to Wisconsin in 1853; bought 240 acres of land, and lived on it sixteen years; came to this place in 1868; purchased 45 acres of land on which he now lives; they have seven children—Josephine, born Oct. 19, 1834; Frederick, born Nov. 8, 1836; William, born July 10, 1839; Emma, born June 16, 1841; August, born Oct. 31, 1843; Anna Elizabeth, born March 12, 1848; John Madison, born April 11, 1855.

Kehoe, Edward, far.; P. O. Buffalo Grove.
 Kehoe, Henry, far.; P. O. Buffalo Grove.
 Kehoe, John, far.; P. O. Buffalo Grove.
 Knopf, C. J., farmer; P. O. Long Grove.
 Kelley, E., farmer; P. O. Half Day.
 Kneedler, Harrison, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Klepper, Louis, far.; P. O. Long Grove.
 Kœrner, Herman, mer.; P. O. Half Day.
 Knaak, Chas., farmer; P. O. Half Day.
 Knaak, Jno., laborer; P. O. Half Day.
 Knopf, Henry, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Klaus, Gustav, mason ; P. O. Half Day.
Kraus, Nicholas, far.; P. O. Long Grove.

LANCASTER, RICHARD, farmer ;
P. O. Lake Forest.

Lockhead, Jno., farmer ; P. O. Half Day.
Lockhead, Jno., Jr., far.; P. O. Half Day.
Loomis, Sidney, carpet weaver ; P. O. Half Day.

Lamson, J. G., farmer ; P. O. Half Day.

Luce, Orrin, farmer ; P. O. Half Day.

Lemker, Henry, far. ; P. O. Long Grove.

Lancaster, Dennis, far.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Leist, Jno., farmer ; P. O. Buffalo Grove.

Leist, Peter, farmer ; P. O. Buffalo Grove.

Lohneison, A., shoemaker ; P. O. Buffalo Grove.

Lamson, Frank G., far.; P. O. Half Day.

Luce, B. C., farmer ; P. O. Half Day.

Lebbie, Jno., far.; P. O. Diamond Lake.

MANY, HUGH, P. O. Half Day.

Mason, M., far.; P. O. Half Day.

MASON, JUDSON M., was born in Chicago, Ill., Jan. 15, 1835, and came into this county in 1837; was married to Miss F. E. Easton, Oct. 23, 1866; Miss Easton was born in Vernon, March 15, 1843; they have four children—Clara M., Cassius J., Albert R. and Mabel A. He is a farmer; has 167 acres of fine land, worth \$50 per acre; he was in the 96th Ill. Regt.; participated in nearly all the battles of the regiment, and received an honorable discharge; in politics he is a Republican, and has been honored with nearly all the positions of trust in his township.

MILLS, THEODORE S., P. O. Vernon; was born in Williamstown, Berkshire Co., Mass., on the 4th of July, 1825, and came to this State and county in 1851; was married to Miss Elizabeth Moore, Oct. 2, 1853; Miss Moore was born in Ticonderoga, N. Y., on Sept. 10, 1830; they have two children—Libbie J. and Henry A.; he has 397 acres of beautiful land; it is worth \$50 per acre; he has been a very successful farmer; in politics he is a Republican.

Mason, B. F., far.; P. O. Diamond Lake.

Mason, J. B., farmer ; P. O. Half Day.

Mowers, Lester, mail carrier ; P. O. Half Day.

Mowers, Peter, contractor ; P. O. Half Day.

Meyer, John, shoemaker ; P. O. Long Grove.

Mowers, Jacob, blacksmith ; P. O. Half Day.

Mitchell, G. F., far.; P. O. Half Day.

McHugh, Jno., far.; P. O. Lake Forest.

McIntyre, James, far.; P. O. Half Day.

McIntyre, Daniel, mason ; P. O. Half Day.

McLaughlin, Michael, mason ; P. O. Half Day.

McLaughlin, Jno., mason ; P. O. Half Day.

McKinzie, Wm., shoemkr.; P. O. Half Day.

McNab, Geo. W., farmer ; P. O. Half Day.

McLaughlin, James, far.; P. O. Half Day.

McLaughlin, Jos., farmer ; P. O. Half Day.

McHugh, Wm., far.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Miller, John, lab. ; P. O. Half Day.

McIntyre, Adam, farmer ; P. O. Half Day.

Mason, B., farmer ; P. O. Half Day.

NEEVALIER, FRED, farmer ; P. O. Long Grove.

Nolan, Edward, farmer ; P. O. Half Day.

Nolan, Edward, 2d, far.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Nolton, Chas., laborer ; P. O. Half Day.

PELTON, RUFUS, farmer ; P. O. Diamond Lake.

PATTERSON, JOHN G., farmer ; P. O. Half Day; was born in Newbury, N. Y., in July, 1816; came to Illinois in 1836; went to California in 1850; returned in 1851; married Jane G. Wood on Christmas, 1854; she was born in New York in 1835 and came west in 1842; he has 416 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; he belonged to the 1st Ill. Cav., Washington Grays, commanded by Col. Livingsworth; was a merchant in Chicago and also a fireman three years; has held with credit several town offices; Ind.; Meth.

Pfister, Andrew, far.; P. O. Long Grove.

Pfister, Adam, far.; P. O. Long Grove.

Pfiffer, Fred., farmer ; P. O. Long Grove.

Pfister, Jno., carp.; P. O. Long Grove.

Pfiffer, Jacob, farmer ; P. O. Long Grove.

RUTH, G. M., farmer ; P. O. Long Grove.

Redlinger, Chris, far.; P. O. Wheeling.

Reterrer, Chris., far.; P. O. Long Grove.

Redmond, Thos., far.; P. O. Lake Forest.

Rokenback, Phillip, far.; P. O. Wheeling.

Richards, Jos., farmer ; P. O. Half Day.

Rittner, M., farmer ; P. O. Long Grove.

Ritzenthaler, Phillip, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.
 Ritzenthaler, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.
 Rogers, J., laborer; P. O. Half Day.
 Ruth, Henry, far.; P. O. Long Grove.
 Reterrer, Geo., far.; P. O. Long Grove.
 Recktenwald, Jno., harness maker; P. O. Long Grove.
 Rietzenthaler, Henry, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

SCHAFFER, J. M., farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Schaffer, Chris., far.; P. O. Long Grove.

Sebastian, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Buffalo Grove.

Sebastian, Jacob, Jr., farmer; P. O. Buffalo Grove.

Schapter, R., farmer; P. O. Half Day.

Schapter, E., farmer; P. O. Half Day.

Schaller, Jacob, far.; P. O. Half Day.

STEMPEL, CHARLES, was born in Strasburg, Germany, May 1, 1830; moved to Lake Co. June 1, 1853; has been in the mercantile business eighteen years and a farmer for six years; has been Postmaster in Long Grove for eighteen years.

Smith, H. W., farmer; P. O. Half Day.

Smith, Fred., farmer; P. O. Half Day.

Smith, Richard, far.; P. O. Half Day.

Sperline, Geo., far.; P. O. Buffalo Grove.

Sprague, J. W., farmer; P. O. Half Day.

Sprague, W. J., teacher; P. O. Half Day.

Stark, Nicholas, teacher; P. O. Buffalo Grove.

Stark, Rev., min.; P. O. Barrington.

Schley, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Half Day.

Schley, Jacob, Jr., far.; P. O. Half Day.

Schley, Chris., cooper; P. O. Half Day.

Stahl, Jno., farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Stahl, Jos., farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Stahl, Fred., farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Schrader, Henry, shoemaker; P. O. Half Day.

Sigwalt, Jno., shoemaker; P. O. Long Grove.

Sebastian, J. J., Jr., shoemaker; P. O. Buffalo Grove.

Sauer, Victor, mer.; P. O. Long Grove.

Sauer, Fred., carp.; P. O. Long Grove.

Sexauer, Geo., farmer; P. O. Half Day.

Struckman, Henry, miller; P. O. Long Grove.

Schaffer, Wm., farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Schoninghausen, Wm., far.; P. O. Half Day.

Smith, Henry, farmer; P. O. Half Day.

SAUER, C. A., merchant; born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1838; emigrated to N. Y. in 1854; came to Long Grove in 1855; married Miss Bertha Scheff in 1874; she was born in Germany in 1852; he has been engaged in the mercantile business for eight years; Ind.; Lutheran.

TOLCOTT, J. H., farmer; P. O. Half Day.

Tripp, Francis, farmer; P. O. Half Day.

Tully, Lawrence, farmer; P. O. Half Day.

Theobald, B., farmer; P. O. Buffalo Grove.

Tripp, David, farmer; P. O. Half Day.

Tripp, Henry, painter; P. O. Half Day.

Tully, John, farmer; P. O. Half Day.

UNDERSTOCK, GEO., blacksmith; P. O. Long Grove.

Ulrich, M., farmer; P. O. Lake Zurich.

VOSS, CHAS., farmer; P. O. Half Day.

Voltz, Nicholas, far.; P. O. Buffalo Grove.

WELLS, JOHN A., farmer; P. O. Half Day.

Wells, Henry, farmer; P. O. Half Day.

Wolf, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Half Day.

Woodruff, Darius, laborer; P. O. Half Day.

Weidner, John, far.; P. O. Buffalo Grove.

Weidner, J. G., mer.; P. O. Buffalo Grove.

Weidner, Jacob, far.; P. O. Buffalo Grove.

Wehrenberg, Henry, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Wiant, John, farmer; P. O. Half Day.

Wiant, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Half Day.

Wiant, Michael, mfr. collars; P. O. Half Day.

Wickershein, Michael, far.; P. O. Long Grove.

Wickershein, Matthias, far.; P. O. Long Grove.

Wickershein, George, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

Whigan, Wm., farmer; P. O. Half Day.

Wischman, Charles, farmer; P. O. Long Grove.

WHITCOMB, FRANKLIN, manufacturer of a superior quality of brick, at Vernon, on the town line road, between Vernon and Libertyville,

Lake Co., and at Des Plaines, Cook Co., where all can get the best brick in either county, both for building purposes, wells, &c. He warrants his bricks to be the strongest and best, and will sell them at prices to suit the times. He advises all in want of good brick to examine his kilns, at either of the above places, before purchasing elsewhere. Mr. W. has devoted years to the manufacture of brick, and has found in these localities the finest clay in the State.

Wells, Clarence, farmer; P. O. Half Day.
Wood, Samuel F., laborer; P. O. Diamond Lake.

Welder, Michael, far.; P. O. Buffalo Grove.
Wendling, Chris., laborer; P. O. Wheeling.

YORE, THOMAS, farmer; P. O. Lake Forest.

ZIMMER, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Buffalo Grove.

Zimmer, John, 2d, wagon maker; P. O. Long Grove.

Zimmer, Nicholas, farmer; P. O. Buffalo Grove.

Zimmer, Frank, mer.; P. O. Half Day.

Zimmer, Jacob, harness maker; P. O. Half Day.

WARREN TOWNSHIP.

ALLEN, O., far.; P. O. Waukegan.
Ames, S. W., far.; P. O. Gurnee.
Ames, Chas., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.
Andreas, Josh., shmr; P. O. Waukegan.

BAUER, GOTTLIEB, farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

BARRY, WM. L., farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Millburn; born in Salem, Massachusetls; came to Lake Co. in 1837; bought 160 acres; now owns 260; when he came the county was very sparsely settled; is one of the oldest settlers; Rep.; Prot.; married Marcia G. Denning; she was born in Vt. in 1828; have seven children living—Oratio N., Ottie, Ruby C., Abbie A., Mary F., Helen May and Florence D.

Bronsdon, Jno., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Brown, Albert, farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Bangs, Chas. G., laborer; P. O. Gurnee.

Brooks, J. B., farmer; P. O. Gage's Lake.

Bidwell, Thos., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Brogden, James, far.; P. O. Waukegan.

Bauer, Fred., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

BAXTER, CHAS., grocery and saloon keeper; P. O. Gurnee; born in Mansfield, England, July 10, 1811; left England May 14, 1846, and came to America, landing in New York; after remaining in New Yoak a year, moved to Dorchester, Mass., and then to St. Lawrence, and came to Lake Co., Ill., in 1850; married Rebecca Blood, in Leices-

tershire, England, in 1843; is one of the oldest settlers.

Brogden, Frank, P. O. Waukegan.

Bater, James, farmer; P. O. Millburn.

Beck, James A., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Beck, John C., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Broadway, Jas. T., farmer; P. O. Gage's Lake.

Bater, Henry, farmer; P. O. Millburn.

Benson, Cornelius, far.; P. O. Waukegan.

Bruce, Sam'l, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Brown, L. M., farmer and cheese mfr.; P. O. Gurnee.

Brain, James, farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Bracker, John R., general merchandise; P. O. Gurnee.

Brooks, Geo. E., far.; P. O. Gage's Lake.

Brainard, E. H., laborer; P. O. Gurnee.

Burget, Jacob.

Brogdon, Jno., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Bond, Edward, far.; P. O. Gage's Lake.

Brain, Robert

Brooks, J. B., far.; P. O. Gage's Lake.

CLARK, S. M., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.
Cone, Henry, farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

COMFORT, WM., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 2; born in 1837, in Kilkenny Co., Ireland; came to America in 1854; after residing on Long Island for several years, he came to Lake Co., Ill., in 1857; Dem.; Cath.; married Margaret Frith, at Waukegan, in 1859;

she was born in, Ireland; have two children—John and Mary; John was born in 1860, and Mary was born in 1861.

Chandler, H. L., farmer; P. O. Whittier.

Chandler, C. D., farmer; P. O. Whittier.

Clark, Cornelius, farmer; P. O. Whittier.

Cauley, Dennis, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Cauley, James, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Chittenden, Jno., miller; P. O. Whittier.

Crocker, N. B., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Chevalier, Geo., P. O. Waukegan.

Conley, Chas., P. O. Waukegan.

Chandler, A. S., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Corser, Willard, farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Cooper, Jno., far.; P. O. Gage's Lake.

CORSER, DELIAH, P. O. Gurnee; born at Warsaw, N. Y., in 1829; came to Lake Co., Ill., in 1836; did not become a permanent resident until later; owns 187 acres; Bapt.; married Willard S. Corser; he was born in Orange Co., Vt., in 1818; is Rep.; Meth.; enlisted at the breaking out of the war, and served until the close; have six children living.

Campbell, J. M., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Cook, J. A., far.; P. O. Gage's Lake.

Chase, G. W., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Clark, Chas. H., farmer; P. O. Whittier.

Colby, Byron, farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

Chittenden, W. E., far.; P. O. Whittier.

Coffeen, Frank, cheese mfr.; P. O. Gurnee.

Conley, James.

Converse, Fred., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Converse, Fred., Jr., far.; P. O. Waukegan.

Clark, Chas. E., farmer; P. O. Whittier.

Clark, James, far.; P. O. Gurnee.

Chope, Wm., farmer; P. O. Whittier.

DUNLAP, Walter, farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

DODGE, JUSTUS, farmer; P. O. Gurnee; born in Barry, Vt., Feb. 23, 1822; married Miss Juliaette Nye, Nov. 25, 1845; moved to La Salle, Ill., December, 1853; came to Lake Co. in October, 1873; have one child, Mattie E., born Oct. 28, 1859; Mr. D. enlisted at Aurora, Ill., in Co. E, 124th Ill. Inf. Reg., and served three years in the late war; Rep.; Cong.

Dewey, S. S., P. O. Whittier.

Drake, H. H., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Druse, Stephen, farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Druse, Alex., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Druse, Geo. L., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Dunham, Jno. P., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Dady, James, blacksmith; P. O. Gurnee.

Dalzell, Wm., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Doyle, Geo., farmer; P. O. Wadsworth.

Dolen, James, farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

DILLEY, HUSTON, farmer and stock raiser; Section 15; P. O. Gurnee; born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, March 20, 1820, where he resided till 1853; he then came to McHenry Co., Ill.; resided there 23 years; he then sold the property accumulated, and settled on the farm of 125 acres on which he now resides; Liberal in politics; holds office of School Director; married, first, Lois Griffith, in 1842; she was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, Aug. 14, 1822; died July, 1862, leaving two children; is now married to Amanda Wait; she was born in Cleveland, Ohio, August, 1837.

Dolen, John H., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Devine, John, farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Drake, William H., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Dunham, William H., lab.; P. O. Gurnee.

Dixon, Charles, farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Dewey, H. H., farmer; P. O. Whittier.

Douglas, C. H., far.; P. O. Gage's Lake.

Doyle, Michael.

Dady, Eugene, blacksmith; P. O. Waukegan.

EIHINGER, GEORGE, farmer; P. O. Millburn.

Esty, E., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Evans, Thomas, farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Esty, John A., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Esty, William D., farmer; P. O. Whittier.

Esty, H. B., farmer; P. O. Whittier.

Eihinger, John, farmer; P. O. Whittier.

Eihinger, Joseph, farmer; P. O. Whittier.

Eihinger, Joseph, Jr., far.; P. O. Whittier.

Esty, H. J., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Edie, Franklin, farmer; P. O. Gage's Lake.

Erwin, John, farmer.

FULLER, A., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Fuller, Abram, farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

FRENCH, TRISTAM C., farmer and stock raiser; Section 2; P. O. Wadsworth; born May 11, 1831, in Canada East; removed from there to Lake Co., Ill., in May, 1846; Rep.; owns 280 acres, worth \$16,000; went to California in 1852; was engaged in

mining and freighting some 13 years, and by industry accumulated quite a property; he left the Pacific coast Dec. 25, 1865, and settled again in Lake Co.; he married Mrs. Jane Polmateer, Dec. 25, 1866; she was born in Down Co., Ireland, Dec. 16, 1838; have four children—Julia and William by Mrs. Polmateer's first marriage; Julia was born Nov. 25, 1859; William, Sept. 19, 1861; Jennie M. French and Cora Alice, children by second marriage; Jennie, born Aug. 7, 1868; Cora, May 4, 1871.

Flood, E. A., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.
Fenlor, A. J., farmer; P. O. Whittier.
Flood, John, farmer; P. O. Gurnee.
Ford, W. D., farmer; P. O. Gage's Lake.
Fairman, Charles, farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

G ANEAU, JOSEPH, JR., far.; P. O. Waukegan.

Ganeau, John, laborer; P. O. Gurnee.

GALPIN, SUSAN, P. O. Gurnee; born in Bennington, Vt., in 1805, where she resided up to 1860; then came to Lake Co., Ill., and purchased the property upon which she now resides; Bap.; was married to Abiel Galpin in 1829, at Bennington, Vt.; he was born in Massachusetts in 1805; have one child living—Homer, born in 1831; now residing in Chicago, Ill., and is Deputy Sheriff.

Gillett, Clark, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.
Graham, James, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.
Graham, Andrew, far.; P. O. Waukegan.
Gillings, William, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Goodwin, Charles A., station agent; P. O. Gurnee.

H ARRIS, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Hicks, Barney, farmer; P. O. Gurnee.
Harvey, J. L., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.
Harvey, J. D., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.
Hoffman, Fred., farmer; P. O. Whittier.
Hoffman, Jacob, farmer; P. O. Gurnee.
Hoffman, Charles, farmer; P. O. Gurnee.
Haines, G. T., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.
Higley, L. B., Sr., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.
Higley, T. L., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.
Hawkins, E., farmer; P. O. Wadsworth.
Hook, William, farmer; P. O. Whittier.
Hutchinson, William, far.; P. O. Gurnee.
Hatline, Valentine, farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Higley, L. B. Jr., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.
Higley, Edward J., tel. op.; P. O. Gurnee.
Harris, Walter, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.
Hook, William G., farmer; P. O. Whittier.
Havens, Richard, far.; P. O. Gage's Lake.
Hudson, Ed., far.; P. O. Waukegan.
Harris, David, farm hand; P. O. Gage's Lake.

J OHNSON, J. H., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Jeffers, Myron, farmer; P. O. Gurnee.
Jeffers, John D., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.
Jamieson, William, far.; P. O. Millburn.
Jamieson, George, far.; P. O. Millburn.
Johnson, J. D., carpenter; P. O. Gurnee.
Jones, D. L., clerk; P. O. Waukegan.
Jones, Frank, laborer; P. O. Gurnee.

K ELLOGG, A. S., farmer; P. O. Whittier.

Knox, J. M. farmer; P. O. Gurnee.
Knox, David, farmer; P. O. Whittier.
Knox, W. H., farmer; P. O. Whittier.
Kelley, Cornelius, far.; P. O. Waukegan.
Klein, John, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.
Knox, D. T., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.
Kendall, George.
Kilbrough, Samuel.

L IDDLE, JOHN, farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

Lawson, Thomas V., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.
Lawson, A. P., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.
Lamb, N., farmer; P. O. Whittier.
Lake, Arthur, farmer; P. O. Gurnee.
Lewis, J. M., farmer; P. O. Whittier.
Lovejoy, G. W., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.
Lovejoy, John, farmer; P. O. Gurnee.
Lewis, Joshua, far.; P. O. Waukegan.
Lamb, Charles, blacksmith; P. O. Whittier.
Liddle, William, far.; P. O. Libertyville.
Liddle, Frank, farmer; P. O. Libertyville.

M UNRO, J. A., far.; P. O. Gurnee.

Martin, Jas., far.; P. O. Millburn.
Marsh, Henry, farmer; P. O. Gurnee.
Marsh, N. C., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.
Merriman, Clement, far.; P. O. Waukegan.
Merriman, Frank, far.; P. O. Waukegan.
Merriman, Henry, far.; P. O. Waukegan.
Merriman, Jno., far.; P. O. Waukegan.
Messenger, W. J., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.
Metcalf, O. W., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.
Metcalf, S. G., farmer; P. O. Whittier.
Metcalf, W. H., farmer; P. O. Whittier.

McCann, Henry, far.; P. O. Waukegan.

MILLER, S. A., farmer and stock raiser; Secs. 4 and 5; P. O. Waukegan; Rep.; Disciple; owns 110 acres in this county, worth \$5,000; born in Charles Co., Va., April 18, 1827; remained there four years, when he came west with his parents to Michigan and stopped through the Winter, coming to Chicago in the Spring of 1831; he and others started the first saw mill, as also the first grist mill in Lake Co.; has held office of Pathmaster; married Phoebe Bullock in February, 1857; she was born in Constantia, N. Y., March 20, 1837. Mr. Miller's father, after residing in the county a number of years, went to California in 1849, and died the same year.

MUTAW, LUCINE, farmer and thresher; residence Warren; P. O. Gurnee; born in Cuba.

McCarthy, Dan'l, far.; P. O. Waukegan.

McCarthy, Wm., far.; P. O. Waukegan.

McCLELLAN, AGNES, P. O. Millburn; owns 40 acres; born in Wicktonshire, Scotland, Aug. 1808; came to America in 1850, and settled in Lake Co.; has resided here ever since; married Chas. McClellan; he was born in Ireland, but lived the earlier part of his life in Scotland; he died in 1860; have four children by Mr. McClellan's first marriage—Jane, Peter, William and Charles. William enlisted in Co. C, 96th Ill. Inf., and died from exposure at Andersonville Prison. Chas. also enlisted, and died at New Orleans.

McClure, John, farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

McClure, Thos., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

McCLURE, WILLIAM, farmer; P. O. Gurnee; Rep.; Presb.; born in Downs Co., Ireland, Jan. 1, 1800; came to Lake Co., Ill., in Spring of 1841; married Eliza Brain, Nov. 1824; self and wife are of Scottish descent; have had thirteen children—two boys and five girls now living.

McCullough, Geo., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

McCREDIE, MAGGIE I., P. O. Millburn; Cong.; owns 14 acres land; born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, July 22, 1846, came to America with parents in 1850; came direct to Lake Co.; married, Jan. 21, 1868, James G. McCredie, at Milburn. He was born in Wicktonshire, Scotland, April 2, 1837; was Rep.,

and Cong.; held office of Collector one term; enlisted in Co. C, 96th Ill. Vol. Inf.; served till close of war; was wounded at Chickamauga; was in a great many battles; was honorably discharged at Chicago; he died July 30, 1874, four children—Annie, Willie, Maud and Ella; Maud died Nov. 13, 1873.

McKinzie, John, farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

NOTTINGHAM, C. W., farmer; P. O. Whittier.

Newton, Owen, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Nichols, Wm. farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

ODETTE, G., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.
Odette, Wm., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

O'Neal, David, far.; P. O. Gage's Lake.

O'Day, Michael, far.; P. O. Libertyville.

Owen, Clayton, farmer; P. O. Whittier.

Ormsbee, O. J., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Odette, G., Jr., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Owen, B., farmer; P. O. Whittier.

Owen, H., farmer; P. O. Whittier.

PATTERSON, D. B., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

PARSONS, MRS. DELIA H., widow of Ardin M. Pearsons; born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Sept. 28, 1818; married March 24, 1841; moved to this county in the Fall of 1844; Mr. Pearsons died Nov. 24, 1863; had six children, two living—Linus, born July 4, 1848, and Evalena, born June 27, 1858, Ranslure (an adopted son), was born Nov. 10, 1843; Mr. Pearsons was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., April 26, 1815; owns 196 acres good land.

Pulver, W. I., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Pulver, G. W., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

PUTNAM, ORLANDO P., farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Gurnee; born in Warren Township, Jan. 9, 1845; Rep.; Disciple; held for many years offices of Town Clerk and Treasurer, which offices he still holds; married Miss Clara E. Cone, January, 1875; she was born July 10, 1854.

Paine, John B., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Pitman, Frank, farmer; P. O. Whittier.

Pearsons, L. H., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Potter, Edwin, farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Paddock, O. A., far., P. O. Libertyville.

Pulver, Alonzo, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Poley, Albert, farmer; P. O. Whittier.

PUTNAM, PROCTOR, farmer and stock raiser; Secs. 22 and 23; born in New Hampshire, July 8, 1814; resided there 28 years, and then came with his family to Warren Township, Lake Co., Ill.; purchased 240 acres, at \$2.50 per acre; now owns 878 acres, worth \$43,900; married Rosella Sargent, in New Hampshire, in 1842; she was born in Massachusetts, Feb. 3, 1823; have six children—O. P., born Jan. 9, 1845; Orinthia M., born Jan. 26, 1847; Loretta E., born Sept. 16, 1848; Rose J., born Feb. 4, 1851; Ella J., born May 14, 1855; and Estella, born August, 1858.

ROSE, GEO. P., far.; P. O. Gurnee.
Rose, Marcus A., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Russell, E. S., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.
Russell, L. A., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.
Rafferty, Mathew, far.; P. O. Waukegan.
Rudd, Francis, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.
Redhed, John B., far.; P. O. Gurnee.
Ray, G. E., farm hand; P. O. Gurnee.
Rafferty, Wm., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.
Ryan, Jas., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

SAGE, FRANCIS E., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

STAFFORD, GLEASON H., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 9; P. O. Whittier; born Oct. 28, 1845; has always resided in Lake Co.; Rep.; Disciple; married Dec. 18, 1867, at Libertyville, Ill., Mary McClure; she was born in Lake Co., Nov., 1844; have three children—Loretta, born Aug. 3, 1871; Celia L., June 12, 1873; Mary Olive, Jan. 18, 1875; these all born in Warren Township, Lake Co., Ill.; Mr. Stafford's father is one of the oldest settlers, both in Lake Co. and Chicago; came to Lake Co. in 1836.

Sage, M. H., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.
Stevens, Andrew, farmer; P. O. Gurnee.
Shute, W. R., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.
Sage, Jos., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.
Stewart, Wm. W., minister; P. O. Gage's Lake.
Sage, F. E., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.
Sage, Wm., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.
Shepard, Benj. F., far.; P. O. Whittier.
Stewart, Edwin, far.; P. O. Gage's Lake.

SHEPARD, JOEL R., farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Whittier; born in Canton, Mass., Sept. 7, 1807; married Adaline Capen, of Stoughton, Mass., June 25, 1835; came to this Co. May 28, 1844; had six children, three living—Joel A., Henry, and Helen S. Gage; his first wife died July 12, 1859; married second time Lizzie A. Lake, of Jay, Franklin Co., Maine, Aug. 16, 1860; owns 227 acres of land.

Strang, Peter, farmer; P. O. Millburn.
Sheridan, Philip, farmer; P. O. Gurnee.
Sneesby, Henry, far.; P. O. Gurnee.
Sneesby, W. R., far.; P. O. Waukegan.

STEWART, ALEX. H., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 6; P. O. Millburn; born in Warren Township, Lake Co., June 10, 1845; he then went to Will Co., Ill., and finally, in 1842, settled in Lake Co.; owns 160 acres, worth \$10,000; Mr. Stewart was engaged in the lumber trade for a number of years in Michigan; through perseverance and energy has amassed quite a fortune; married Agnes G. McCredie, June 10, 1873, at Waukegan; she was born in Galloway, Scotland, Feb. 9, 1845; have two children—Edna N., born Feb. 27, 1844, and Lyburn B., Jan. 17, 1876.

Schauber, Benj., far.; P. O. Gurnee.
Schauber, G. W., far.; P. O. Gurnee.
Shepard, Henry, far.; P. O. Whittier.

STEWART, ELIZABETH, P. O. Millburn; born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, on Feb. 27, 1811; resided there 25 years, when she, in company with her sister Helen Kerr, came to America, landing at Quebec, Canada; then the husband of Mrs. S. took a contract for work on the St. Lawrence River; this project falling through, he removed with his family to Illinois, and took contract to build the aqueduct on the Illinois & Michigan Canal at Channahon; came to Lake Co. in 1841; lived here 33 years; died Oct. 23, 1874; there are seven children living.

Stearns, Geo. K., far.; P. O. Whittier.
Steadman, Jos., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.
Stafford, Levi, farmer; P. O. Gurnee.
Sherman, P., farmer; P. O. Waukegan.
Stout, James, farmer; P. O. Gurnee.
Stearns, John, farmer; P. O. Whittier.
Stedman, E., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.
Shephard, J., far.; Waukegan.

THORNE, GEO., far.; P. O. Gurnee.
Tucker, Chas. W., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Taylor, Sam'l, far.; P. O. Waukegan.

Taylor, James, farmer; P. O. Waukegan.

Taylor, Chas. H., cheese maker; P. O. Waukegan.

Turk, Chas., farmer.

VOSE, FRANCIS, farmer; P. O. Whittier.

Vose, Nat., farmer; P. O. Whittier.

Van Alstine, G. G., far.; P. O. Whittier.

Vose, N. F., farmer; P. O. Whittier.

WILBUR, P. J., far.; P. O. Gurnee.
Whitmore, A. D., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Whitmore, T. D., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Whitmore, J. H., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Wright, H. J., farmer; P. O. Gage's Lake.

Wilbur, Jas. P., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Welsh, Pat., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Winter, Asa, farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Wlodeskie, Francis, farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Wright, O. J., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Wlodeskie, Ansel, farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Wakefield, Leander, far.; P. O. Gurnee.

Wilber, H. N., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Wilbur, G. H., farmer; P. O. Whittier.

Wilbur, Benj. F., tailor; P. O. Gurnee.

Woolley, John P., far.; P. O. Gurnee.

Whitmore, O. B., farm hand; P. O. Gurnee.

Webb, Chas. E., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Wilbur, H. B., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Whitmore, Frank A., far.; P. O. Gurnee.

Weidhofft, Chas. J., far.; P. O. Whittier.

Williams, John T., far.; P. O. Gurnee.

Wilbur, C. D., farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Wood, Sheldon, farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Wakefield, Leander, farmer; P. O. Gurnee.

Westerfield, A., shoemaker; P. O. Gurnee.

YATES, JOHN, far.; P. O. Gurnee.

Yager, John, far.; P. O. Waukegan.

WAUCONDA TOWNSHIP.

ANDERSON, A. F., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Annis, Charles, farmer; P. O. Volo.

ANDERSON, JAMES H., farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Wauconda; owns 120 acres, worth \$45 per acre; Rep.; Ind.; born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Sept. 29, 1816; married in Muskegon, Mich., in 1839, Adelia Palmeter; she was born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., Feb. 18, 1818; one child—Alonzo F., born 1848; Mr. Anderson has resided in N. Y., Pa., Ohio, Mich.; he came to Lake Co. in 1842, and located at Libertyville; moved to Warren Tp. in 1843; means were limited on starting.

ACKLEY, MRS. ELIZABETH G., P. O. Volo; widow of Burr Ackley; is P. M. and Tp. Treasurer; Mr. Ackley was born in N. Y. in 1833, and came to Lake Co. in 1850; settled at Volo in 1865; was in Co. G, 51st Regt. Ill. Inf.; was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Pittsburg Landing and Stone River; was taken prisoner at Chickamauga, and kept at Andersonville; died

June 1, 1868; Mrs. Ackley was born in Vt. in 1842; moved to N. Y. in 1845; came to Lake Co. in 1848; was appointed P. M., Jan. 15, 1869, and still holds the office.

Ames, A., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Allen, C. J., teacher; P. O. Wauconda.

Allison, Chas., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

ALLEN, PROF. C. J., P. O. Wauconda; Rep.; Meth.; born in Pomfret, Vt., July 24, 1853; married Eva Joslyn, Aug. 31, 1875; she was born in Waitsfield, Vt., March 5, 1853; came to Lake Co. in 1873; located in Cuba Tp. as Principal of Public Schools of Barrington; moved to Wauconda, 1875; is Principal of the Wauconda Public Schools; is a graduate of the Normal School of Vermont.

BRAND, JAMES, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Boomer, J. B., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Bacon, Timothy, far; P. O. Wauconda.

Bonner, Richard, far.; P. O. Wauconda.

Bangs, Justus, P. O. Wauconda.

Bangs, Mark, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.
 Bangs, A. C., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.
 Bangs, A. A., salesman; P. O. Wauconda.
 Brewster, J. W., hardware; P. O. Wauconda.

Burnett, Wm., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.
 Barritt, H. B., attorney; P. O. Wauconda.
 Blank, J. D., wagon maker; P. O. Wauconda.

Brand, Albert, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.
 Beach, Moses, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

BENWELL, JOHN, farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Volo; owns 160 acres in Wauconda, and 40 in Fremont Tp., worth \$40 per acre; Rep.; Ind.; born in England in 1815; married Elizabeth Preston (widow of A. Benjamin); she was born in England in 1826; have two children living, and one dead, by her first marriage; six living and one dead by her second marriage.

Bathe, A.

Burritt, Reed, stock dealer; P. O. Wauconda.

Brooks, Wm., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Brown, John, farmer; P. O. Volo.

Bates, Geo., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Bundy, L., miller; P. O. Wauconda.

Basely, Albert, laborer; P. O. Wauconda.

Bangs, Warren, teacher; P. O. Wauconda.

Boreman, Charles, lab.; P. O. Wauconda.

Burton, Boswell, butcher; P. O. Wauconda.

Barker, E. W., prof. penmanship; P. O. Wauconda.

Blake, John, P. O. Volo.

Brand, J. A., P. O. Volo.

CORKILL, THOS., P. O. Volo.

Clancy, Jno., lab.; P. O. Wauconda.

COMPTON, JEHIEL, farmer and ins. agent; Section 3; P. O. Volo; owns 121 acres in Wauconda, and 40 in Grant Township, worth \$50 per acre; Independent; born in Seneca Co., N. Y., Feb. 3, 1820; married Feb. 19, 1846, in Avon Township, Lake Co.. Susan Goodale; she was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Jan. 7, 1821, and died Aug. 15, 1857; children are Henry, born Dec. 2, 1846; Lysander, born April 26, 1848; Dewitt, born July 12, 1850; Ada, born April 14, 1853, and Mary, born Oct. 8, 1855; married his second wife, Nancy Goodale, in Grant Township, Aug. 26, 1858; she was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Aug. 3, 1822; by second

marriage one child, Susan, born July 29, 1864; Mr. Compton came to Lake Co. in 1844, and settled where he now resides in 1849; was Justice of the Peace and Supervisor in Grant Township.

Clarke, J. M., laborer; P. O. Wauconda.

Collen, Jno., laborer; P. O. Wauconda.

COOK, ANDREW, farmer; Sections 23, 25 and 26; P. O. Wauconda; owns 360 acres, worth \$55 per acre; Rep.; Independent; born in Stamford, Vt., Nov. 5, 1801; married Mary Oakes, in Stamford, Vt., Dec. 10, 1830; she was born in Athol, Mass., Sept. 13, 1807; children are Homer, born Jan. 5, 1832; Monroe, born March 11, 1833; Mary Ann, born Aug. 28, 1834; Zelpha, born Oct. 27, 1836; Arthur, born Jan. 16, 1840; Levina, born June 28, 1850; Lucy, born June 5, 1852; Rodman, born Feb. 28, 1843, died Oct. 8, 1864; Aurilla, born Nov. 28, 1848, died Dec. 28, 1850; Mr. Cook settled near where he now resides in 1850; held office of School Director and Trustee, Road Commissioner, Supervisor, Township Trustee and Treasurer; first session of Trustees was held in his house; his son, Arthur, served three years in the army, and Rodman volunteered his services at the battle of Davis Mills, and was afterward killed while engaged in the commission business.

Compton, J., farmer; P. O. Volo.

Compton, Henry, farmer; P. O. Volo.

Carpenter, E. C., blacksmith; P. O. Volo.

Cook, Andrew, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Cook, Arthur, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Cook, M., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Clarke, Isaac, laborer; P. O. Wauconda.

Coyle, Felix, farmer; P. O. Volo.

Courtney, B., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Courtney, P., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Colegrove, H. L., far.; P. O. Wauconda.

Coyle, Michael, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Calkins, Albert, wagon maker; P. O. Wauconda.

Compton, D. C., farmer; P. O. Volo.

Coggins, Chas., miller; P. O. Wauconda.

DAVIS, S., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.
 Davis, Henry, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Davis, Stillman, far.; P. O. Wauconda.

Darrell, Walter, P. O. Wauconda.

DILLON, THOMAS, farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Volo; owns 120 acres in Wauconda, Section 4, and 110 in Section 10, worth \$50 per acre; Rep.; Methodist; born in Ireland, Galway Co., in 1812; married Keziah Davis, on Long Island, N. Y., in 1843; she was born in Gloucestershire, England, in 1820; children are Thomas, Christopher, David, Adel and Keziah; deceased are Tobias Wallace and Ellen Wallace; Mr. Dillon left Ireland and located on Long Island, in 1836; moved to where he now resides, in 1845; has been School Trustee and Director, Road Commissioner and Treasurer; his son, Thomas, enlisted in 147th Ill. I.

Darrell, Geo., P. O. Wauconda.

Duers, B. K., merchant; P. O. Wauconda.

Darrow, James, P. O. Volo.

Dillon, Chris., farmer; P. O. Volo.

Dobner, H., blacksmith; P. O. Wauconda.

Dixon, H. J., engincer; P. O. Wauconda.

Darrell, S., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Duers, N. B., coachman; P. O. Wauconda.

Darrow, Wm., P. O. Volo.

DAVIS, HENRY M., farmer; Section 23; P. O. Wauconda; Rep.; Ind.; owns 60 acres, valued at \$40 per acre; born in Lake Co. in 1845; married Emma E. Bryant, born in Lake Co. in 1846; four children—Anson R., born April 19, 1872; Grace E., born Dec. 25, 1874; Gertrude, born Dec. 12, 1876; child born 1870, died same year; he was in the 8th Ill. Cavalry; enlisted in 1863; discharged 1865.

ENGLAND, WM., shoemaker; P. O. Wauconda.

Ellis, E., P. O. Volo.

FAIRWEATHER, ISAAC, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Foster, H. D., carpenter; P. O. Wauconda.

Ford, Wm., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Fisher, E., farmer; P. O. Volo.

Flint, D. B., carpenter; P. O. Wauconda.

Ford, S., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Fletcher, E., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Fare, Jno., P. O. Volo.

Frost, Jno., P. O. Volo.

GALE, J. W., farmer; P. O. Volo.

Garland, Frank, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

GLYNCH, THOMAS, farmer; Sections 23 and 24, and 19. in Fremont Township; P. O. Wauconda; owns 365 acres, worth \$40 per acre; born in Wexford Co., Ireland, April 10, 1813; Dem.; Epis.; married Oct. 2, 1841, in Wauconda, Catherine Geary; she was born in Tyrone Co., Ireland, Nov. 9, 1816; have six children—Geo., born June 20, 1842; Sarah A., born June 3, 1844; Harriett, born July 9, 1846; Jcs. E., born Sept. 30, 1849; Mary E., born Feb. 22, 1852; Catherine L., born Dec. 18, 1855. Mr. Glynych left Ireland in 1829, and located in Conn., then went to N. Y., and came to Lake Co. in 1836; was in straitened circumstances when he came here; has been School Director for many years.

Granger, Chas., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Glynych, Jos., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Golding, Henry, furniture; P. O. Wauconda.

Gray, Jno., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Gilbert, E. E., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Galligher, J. C., harness maker; P. O. Volo.

Gardinier, S. N., laborer; P. O. Wauconda.

Gardinier, Charles, far.; P. O. Wauconda.

Gary, Henry, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Garland, Frank, Jr., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Graham, Arthur, clerk; P. O. Wauconda.

Gardinier, B. C., wagon maker; P. O. Wauconda.

Gage, I. M., P. O. Volo.

Griswold, Henry, lab.; P. O. Wauconda.

Grantham, Thos. L., P. O. Wauconda.

Griggs, Jno. S., laborer; P. O. Wauconda.

Geary, Thos., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

GALE, GARDNER, farmer; Sec.

3; P. O. Volo; owns 339 acres, worth \$8,000; Rep.; Ind.; born in Vermont in 1804; married Sophronia Smith in Vermont in 1829; married second wife, Louisa Williams, in Vermont, in 1837; she was born in Vermont in 1811; have four children by first wife and six by second. Mr. G. came to Lake Co. in 1853, and located where he now resides in 1854; has been Road Commissioner and School Director.

Griffin, James, P. O. Wauconda.

Glynych, J. E., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Grossmann, Wm., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Griswold, Chas., carpenter; P. O. Wauconda.

HUSTON, H. T., farmer; P. O. Volo.
 Huston, E. L. farmer; P. O. Volo.
HARRISON, ROBERT, dealer in general merchandise; born in Canada in 1839; Ind.; married M. J. McClain at Wauconda, in 1866; she was born in Mercer Co., Penn., in 1842; have two children—Frank A., born Nov. 1, 1867, and Flora Belle, Nov. 30, 1871; left Canada in 1842, and went to McHenry Co., Ill.; came to Lake Co. in 1856, and settled where he now resides; has held office of Town Clerk, Treasurer and Supervisor; is a graduate of Bryant & Stratton's Business College.

Hill, L. farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Hill, Harrison, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Harris, H. K., laborer; P. O. Wauconda.

Harris, Wm., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Hubbard, E. F., laborer; P. O. Wauconda.

HARVEY, CURTIS W., farmer; Section 4; P. O. Volo; owns 110 acres, \$50 per acre; born in McHenry Co., Ill., June 9, 1838; married Nov. 26, 1857, Lodena A. Howard (widow of Samuel Thompson); she was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Dec. 20, 1836; they have three children—Estella J., born May 14, 1859; Hartley O., Sept. 20, 1860, and Arland H., April 3, 1864; married (second wife), Woodstock, McHenry Co., June 9, 1870; two children by second marriage—Inez M., born March 25, 1873, and Ortis A., born July 16, 1877; Mr. Harvey came to Lake Co., in 1874, and settled where he now resides; is School Director.

Harris, Alonzo, laborer; P. O. Wauconda.

Hill, M. S., merchant; P. O. Wauconda.

Hill, R. C., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

HILL, M. S., general merchandise and Assistant P. M.; P. O. Wauconda; born in N. Y., in 1823; Rep.; Bapt.; married Terressa Mills at Wauconda, 1849; she was born in N. Y., 1830; have one child—Clarence M., born Oct., 1852; left New York and came to Wauconda in 1844; has been Town Clerk, School Trustee and Director; enlisted as First Corporal in the 96th I. V. I., and was appointed Com. Sergeant; was injured and received his discharge Jan 25, 1863.

HARRISON, F. B., druggist; Wauconda; *Indpt.*; born Penn., 1849; pecuniary responsibility over debts, 25c.

Hill, Seth, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Houghton, P., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Hughes, H. F., furniture; P. O. Wauconda.

Hicks, Jos., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Hill, C. M., mer.; P. O. Wauconda.

Horton, E. P., teacher; P. O. Wauconda.

Hubbard, J. A., phys.; P. O. Wauconda.

Hubbard, Geo., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

HOFFMAN, ROBERT, general agent; P. O. Volo; resides with his relative, Mr. Raught, on Section 2; was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., in 1830; Ind.; Meth.; came to Lake Co., and settled where he now resides in 1868.

Hammond, Wm., broker; P. O. Wauconda.

Hughes, Thos., P. O. Wauconda.

Huston, Clark, farmer; P. O. Volo.

Hetcher, Edward.

JOHNSON, GEORGE, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Johnston, R. F., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

JOHNSON, PETER, of the firm of Brewster & Johnson, hardware, tin and sheet iron manufacturing; P. O. Wauconda; Dem.; Ind.; born on Staten Island, N. Y., 1833; married Mary V. Brewster, at Elgin, 1855; she was born in Ohio, Jan. 24, 1838; have two children living—Gertrude, born 1869; Albert Ray, born 1873; have lost three children—Clayton B., born 1858, died 1868; Ira M., born 1860, died 1861; Annie E., born 1864, died 1866; left Staten Island 1844, and settled in Kane Co., then went to DeKalb Co., 1854 to 1860; went back to Elgin, and came to Wauconda in 1865.

KIRWAN, L., stock dealer; P. O. Wauconda.

Kirwan, Jno., stock dlr.; P. O. Wauconda.

Ketchum, J. L., agricultural implements; P. O. Wauconda.

LAMPHERE, ALLEN, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Ladd, H. W., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Ladd, H. T., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Ladd, Thos., far.; P. O. Wauconda.

Lamphere, E. A., teamster; P. O. Wauconda.

Landweer, August, lab.; P. O. Wauconda.

MARBLE, WILLIAM, blacksmith; P. O. Wauconda.

Matton, John, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

MAIMAN, HENRY, merchant tailor, clothier and gents' furnishing; P. O. Wauconda; Rep.; Cath.; born in Hanover in 1842; married Mary Giesler at Fremont Centre in 1872; she was born in Chicago, in 1856; two children—Phillip, born Aug. 8, 1873; Clara, Jan. 5, 1875; he left Germany, and arrived in Chicago in 1865, and came to Lake Co. in 1867.

Murray, P. H., stock dealer; P. O. Wauconda.

Monaghan, James, farmer; P. O. Volo.

Monaghan, James, Jr., far.; P. O. Volo.

Martin, Arthur, farmer; P. O. Volo.

Martin, Barney, farmer; P. O. Volo.

Mills, George, teamster; P. O. Wauconda.

Mullen, Robert, lab.; P. O. Wauconda.

Monaghan, Robert, farmer; P. O. Volo.

Marman, Henry, tailor; P. O. Wauconda.

Moore, Thomas, P. O. Volo.

Metcher, Edward.

McCabe, Pat., farmer; P. O. Volo.

McCabe, James, farmer; P. O. Volo.

McCusker, Pat., farmer; P. O. Volo.

McCusker, John, far.; P. O. Wauconda.

McClain, David, carp.; P. O. Wauconda.

McMahon, Owen, far.; P. O. Wauconda.

McCabe, J. D., farmer; P. O. Volo.

McCollum, George, far.; P. O. Wauconda.

McMahon, Warren, far.; P. O. Wauconda.

Mullen, John, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

NORTH, ALFRED, foundry; P. O. Wauconda.

Neville, James, far.; P. O. Wauconda.

North, George, lab.; P. O. Wauconda.

OAKS, DANIEL, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Oaks, Andrew, far.; P. O. Wauconda.

Oaks, L. E., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Oaks, Erskine, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Oaks, T. H., mail carrier; P. O. Wauconda.

Osman, Ziba, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

O'Callaghan, Charles, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

O'Callaghan, C. F., far.; P. O. Wauconda.

POWERS, LYMAN, farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Powers, Sydney, lab.; P. O. Wauconda.

Powers, Milton, lab.; P. O. Wauconda.

Phillips, E. J., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Parker, James, cheese manufacturer; P. O. Wauconda.

POTTER, MRS. PHILENDA, widow of Harvey Potter; he was born Sept. 8, 1825; Mrs. P. was born in Williamstown, Vt., in 1839; they were married at Waukegan, Jan. 1, 1869; two children—Annie E., born Sept. 6, 1874, and Wilbert H., Nov. 9, 1876; she came to Lake Co. in 1848 with her parents, who located at Volo; her husband was J. P.; he came to Lake Co. in 1841; Mrs. P. owns 75 acres in Section 4, worth \$75 per acre; P. O. Volo.

Powers, G. F., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Potter, Charles, farmer; P. O. Volo.

POWERS, WARREN, farmer; Section 35; P. O. Wauconda; owns 130 acres, worth \$40 per acre; Rep.; Ind.; born in Truxton, N. Y., in 1836; married in Ela Township, in 1859, to Maria Houghton; she was born in Pomfret, Vt., in 1835; have three children—Lyman, Willis and Cora; Mr. Powers came to Lake Co. in 1852, and settled in Ela Township; moved to where he now resides in 1870; was Road Commissioner, Collector in Ela Township and School Director; was in 96th Illinois Infantry; was in battles of Look-out Mountain, Chickamauga, Atlanta, &c.

Palmater, S. B., farmer; P. O. Wauconda.

Pratt, John, hotel; P. O. Wauconda.

Pratt, C. L., hotel; P. O. Wauconda.

POWERS, EMERSON, carpenter; Section 35; P. O. Wauconda; owns 12 acres, worth \$100 per acre; Rep.; Ind.; born in Massachusetts in 1824; was twice married; present wife—Cecelia Morton, he married in Pennsylvania in 1855; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1840; they have four children—Royal Lyman, born in 1856; Warren, born in 1860; Hattie, born in 1870; Leroy, born in 1873; left Massachusetts and went to Vermont, and then to New York, and then to Pennsylvania; came to Lake County in 1853, and settled here permanently in 1875; was in the 5th Pennsylvania Reserves; also 2d Veteran or 191st P. V.; was in twenty-nine battles, and wounded at Gain's Mills, Whiteoak Swamp, Bull Run and Wilderness.

PADDOCK, ROBERT, farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Volo; owns 240 acres, worth \$12,000; Rep.; Ind.; born in

Potter, Albert, farmer ; P. O. Volo.

Parker, Levi, farmer ; P. O. Wauconda.

Barry, Vt., in 1827 ; married Nancy Stickney, in Berlin, Vt., Jan. 1, 1850 ; she was born in New Hampshire in 1834 ; have six children—Jennie, Ella, Ellis, Robert, Lolie and Albert ; came to Lake County in 1854, and settled where he now resides ; has been Supervisor, Road Commissioner and School Director.

ROGERS, MARVIN, P. O. Volo.

Raught, Albert, farmer ; P. O. Volo.

Raught, A. P., farmer ; P. O. Volo.

RUSSELL, SIMEON, farmer ; Section 10 ; P. O. Volo ; owns 120 acres, worth \$6,000 ; Ind. ; born in England in 1831 ; married M. Smith in 1856 ; she was born in 1837 ; children—Simeon, born in 1857 ; Sidney, born in 1861 ; Sarah, born in 1863 ; Nettie, born in 1859, died in 1872 ; came to Lake County in 1851, and located on Section 15 ; settled where he now resides in 1865.

ROGERS, HENRY, general merchandise ; P. O. Volo ; owns 200 acres in Grant Township, worth \$8,000 ; Rep. ; Ind. ; born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1837 ; married Rhoda Ann Huson in McHenry in 1856 ; she was born in New York in 1841 ; children—Millie, born Sept. 5, 1863 ; Nellie, born Aug. 21, 1865 ; Rhoda Ann, born July 24, 1867 ; Laura H., born Jan. 8, 1871 ; Henry Wellington, born July 16, 1877 ; Francis A. born Feb. 18, 1857, died Feb. 13, 1863 ; Judson H., born Nov. 18, 1859, died Feb. 7, 1863. Mr. R. moved from New York to Michigan in 1852, and came to Lake County in 1854 ; has held office of Town Clerk and Collector ; was Postmaster of Forksville, now Volo, from 1865 to 1867.

RAYMOND, A. J., farmer ; Sec. 2, 3 and 4 ; P. O. Volo ; owns 290 acres, worth \$14,500 ; born in Fremont Tp., Lake Co., Ill., in 1848 ; has been Town Clerk ; settled where he now resides in 1857 ; lived two years in Kansas ; enlisted in the 8th Ill. Cav. and fought Mosby's guerillas ; was in service one year ; married Jan. 31, 1876, at Genoa, Wis., Lovina Cook ; she was born in Wauconda June 28, 1850.

Rouse, Philip, farmer ; P. O. Wauconda.

Richardson, J., farmer ; P. O. Volo.

Richardson, E., farmer ; P. O. Volo.

Richardson, William, farmer ; P. O. Volo.

Richardson, George, farmer ; P. O. Volo.

Rosing, B., laborer ; P. O. Wauconda.

Rosing, John, farmer ; P. O. Wauconda.

Roney, John, farmer ; P. O. Volo.

Rouse, John, farmer ; P. O. Wauconda.

SAUBLE, CHRIS, P. O. Volo.

Seymour, Thad, P. O. Volo.

Seymour, W. H., broker ; P. O. Wauconda.

Slavin, Michael, farmer ; P. O. Wauconda.

Slavin, Pat, farmer ; P. O. Wauconda.

Slavin, Pat, Jr., lab. ; P. O. Wauconda.

Slipper, D. L., painter ; P. O. Volo.

SMITH, ENOCH, farmer ; Section 3 ; P. O. Volo ; Rep. ; Ind. ; owns 11 acres, worth \$80 an acre ; born in England, April 13, 1835 ; came to N. Y. in 1853, and to Waukegan, Ill., in 1854 ; settled in Wauconda Tp. in 1854 ; has lived there ever since ; is School Director, and has been Road Commissioner nine years ; had no means when he came to the county ; married in Volo, Nov. 27, 1858, Jane Walton ; she was born Jan. 18, 1840 ; children are Sarah Ann, born Nov. 8, 1860 ; Florence Adella, Feb. 26, 1863 ; Cora Elizabeth, Jan. 6, 1865 ; Lily Christina, Dec. 30, 1866 ; George Henry, May 13, 1868 ; Fred William, July 23, 1870 ; Nettie Naomi, Nov. 6, 1873 ; Grace Rilla, May 24, 1875 ; one child born Nov. 6, 1859, died Nov. 10, 1859.

Smith, Matthew, farmer ; P. O. Wauconda.

Smith, Joseph, farmer ; P. O. Wauconda.

Stein, T. H., P. O. Volo.

Stien, Peter, shoemaker ; P. O. Wauconda.

St. John, Curtis, farmer ; P. O. Wauconda.

Stone, Geo., laborer ; P. O. Wauconda.

Stone, John, farmer ; P. O. Wauconda.

Stone, Joseph, laborer ; P. O. Wauconda.

Stone, W. P., farmer ; P. O. Wauconda.

Stodtfeldt, Jno., farmer ; P. O. Volo.

Stratton, Henry, P. O. Volo.

Stratton, James, P. O. Volo.

Swinson, P. S., butcher ; P. O. Wauconda.

TAGGART, E. F., mason ; P. O. Wauconda.

Taggart, Robt., teacher ; P. O. Wauconda.

Tidmarsh, Wm., blacksmith ; P. O. Wauconda.

Taggart, Sam'l, laborer; P. O. Wauconda.

TODD, LEWIS H., Postmaster and contractor; P. O. Wauconda; Rep.; Meth.; born Conn., 1819; left Conn. and came to Chicago 1841; came to Lake Co. 1845; settled in Ela Tp. in 1849; moved to Wauconda; has been School Director many years, also Commissioner of Highways; became Postmaster June 10, 1875; married, in Lake Co., Dec. 4, 1844, Elvira Morse, born in Vt., 1824; children are Laura E., born Dec. 18, 1847; Jessie E., born Feb. 28, 1858; Ella C., born Jan. 17, 1846, died Nov. 3, 1846; Lewis C., born Dec. 18, 1847, died Jan. 18, 1848; Ella K., born April 14, 1852, died Feb. 21, 1854.

Todd, L. H., carpenter; P. O. Wauconda.
Turner, Warren, P. O. Wauconda.

VASEY, GEO., farmer; P. O. Volo.
Vasey, John, farmer; P. O. Volo.

WAGONER, PETER, P. O. Volo.
Walton, R. E., far.; P. O. Volo.

WALTON, R. R., farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Volo; Ind.; owns 110 acres, worth \$4,400; born in Lake Co. Aug. 23, 1842; settled where he now resides in 1867; has been School Director; married at Waukegan, in 1864, Mary A. Smith; she was born in England Aug. 12, 1842; children are Eugene, born Dec. 5, 1869; Eddie, April 1, 1868; Ralph, Nov. 22, 1873, and Joseph, June 15, 1876.

WHITCOMB, EDEN, boots and shoes; P. O. Wauconda: Rep.; Univ.; born Mass., 1813; married Caroline E. Sheldon, born in Conn. in 1812, married in Mass. in 1834, died in 1871; had nine children—O. E., born Oct. 24, 1835; Histilla C., born August, 1837, died April, 1857; Zeila F., born Aug., 1839; Sarah E., born Aug. 1841, died Jan., 1859; Rosella N., born May, 1843; Mary A., born April, 1845, died June, 1845; Anna E., born March, 1847; Isadore E., born Feb., 1849; Herbert S., born May, 1857; second wife, Anna J. Andrews, wid.; married, Chicago, June, 1874; left Mass. and settled in Lake Co. in 1853; his son, O. E., was in the 96th Ill. Inf.; he has been School Director several years.

Winegart, Simeon, P. O. Volo.

Wells, J. R., mer.; P. O. Wauconda.

Winch, Walton, far.; P. O. Wauconda.

Welch, James, far.; P. O. Wauconda.

Welch, P. N., far.; P. O. Wauconda.

Welch, Wm., far.; P. O. Wauconda.

Welch, J. P., far.; P. O. Wauconda.

Wynkoop, Nils, lab.; P. O. Wauconda.

Whitcomb, Eden, shoemaker; P. O. Wauconda.

Werden, A. P., carp.; P. O. Wauconda.

Werden, K. V., lab.; P. O. Wauconda.

Werden, Wm., lab.; P. O. Wauconda.

Wright, Chas., hostler; P. O. Wauconda.

Wilson, Sylvester, far.; P. O. Volo.

Waite, C. K., painter; P. O. Wauconda.

Zimmermann, Chas., saloon; P. O. Wauconda.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

WAUKEGAN.

Adams, Geo. K., Lumber Merchant.
Bradbury, Sam'l I., Proprietor and
Editor of the *Lake County Patriot*.
Berry, H. S., & Co., Millers and Deal-
ers in Flour, Grain and Salt.
Bower, A. C., Dealer in Lumber,
Lath, Shingles and Posts.
Beard & Brown, Photographers.
Large work a Specialty.
Blodgett, A. Z., Dealer in Lacka-
wanna, Wilkesbarre, Lehigh and
Erie Coal.
Crabtree, L., Manufacturer of Car-
riages, Sleighs and Wagons.
Clarkson, Dr. R. W., Dentist.
Clarke, Francis E., Attorney at
Law.
Childs, D. T., Dealer in Boots and
Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises,
Etc.
Dodge & Watrous, Dealers in Hard-
ware, Stoves, Iron, Etc.
Douglas, Robert, Proprietor "Wau-
kegan Nursery."
Gillen, Jacob, Proprietor "Lake
House."
Hook, R. W., Photographer.
Higley, W. P., Dealer in Dry Goods,
Teas, Groceries, Clothing, Boots and
Shoes, Hats, Caps, Crockery, Etc.
Joslin, John, Mechanic.
Kirk, Geo., Lumber Merchant and
Pork Packer.
Lucas, W. J., Hardware Dealer.

Livesey, Wm., Proprietor Marble
Granite and Stone Works. No
Agents. 15 per cent. saved to pur-
chaser.
Lyon, I. R., & Son, Dry Goods and
Groceries.
Merrill, A. K., Proprietor "Wauke-
gan House Livery and Boarding
Stables."
McCanna, Bernard, Proprietor of
Woolen Manufactory.
Maynard, J. H., Proprietor of Brick
Manufactory.
McArthur, E., Proprietor "People's
Drug Store."
O'Hara, John H., Proprietor of
"City Hotel."
Parks, R. H., Proprietor of "Glen
Flora" Mineral Springs. For analy-
sis of the water, see biographical
sketch in Directory.
Pridham, James, Proprietor of the
celebrated "Japanese," for removing
Grease, Dirt, Etc.
Porter, J. Brown, Builder.
Palmer & Kerr, Manufacturers and
Dealers in all kinds of Agricultural
Implements.
Peter, V., Real Estate Agent and
Money Loaner.
Powell, J. F., Manufacturer of the
"Star Wood Pump."
Porter, H. F., Dealer in "Fancy Gro-
ceries."
Partridge Bros., Proprietors of
Waukegan Gazette.

Rowland, J. L., Proprietor of "Sherman House."

Roesch, Dr. F., Physician.

Richmond, H. W., Mason.

Sherman, N., Justice of the Peace and Notary Public. In "Searl's Block."

Steele & Fox, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise.

Waterman, Amos S., Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Master in Chancery. No. 1, Earl Block.

Werden, Wm. B., Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Wool, Dressed Hogs, Poultry, Butter, Etc.

Whitney, Chas., Attorney at Law.

Wood, Henry, Miller. Owns mill in McHenry County.

Welch, James B., Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Wetzel, N., Saloon. Choice Wines and Liquors.

Yager, Wm. M., Proprietor Livery and Boarding Stables.

LIBERTYVILLE.

Bartlett, James, Mason.

Cook, Ansel B., Contractor and Builder, Chicago.

Fisher, Abram G., Proprietor Grove House.

Heath, Isaac, Dealer in Furniture and Undertaking Goods, also Flour, Feed, etc.

Kimball, Frank Z., Dealer in Drugs, Notions, Stationery, etc.

Lancaster, Denis, Dealer in Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes and General Merchandise. Country Produce taken in exchange.

Price, Wm., Contractor.

Schanck, G. H., Dealer in Farm Machinery, Hardware, Lumber, Grain, etc.

Seavey, Mrs. L. H., Millinery and Ladies' Dress Goods.

Seavey, M. H., Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes and General Merchandise.

Whitcomb, Franklin, Manufacturer of a superior quality of Brick, on town line, between Vernon and Libertyville, and also at Des Plaines, Cook County. All his Brick is warranted.

HIGHLAND PARK.

Downs, W. S., of firm of Husted & Downs, Clothiers, Chicago.

Platt, J. M., Commission Merchant, Chicago.

Streeter, S. S., Insurance and Real Estate.

LAKE FOREST.

Benedict, Amzi, of the firm of Field, Benedict & Co., Dealers in Woolens, Chicago.

Colvert, Frank, Landscape Gardener.

Cloes, J. B., Brick Manufacturer.

Helm, Henry T., Attorney at Law, of the firm of Helm & Manning, Chicago.

Wells, Edwin S., Wholesale Grocer, of the firm of Wells & Faulkner, Chicago.

ROSE CRANS.

Hawkins, Jacob D., Stone Mason.

Leonard, Dr. H. O., Physician and Surgeon.

Lewin, George, Blacksmith.

Shea, Lux & Shea, Threshers. Proprietors of the old reliable "Buffalo Pitts Thresher."

WADSWORTH.

Graves, Henry, Blacksmith and Horse Shoer.

Rosa, D. C., Stone Mason and Contractor.

Schlosser, Peter, Basket Maker.

Ware, Ebenezer, Breeder of Blooded Merino Sheep. Makes a Specialty of the Breeding of Montarks and Spanish Merino Bucks.

WAUCONDA.

Brewster & Johnson, Dealers in Hardware, Stoves and Farming Tools, Guns, Revolvers, etc.; also Manufacturers of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copperware. Our motto: Live and let live.

Harrison, R., Dealer in all kinds of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries of all kinds, Crockery, Glassware, etc., and in short a first-class stock of General Merchandise. Highest Market Price paid for Country Produce.

Hill, M. S., Dealer in General Merchandise.

Harrison, F. B., Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, etc. Buys for cash, sells for cash, never makes exceptions to either rule. I shall not be satisfied until it is universally known in Lake County that one can always buy good goods at bottom prices at Harrison's, Wauconda Drug Store.

Maiman, Henry, Merchant Tailor, Clothier and Gents' Furnishing. Keeps the largest and most fashionable stock of Ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys. A full line of Gents' Furnishing, also a large stock of the best and most fashionable Piece Goods, which are made up in the least possible time and most stylish manner. An experience of ten years in the place enables him to defy competition.

Powers, Emerson, Carpenter.

Todd, Lewis H., Contractor.

Whitcomb, Eden, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes. All work warranted, a good fit guaranteed, and prices reasonable.

DIAMOND LAKE.

Wenban & Bilinski, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boot and Shoes, Crockery and General Merchandise.

BARRINGTON.

Bute, Lewis H., Attorney at Law.

Colburn, Luke, General Merchandise.

Meyer, Gustav, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker.

FORT HILL.

Thomson, Geo., Attorney at Law.

LONG GROVE.

Sauer, C. A., General Merchandise.

Stempel, Charles, General Merchandise.

GURNEE.

Baxter, Chas., Grocer and Saloon Keeper.

BENTON TOWNSHIP.

Beckwith, C. R., Stock Dealer.

Connolly, John A., Correspondent and Agent of *Lake County Patriot*.

Lown, Peter, Carpenter and Joiner.

Sibley, Loren E., Contractor and Builder.

Sibley, H. D., Music Teacher. Terms, \$15 for twenty lessons.

VOLO.

Compton, Jehiel, Insurance Agent.

Hoffman, Robert, General Agent.

Rogers, Henry, General Merchandise.

ANTIOCH.

Arnold, J. R., Money Loaner.

Smith, Geo. S., Breeder Blooded Stock.

Williams, D. A., Dealer in Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

MILLBURN.

Pollock, James H., Grain Buyer.
Stewart, Geo. L., Dealer in Dry
Goods and General Merchandise.

SAND LAKE.

Stewart, A. H., & Sons, Proprietors
"Lake Side Watering Place."
Wright, H. L., Bricklayer and Plasterer.

IVANHOE.

Maynard, R. D., Carpenter.

GILMER.

Nevilleir, Lewis, Blacksmith.

DEERFIELD.

Knecht, John, Manufacturer Wagons,
Buggies, Sleighs, Etc.

Stewart, J. T., R. R. and Express
Agent.

Sherman, Clarence R., Clerk.



THE CITY OF WAUKEGAN.

Waukegan is beautifully located, thirty-five miles north of Chicago, and upon the west shore of Lake Michigan. It has a single pier extending into the lake about 600 feet, which is visited by many vessels laden with freights of various kinds, and occasionally by a passenger steamer. Back from the lake stretches a level, sandy beach, varying in width from one-eighth to one-third of a mile. A bold, precipitous bluff then rises to quite a height, and on this elevated plateau, overlooking the lake, is situated the main part of the city. The view from this point is one scarcely to be equaled anywhere. The lake, stretching away for miles to the north and south, and touching the horizon to the east, affords a constantly changing panorama as it is swept by storms or lulled by calms. Numerous winding ravines extend back from the lake, their steep sides being dotted in many places with trees planted by Nature's own hand. These ravines are quite deep and precipitous, and add greatly to the beauties of the city, giving variety to its scenery, and breaking the monotony so common in the prairie cities of the West. The citizens have done much to beautify their private grounds, and thus render attractive the entire city. Most of the streets in the residence portion of the town are lined with maples, and other ornamental trees ; a refreshing shade is thus afforded during the warm summer days, and the winds of the long winter are tempered by them. State street, which lies along the bluff, has been rendered especially attractive by this means, and is really one of the most delightful drives to be found anywhere, while other streets and avenues are but little behind in point of beauty. The Public Square is fast becoming almost a forest, having been set but a few years ago with maples, which have grown very rapidly.

The business of the town has been almost entirely confined to the retail departments of trade, but with advancing years manufactories have come in, and with them the trade with dealers, which naturally comes to such establishments. As a whole, the growth of the town from the earliest years has been healthy ; never spasmodic, it has been constant, and although not especially rapid, has been sure and continuous. Waukegan is situated upon the Milwaukee Division of the Northwestern Railroad, at a distance of thirty-five miles from Chicago, and fifty from Milwaukee. There are several passenger trains daily, to and from

Chicago, running at convenient hours, especially adapted to the wants of parties wishing to spend the day in Chicago and the night in Waukegan. The fares upon commutation tickets are very reasonable, and the rates of passenger and freight tariff as low as on other first-class roads. The surrounding country is mainly inhabited by farmers of the wealthier classes, nearly all of whom have gathered their riches from the soil of Lake County. For years after the opening of the country, grain raising was the principal occupation of the agriculturist, but stock raising, wool raising and dairying have now taken the place of the harder and less profitable grain raising. The country is also well adapted to all the hardy kinds of fruits, and the products of the orchards and nurseries of Lake County are already in the market.

By a special act of the Legislature, approved Jan. 31, 1859, Waukegan became incorporated as a city. The following were the first city officers, who were duly installed April 14, 1859 :

Mayor, E. P. Ferry ; Aldermen, J. W. Peters, Wm. Besley, Wm. M. Case, Thos. Bowes, Isaac L. Clarke, E. S. L. Bachelder, Hiram Butrick, Francis Porter Jr.; Marshal and Collector, Geo. Wood ; City Clerk, C. S. Cozens.

The following are the city officers for 1877 :

Mayor, W. B. Dodge ; Aldermen, First Ward, Thomas Rudd, W. A. Melody; Second Ward, S. I. Bradbury, Levi Perrin ; Third Ward, B. F. Porter, Jno. W. Hall ; Fourth Ward, Chas. A. Schwarm, Alex. W. Hunter ; Supervisors, George Kirk, Nelson Landon ; Assessor and Treasurer, S. H. Flinn ; Marshal and Collector, Edwin Hall ; City Clerk, John M. Besley.

Postmasters of Waukegan to the present time, with the year of their appointment :

1841, Joseph Wood, resigned ; 1843, D. O. Dickinson ; 1845, James B. Gordon ; 1849, D. O. Dickinson ; 1853, E. P. Ferry ; 1854, Willard G. Smith, deceased ; 1855, H. W. Dorsett ; 1857, E. M. Dennis ; 1861, J. Y. Cory ; 1866, Charles Case ; 1867, Moses Evans ; 1869, J. Y. Cory ; 1877, Chas. A. Partridge.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

Waukegan is noted for its valuable mineral springs, which have, since their discovery within a few years past, attracted much attention. These springs are the McAllister springs, the Glen Flora spring, the Magnesia spring and the Sag-au-nash spring.

The McAllister springs are a marvel in nature ; they are a cluster of five distinct springs within a few feet of each other, each possessing the most valuable of mineral and medicinal properties, yet differing from each other, as shown by chemical analysis and taste, forming a combination suitable for the cure of a more varied class of diseases than any other known springs, and having unparalleled success in the short time succeeding their discovery in curing the diseases for which they are severally recommended.

The following is the analysis of the first three of these several springs :

	GRAINS.		
	Spring No. 1.	Spring No. 2.	Spring No. 3.
Chloride of Sodium.....			1.462
Chloride of Magnesium	0.943	1.401	.....
Sulphate of Soda.....	1.193	0.451	3.665
Sulphate of Potassa	a trace.	0.416	0.581
Sulphate of Lime.....			0.470
Bicarbonate of Lime.....	18.810	19,597	17.574
Bicarbonate of Magnesia.....	9.561	9.961	11.541
Sulphate of Magnesia.....	2.229	2.877	.....
Bicarbonate of Iron.....			0.108
Oxide of Iron and Alumina.....	0.094	0.071	.....
Silica.....	0.659	0.842	0.870
Alumina.....			0.146
Organic Matter			0.530
Total to one gallon of water.....	33.489	35.616	36.947

Judge W. K. McAllister is the proprietor of these springs ; they are situated in the southwest part of the city.

The Glen Flora spring has become widely celebrated for its curative properties. The following is the analysis of this spring :

GRAINS.		GRAINS.	
Chloride of Sodium.....	.183	Alumina	.151
Sulphate of Soda.....	1.852	Silica.....	.907
Bicarbonate of Soda.....	6.447	Organic Matter.....	.100
Bicarbonate of Lime.....	15.568	Sulphur, a trace.....	
Bicarbonate of Magnesia.....	11.091		
Bicarbonate of Iron.....	.115	Total to one gallon of water.....	36.414

R. H. Parks is proprietor of this spring ; it is situated on State street, in the north part of the town.

The Sag-au-nash spring is of the same general character as most of the other springs, except that it contains a greater quantity of bicarbonate of magnesia. The following is the analysis of this spring :

One United States gallon of 231 cubic inches contains :

GRAINS.		GRAINS	
Chloride of Sodium.....	2.630	Bicarbonate of Iron.....	.088
Chloride of Calcium.....	2.931	Alumina	.150
Sulphate of Potassa.....	.268	Silica.....	.910
Sulphate of Lime.....	12.575	Organic Matter	.240
Bicarbonate of Lime.....	8.081		
Bicarbonate of Magnesia.....	19.987	Total to one gallon of water.....	47.860

E. M. Haines is proprietor of this spring ; it is situated in the central part of the city, on the south side of the river.

INGRAHAM’S GOLD-FISH POND.

Among other objects of interest in this city, is the gold-fish pond of Mr. W. S. Ingraham, in which he has been very successful in raising gold-fish. His pond is situated below the bluff on State street. The bluff above has been beautifully terraced, and the grounds around have been made quite attractive. The pond is about one hundred and twenty-five by eighty-five feet, and is eight

feet deep, supplied by springs in the terrace, with about twenty feet head, and conducted to the pond by three leads of pipes, each one capable of supplying a fountain twenty feet high.

On the 25th of May, 1874, after cleaning out the pond, Mr. Ingraham put in ten gold-fish, and the first year's increase was estimated at not less than 60,000, which increase has kept up at the same rate to the present time. In order to protect the fish in the winter, a tank has been made eight by twenty-four feet and four feet deep, in an adjacent greenhouse, about one hundred feet from the pond, connected by an underground passage through which the fish go in and out at pleasure, by which means the pond is ventilated at all times, as well as to facilitate the shipment of fish at all seasons of the year, as a fire is kept in the tank room during the winter.

THE LAKE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND HORSE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized under the general laws of the State of Illinois, in the year 1870. Capital stock, \$8,000, divided into shares of \$25 each. The object of the Association is the improvement of the breed of horses and other animals, and the general advancement of agriculture, the mechanic arts, etc., as well as the dissemination of practical knowledge by instituting comparison of products among producers, thus creating a laudable spirit of rivalry and enhancing the interest which should exist among the industrial classes, in the various avocations in which they are severally engaged. The grounds of the Association comprise nearly thirty acres, and are centrally located, being within five minutes' walk of the business portion of Waukegan. They are charmingly located and beautifully diversified with undulating surface, ravine and natural groves. Nature did much to render the location all that could be desired, while the society has expended money liberally in perfecting the grounds and rendering them subservient to the exact wants of an institution like that which is occupying them. Large and commodious exhibition buildings have been erected, a dining-hall built, an amphitheater constructed facing one of the best tracks in the country, and several hundred covered and box stalls put up, thus furnishing ample accommodations for exhibitors and visitors. Fairs are held in the Fall of each year.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Fire Department was first organized about the year 1847, by the formation of a Bucket Company and a Hook and Ladder Company. In 1852, a hand engine, hose reel, hose, etc., were purchased, and the Department re-organized into three divisions, viz.: Fire Company, Hose Company, Hook and Ladder Company. Recently, the city, by a vote of the Common Council, purchased of the Silsby Manufacturing Company (Island Works), of Seneca Falls, N. Y., one of Silsby's third size rotary steam fire engines, a two-wheeled, balanced-arch hose reel and 250 feet extra rubber hose, at a cost of \$4,800. The

engine is so constructed that it can be drawn by either horse or hand. Name of engine (also the hose reel), "City of Waukegan."

YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized in the year 1866, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a reading room and library, and the procuring of literary and scientific lectures, and to promote the intellectual improvement of its members. They have a well-selected library of about nine hundred volumes, comprising the historical, biographical, educational, religious and miscellaneous works of the best authors. Annual meetings of the Association are held on the fourth Saturday in March of each year.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WAUKEGAN.

Organized April, 1865. Authorized capital, \$100,000; paid up capital, \$50,000. Bank building, Washington street, second door east of Genesee. Annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Directors, held on the second Tuesday of January of each year. Charles R. Steele, President; Chas. F. Wiard, Cashier.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The first regular public school house in Waukegan was built on Utica street. It was used for school purposes until 1870, when it was superseded by the new buildings, and the organization of the present school system. The public schools of the city were re-organized and graded in 1870. The system as now existing is comprised in the North, South and Central Schools, each having a separate building. These several buildings are fine brick edifices, and were completed and opened for instruction January, 1880.

The school year is divided into three terms, the first of which commences on the first Monday in September, and closes on the last Friday before Christmas. The second term commences on the first Monday in January, and closes the last Friday in March; and the third term commences on the first Monday in April, and closes on the last Friday in June. The High School is in connection with the Central School. Pupils outside of the city are charged for tuition, ranging from thirty to sixty cents each per week, according to grade.

THE CATHOLIC SCHOOL.

This institution was established by Father Coyle in 1857, in a small building erected by John Tiernan. The new building was erected in 1865. It has since been greatly enlarged. In the old building, Thos. A. McNeany was the first teacher; Miss M. O'Riley was then Principal for a time. The school is at present under the charge of the Dominican Sisters. It accommodates about 330 pupils, and is in a prosperous condition. The cost of the new building was about \$7,000.

GERMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL.

The old First Ward school building was purchased and moved upon the church lot of the German Catholic Church, in 1868. The school has continued since then, and is at present under the charge of Mr. Wistrick. It accommodates about seventy-five children, and is sustained by the parish.

THE GERMAN PROTESTANT SCHOOL.

This institution was established in 1864, the Principal for many years being J. J. Schwarm. It is now under the control of Rev. Mr. Becker, and held in the basement of the church edifice of the German Protestant Church. The pupils number about sixty.

COLLS' COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

At a meeting of citizens in February, 1858, at the rooms of Messrs. Blodgett, Upton & Kelly, it was decided to establish a home college, where a mercantile education might be received. An organization was effected, placing Mr. J. Dyhrenfurth in the position of Principal, who continued to fill that place until 1869, when K. K. Colls took charge, and has continued to the present time.

THE WAUKEGAN ACADEMY.

This was a pioneer institution in this city, which was discontinued some years ago, but is remembered for its valuable work in the interest of education. The Academy building was built in 1848, by H. L. Hatch, and opened the same year in connection with I. L. Clark, who continued in charge until 1851. F. E. Clark then took charge until 1854. Mr. H. N. Twombly followed, and stayed until 1856. Mr. Fay next took charge until 1859. Mr. Kinney was the next teacher, until 1864. Mr. Allen took charge until 1865. Mr. Wm. Lee succeeded him, and remained until 1866. Mr. L. Lewis took charge until 1867. Miss Addie Stewart then took charge, and was followed by Mr. Henry Pratt, who remained until the closing of the school, about 1869, when the institution became discontinued.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

In 1833, a bishopric was established at Detroit, which claimed jurisdiction over this region until 1837, when one was established at Vincennes, Ind., to which the northern portion of Illinois was assigned. While under this jurisdiction and influence at Vincennes, Rev. J. Gueguen was missionary to the town of Shields. When the town of Little Fort was laid out, with the advice of Rev. J. Gueguen, Messrs. M. Dulanty, M. Sutton, J. McCanna, T. Tiernan, T. McCaul, J. Dugdale and others were appointed to select a lot for a church edifice. On June 13, 1843, M. Dulanty purchased the two lots where the

church edifice now stands. A new bishopric was formed in 1844, and Bishop William Quarter assigned to it. The first clergyman here was Rev. Barnard McGarisk, under whose supervision the present church was constructed, in 1847. He was succeeded by Rev. J. Kane, who resigned in 1849, and was succeeded by Rev. Henry Coyle in 1849, who continued in charge until 1860. He was followed the same year by Rev. Michael Donahue, who was succeeded by Rev. E. W. Gavin in November, 1872, who still has charge of the parish.

About 275 families worship at this church. The church edifice is situated on the corner of County and Water streets.

GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This church was founded July 18, 1863, on the south side of the river. A committee was appointed, consisting of the following persons, viz: John Peterman, T. Habye, F. Knoll and F. Mitch, to negotiate for the purchase of the building at the corner of South and Oaks streets, which had formerly been used for school purposes, through which said building was purchased and fitted up as a church edifice. Father Shafter was appointed to officiate here once in each month. Rev. Mr. Backus has been for the past three years and is at present in charge. The church comprises about sixty families.

CHRIST CHURCH (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL).

In 1845, Rev. Mr. Hammand, then of Southport (now Kenosha), visited this parish occasionally, and these were the first Episcopal services ever held in Waukegan, then Little Fort. On the 2d of March, 1846, was filed in the Circuit Clerk's office a certificate of election of Trustees, whose names were as follows: Thomas Patterson, W. Butterfield, Hiram Hugunin, William Henry Hills, Samuel H. Metcalf, Edward Hearne and Augustus B. Coates, the certificate being sworn to before H. W. Blodgett, and the name of the church designated as "Christ Church," of Little Fort.

In 1846, Rev. R. H. Ranney officiated as clergyman in a building on Genesee street, known as Callaghan's building, just north of Dady's blacksmith shop. They were unable to secure his permanent residence here, and after his departure Bishop Chase appointed Rev. Wm. Allanson to a missionary charge, which included Little Fort. Mr. Allanson died at Waukegan June 18, 1849, and a vacancy existed until June 1850, when Rev. Mr. McNamara was called to take charge of the parish. It was newly organized, and Ransom Steele and Andrew Deacon were appointed the first Wardens. A. B. Coates, E. P. Ferry, W. H. Hills, David Lindsay and C. C. Parks were Vestrymen. A debt of \$400 remained unpaid, and was assumed by R. Steele. The corner stone of the present church was laid October 28, 1850, and it was consecrated by Bishop Chase on the 13th of May, 1857. The text on this occasion was, "The Lord is in His

holy temple; let all the earth keep silence before Him" (Heb. 11-20). In the Fall of the same year, the pastor resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. J. McKeown, who, in September, 1852, was succeeded by Rev. J. W. Pearson, who remained until November 20, 1854. Rev. Sylvester Nash visited the parish by request, and on July 15, 1855, accepted the charge, but resigned April 13, 1859. He was succeeded by Rev. J. McNamara, who entered for the second time upon the duties of the parish, on Easter Week, 1859, continuing until 1860. Rev. Wm. H. Cooper accepted a call March 4, 1860, and remained until March 5, 1861. Rev. E. P. Wright succeeded him on the 9th of June, and resigned on Advent Sunday, 1863. Rev. Mathew McGill followed. Rev. C. H. Van Dyne next took charge of the parish, July 30, 1864, and remained until Easter Sunday, 1865, when he was followed by Rev. Richard F. Sweet. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Duffield, and he by Rev. Mr. Van Dyne, the latter of whom was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Coolbaugh, the present minister.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This congregation erected the first church edifice in 1845. Prior to this, the members held service at the different residences in the city. The society was organized at the residence of Mr. D. O. Dickinson, August 3, 1843. The original members were D. O. Dickinson, Susan L. Dickinson, Henry A. Kerr, Charles H. Miller, Philander A. Payne, H. B. Daily, Sarah Cory, Philander Foreman and Hannah Daily. The first Pastor was Rev. C. C. Caldwell, who was present at the formation of the church, and remained four years. Rev. B. F. Parsons succeeded him in 1847. Both these gentlemen buried their wives while in charge. In 1853, Rev. Wm. M. Richards was called and remained until 1856. On November 11, 1857, a division of opinions resulted in a separation of forty-six members, which was the origin of the Presbyterian Church. Occasional services were held until January 1, 1860, at which time the church was newly organized and the pulpit filled until 1864 by "stated supplies." August 1, 1864, Rev. B. B. Bull became Pastor and remained until 1866. He was succeeded by Rev. M. M. Colburn, who remained until 1870, when Rev. C. M. Sanders was called and remained until 1875. He was succeeded by supplies until 1876, when Rev. E. H. Barker succeeded, and has charge at the present time.

The church edifice is situated on the corner of Utica street and Grand avenue. It was completed and dedicated on the 12th of October, 1862. It was built by Porter Brothers & Smith. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. J. E. Roy, of Chicago. The cost of the lot, building and furnishing was over \$5,000. The violent storm in July, 1862, blew away a portion of the steeple. The members, at present, number about eighty.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The First Presbyterian Church (new school) was organized November 11, 1857, at Union Hall. The church edifice stands on Utica street, between Clayton and Madison streets. It was erected in 1858 and dedicated in the same year. The first Pastor was Rev. Geo. L. Little, elected August 23, 1859, although he officiated previously. The church was organized by forty-six persons, who took letters of dismission from other denominations. Messrs. D. O. Dickinson, J. W. Kelly and Wm. Ladds were elected Elders; H. A. Kerr and H. Hulbert, Deacons; Messrs. Jas. McKey, W. C. Newman and W. C. Barker were made Trustees. Rev. G. L. Little officiated until February 22, 1863. Rev. L. Lyman Morton was engaged to fill the vacancy occasioned January 1, 1864, and on the 19th of February, 1865, was elected permanent Pastor and continued until his death in 1867. He was succeeded by Rev. J. J. Wolcott, who remained until 1869. Rev. Coles R. Wilkins was then called and remained until 1872. He was succeeded by Rev. C. H. Deloy, who remained until October, 1873. He was succeeded by Rev. E. H. Curtis in November, 1873, who is still in charge. The congregation numbers at present 130. The cost of the lot and church edifice was between \$9,000 and \$10,000. The church is entirely free from debt.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized April 15, 1846. It had, counting the Pastor, twelve members. viz.: Elder P. Freeman, Jeremiah Eaton and wife, Jacob Montgomery, wife and daughter, J. H. Swartout, Mrs. Jilson, Mrs. Lydia Thayer, Miss S. Allen and Mrs. Levi Loveridge. The first church was publicly organized; the sermon of the occasion was preached by Elder Wheeler, the charge given by Elder House, and the prayer offered by Elder Storde. Services were held until 1849, sometimes in private houses, and the basement of the old Court House, but more frequently in the furniture warehouse of Mr. B. Hitchcock, when a chapel was erected, and which is now occupied by Porter Brothers as a carpenter shop. Rev. E. Raymond, then of Chicago, preached the dedication sermon. In 1850, the building was enlarged.

Elder Freeman continued in charge until 1851, when his health failed and he was succeeded by Rev. John M. Cogshall, who continued in charge until March, 1854. For two years, with the exception of six months, during which time Rev. Mr. Montague supplied the pulpit, the church was without a pastor. Rev. John Simmons was called, and remained until 1858. He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Kerr, February 4, 1859. In 1860, Rev. J. S. Mahon was called, but resigned March 15, 1862, to take charge of Union Park Church, at Chicago. August 29, 1862, Rev. J. L. Selkreg was placed in charge. On November 30, 1862, he was succeeded by Rev. Jesse B. Thomas. November

3, 1863, the building committee reported a contract for the new church site, then the property of P. Munson, upon which the new church building was erected. Rev. J. B. Thomas severed his connection with the church August, 1864. On May 22, 1866, Rev. A. N. Shepard was called. The new church was dedicated on Sunday, Sept. 30, 1866, Rev. A. N. Shepard, Rev. Dr. Baker and Rev. Dr. Burroughs, of Chicago, occupying the pulpit. Rev. Mr. Ricker-son followed, and remained two years, and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Atchison, who remained about two years, when he was succeeded by Rev. S. S. Fisk, who remained some over three years, after which the pulpit was filled by various ministers, among whom were Rev. C. C. Smith, Rev. Mr. Bates, Rev. Mr. Ives. On October 14, 1877, Rev. E. P. Savage was called.

The church edifice is situated on Genesee street, near Grand avenue, and cost about \$12,000.

METHODIST CHURCH.

A small class was formed in 1845, and took in what was called the Lake circuit. Phillip Cook was the class leader. In 1846, Rev. Henry Brunson was appointed for Lake circuit, and preached occasionally at Little Fort. In 1847, Rev. I. S. Deming was sent to Little Fort, and remained two years. During his last year, the society was permanently organized and called the First Methodist Church of Waukegan. A lot was purchased at the corner of Utica and Clayton streets and the erection of a church commenced. In 1849, Rev. J. H. Devoir was appointed, and the church was completed. In 1850, the Rev. R. Beattie was appointed, and succeeded in 1851 by Rev. W. P. Jones; Rev. Charles French, in 1853, succeeded, and he was succeeded in 1855 by Rev. C. P. Bayden, who, in 1857, was followed by Rev. Wilber McKaig; in 1858, Rev. E. M. Boring assumed charge of the congregation, and remained until 1860; Rev. J. I. Ferree succeeded him, when, after six months, he became Chaplain of an Illinois regiment in the army; Rev. L. Hawkins was the next pastor, and remained until 1863; Rev. F. P. Cleaveland succeeded him, and continued about three years; Rev. S. G. Havermale followed, leaving in the Fall of 1866, after one year's sojourn, and was succeeded by Rev. J. L. Harris. During this Summer, the church was closed for repairs, a brick basement was erected, and the interior of the church materially changed.

On February 24, 1867, the church was dedicated; the sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Eddy, of Chicago. The cost of the improvement was about \$5,000. In 1867, Rev. J. F. Brown was appointed the minister in charge: he remained two years, and was followed in 1869, by J. J. Strowbridge, who, in 1871, was succeeded by Rev. L. H. Martin; he being followed, in 1873, by Rev. Mr. Plumb, who was succeeded by Rev. E. H. Adams; he remained one year, and was succeeded, in 1875, by Rev. J. Atchison, who remains in that relation.

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

The corner-stone of the house of worship of this church was laid August 5, 1872, and completed and dedicated in November, 1872. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Ruestnick. The present Pastor is Rev. C. A. Becker.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This Church has an organization in this city, which is in a very prosperous condition. The church was organized August 14, 1870. They worship in the building on Utica street, which was formerly the public school building. It was purchased by Mr. James Low, one of the congregation, and refitted.

CEMETERIES.

OAKWOOD CEMETERY,

situated in the southern part of the city, on the east side of Marion street, comprises about seventeen acres. The grounds were purchased by the city of Waukegan in 1851. They are laid out into large lots and wide and beautiful avenues and streets, to which are given appropriate names, and along which have been planted numerous shade trees of different varieties. Several costly and magnificent monuments and tombstones have already been erected, and the city is now building a large and commodious vault for the accommodation of those who may wish a temporary resting-place for the remains of their deceased friends. In the year 1866, an association was organized by the ladies of Waukegan for the purpose of improving and beautifying the grounds, and great and perceptible improvements have been made by them since their organization. It is under the control of the city officers and duly appointed sexton, to whom persons desirous of purchasing lots may apply.

CATHOLIC CEMETERY,

adjoining "Oakwood" on the north, comprises eight acres, beautifully laid out in lots and well shaded avenues, streets and walks. Numerous monuments and tombstones have been erected in the "silent city of the dead," which, for beauty of design and richness in construction, will compare favorably with those in the best cemeteries of the country. The cemetery is managed by a corps of officers to whom application may be made for lots.

LAKE COUNTY WAR HISTORY AND RECORD.

BY CHARLES A. PARTRIDGE.

NOTE BY THE AUTHOR.

To give a detailed narration of the events attending the enlistment of all the soldiers who went to the war from Lake County, and to follow them through the marches and skirmishes and sieges and battles, or into the hospitals and prisons, would require volumes. The reader, therefore, must not look for a history of individuals, except so far as given in the accompanying roster. That roster, copied from the report of the Adjutant General of the State, has been carefully gone through with, and much time and labor spent in making additions and corrections. The sketches of regiments embrace only those which had companies in them from Lake County.

In consenting to undertake the revision of the roster and the writing of these sketches, I confess to having made an under-estimate of the work required. The military history, therefore, is not all that I could wish, but is as complete as I could make it in the limited time at my command.

But however crude and imperfect the narrative may be, I believe the sketches set forth the doings of the County in a connected manner, and will be of much interest, not only to the patriotic men and women who lived during the memorable epoch from 1860 to 1866, but to the children of these patriots, who must learn by reading—if they learn at all—what part Lake County bore in the War of the Rebellion.

The dawn of the year 1861 found Lake County without the semblance of a military organization. But the announcement of the fall of Fort Sumter aroused the people, and no time was lost in setting about to solve the problem as to what could be done to help to restore and save the Union of the States. The news was first received on Monday, April 15th, although there had been rumors of an engagement on Sunday. On Tuesday evening, a most enthusiastic war meeting was held in the Court House in Waukegan, the call for the meeting being issued by the Hon. David Ballentine, then Mayor of the city. A. S. Sherman, Esq., acted as Chairman, and William H. Wright, Esq., as Secretary. Patriotic speeches were made by Hon. H. W. Blodgett, Hon. J. S. Frazer, Hon. E. P. Ferry, Rev. J. I. Ferree and Rev. James Selkrig. During the meeting, several persons enrolled their names as volunteers, amid much excitement and enthusiasm. On the Thursday evening following a second meeting was held in Dickinson Hall, which was largely attended by both Democrats and Republicans. I. L. Clarke, Esq., called the assembly to order, the meeting organizing with the following officers: President, James Wiseman; Vice Presidents, E. M. Dennis and D. H. Stafford; Secretaries, E. B. Payne and E. D. Colgan. Short speeches were made by Daniel Brewer, E. B. Payne, J. J. Huntley, I. L. Clarke, George C. Rogers, J. S. Frazer, P. Munson, J. Dyhrenfurth, A. S. Sherman and Mr. Coy. Party feeling was entirely ignored, and the most intense Union sentiments were cheered to the echo. A finance committee was appointed to solicit funds with which to defray the expenses of organizing companies, and in a few hours \$1,000 had been placed at their disposal. During the week enlistments continued, and at noon on Monday, April 22d, the first company of Lake County volunteers had completed their organization, and were aboard of the cars at Waukegan and *en route* for Chicago, being the first company to arrive in that city. The same evening, they were sent forward to Springfield, arriving there on Tuesday morning and being placed in quarters at Camp Yates. This company was known as "Company H, Waukegan Zouaves," and numbered some eighty-five members. At their organization they chose William Innis Captain; B. Frank Rogers, First Lieutenant, and Eugene B. Payne, Second Lieutenant. Messrs. Innis and Rogers were from Chicago, and had formerly been members of the Ellsworth Zouaves, and were chosen as the first officers of the company because of that fact. The following persons composed the company:

James M. Duzenbury, Edgar M. Bullin, John H. Maynard, A. E. Simons, John M. Hoyt, M. N. Brewster, R. G. Dyhrenfurth, E. H. Gilbert, Thos. McAllister, Washington Smith, T. P. Rockett, J. A. Gilbert, Hugh Berry, C. B. Ladds, C. F. Boardman, Wm. H. Kendall, Stephen

McAllister, A. S. Simons, A. H. Brown, Wm. Lewis, H. H. Lewis, I. H. Butrick, Thos. D. Cory, Newton Adams, T. F. Clarkson, H. C. Tiffany, Oscar Olds, E. J. Dupuy, D. M. McElvane, T. C. Dickinson, C. H. Wright, Amos Greenleaf, M. Carey, M. McMillen, A. Boardman, D. C. Dickinson, C. C. Morse, A. E. Look, O. S. Johnson, Jos. B. Porter, J. J. Huntley, E. B. Payne, D. R. Nellis, A. E. Ingolls, L. S. Northrop, M. G. Rich, Philip Brand, M. Kautenberger, Horace Butterfield, Nicholas Cloos, Frank Hembolt, W. K. Wells, George Groop, J. D. Cleveland, Arthur Whitney, E. H. Rich, Emery Adams, L. Packard, Geo. Hosley, Thos. Carman, L. C. Manzer, John Adams, Oscar B. Douglas, James Burrows, A. E. Wooley, A. J. Potter, Eugene A. Blodgett, C. H. Pierce, Thos. James, Geo. E. Walters, Chas. Riefsneider, S. W. Day, A. M. Paddock, J. A. Adams, Geo. Brown, L. B. Clogh, L. B. Scoville, A. P. Hamilton, Lafayette Collins, C. M. Maguire, Charles Goodspeed, Edward E. Craig, H. W. Hayward, Charles Paine.

This company seemed to be unfortunate in its organization, and also in its earlier experiences in camp, many of the boys being seriously ill within a short time after their arrival at Springfield. There was, too, an evident lack of sympathy between their Chicago officers and the men, and, after a month of camp life, many more companies having offered their services under the call for volunteers for three months than could possibly be accepted, Gov. Yates ordered that they be disbanded and returned home. So far as we can learn, only one death occurred among these men—Oscar B. Douglas dying shortly after his return home, from disease contracted while in camp.

Sooner or later, nearly all of these men entered the service with other organizations.

Meanwhile in other parts of the county active preparations for the war were going on. War meetings were held at Antioch, Millburn, Wauconda, Libertyville and in other places. At the two places first named, several volunteers were enrolled in a company, organized in Chicago, with Hiram Hugunin, of Waukegan, as its Captain. This company was assigned as Co. K, of the Twelfth Regiment, and spent the greater part of their three months in the vicinity of Cairo.

A company was also organized at Libertyville, April 25th, composed largely of men from the south western part of the county, and known as the "Lake County Union Rifle Guards." They were officered as follows: Captain, J. B. Jones; First Lieutenant, Geo. C. Rogers; Second Lieutenant, J. S. Pratt, and were quartered in Waukegan for nearly two weeks before receiving orders to rendezvous at Freeport. During this time a neat gray uniform was procured at the expense of citizens, and the company attained considerable proficiency in drill under First Sergt. William Reid. Arrived in Freeport, the company was assigned as Co. I, Fifteenth Regiment, and sworn into the State's service for thirty days, it being found that no more troops could be accepted on the three months call. The company reorganized, and nearly all the men re-enlisting, and were recruited nearly to the maximum number. The regiment was mustered into the United States service, May 24th, and was the first regiment organized for the three years service in the State. After its organization, it proceeded to Alton, where it remained for six weeks, and then participated in the campaign in Southwestern Missouri during the Fall and Winter. In February, it returned to St. Louis, embarking on transports and arriving at Fort Donelson on the day of the surrender, too late to take an active part in that engagement. It next marched to Fort Henry and embarked on transports for Pittsburg Landing, taking part in the memorable battle of the 6th and 7th of April, 1862. This was its first real battle, and its losses were very heavy, 252 men being killed or wounded.

It subsequently participated in the siege of Corinth, and during the summer guarded various points of importance in that vicinity. In the battle of the Hatchie, in September, it was actively engaged, losing 50 in killed and wounded. It then took part in most of the severe campaigning of Gen. Grant, and participated in the siege of Vicksburg. After the surrender of that place, it marched to Jackson, Natchez, Kingston, Harrisonburg and other points and assisted in the capture of Fort Beauregard, on the Washita River. In February, it moved with Gen. Sherman through Mississippi to Meridian, having a severe engagement at Champion Hills. During the Spring of 1864, many of the members re-enlisted and visited home on veteran furlough. Upon their return, the regiment marched across the country to Huntsville, Ala., where the non-veterans were mustered out.

The veterans of this regiment were subsequently consolidated with those of the Fourteenth Regiment, and followed Gen. Sherman's army on the Atlanta campaign, being employed most of the time in guarding the railroad in the rear of the main army. After the fall of Atlanta, the Rebel Gen. Hood passed around to the rear of Gen. Sherman's army, and, following the railroad, succeeded in capturing the greater part of the men of this command at Ackworth and Big Shanty: among them nearly every one of the Lake County members. The few remaining marched with Sherman to the sea, thence north through the Carolinas to Washington, and were finally mustered out in May, 1865.

During the early part of the Summer of 1861, a few men from the county enlisted in the Nineteenth Illinois, and a few joined other commands; most of them being credited to other counties. In the latter part of the Summer, recruiting again became active and two companies were organized in the county, with Eugene B. Payne and Erwin B. Messer as Captains. These companies reported at Camp Fry, Chicago, in August, and were assigned as Companies C and F, of the Thirty-seventh Regiment. On the 19th of September, the command was ordered to St.

Louis, and shortly after marched to Booneville, Otterville, Springfield and Warsaw, making many hard marches and spending the Winter at the latter place. March 7, 1862, it participated in the battle of Pea Ridge, doing excellent service and losing very heavily. Shortly after the battle, it returned to Cassville, and subsequently to Springfield. In September, it was present at the battle of Newtonia, and later at Fayetteville. In the early part of December, it made a forced march to relieve Gen. Blunt, traveling 112 miles in three days, and going at once into action at Prairie Grove, where its losses were again very heavy, ten of the regiment being killed and fifty-seven wounded. After this engagement, the command followed the enemy to the Arkansas River, where, with the aid of a battery, two or three small boats were sunk. After this, they returned to Carrollton, and subsequently to Cape Girardeau, making a very severe march from the latter place to St. Genevieve, in the attempt to capture Gen. Marmaduke. The expedition was attended with some severe skirmishing and some lives were lost. The command was obliged to return without accomplishing any very satisfactory result. With the exception of occasional expeditions of this character, the Winter was passed at Springfield, Missouri. In April, 1863, the command was sent to St. Louis, but disturbances warned them back, by rail, to Cape Girardeau, from whence an expedition, of which they formed a part, set out, making a march of more than 200 miles, and fighting quite a severe battle at Chalk Bluff, Missouri, on the 2d day of May. After this expedition, they returned, via Cape Girardeau, to St. Louis, then, by rail, to Pilot Knob, and, on foot, to St. Genevieve, where transports were taken down the Mississippi, nearly to Vicksburg. Landing above that stronghold in June, the command marched around the city to a point below, and assisted in the environment. During the siege, and up to the time of the surrender upon the 4th of July, 1863, frequent reconnoissances were made, and much labor was expended in digging entrenchments, in all of which the Thirty-seventh bore its full part. After the surrender, the regiment was sent up the Yazoo River to Yazoo City, scouting in that vicinity for two weeks. It then returned to Vicksburg, and subsequently went down the river, arriving at Port Hudson on the 26th of July. It was subsequently stationed at Point Coupee, Carrollton, Morganza, and New Orleans. On the 24th of October, they left the latter place and went by transports to Point Isabel, near the mouth of the Rio Grande. Encountering a severe storm while on the Gulf, they experienced considerable inconvenience and did not land until the 4th of November. They then marched to Brownville, Texas, remaining there most of the Winter.

On the 10th of February, 1864, a majority of the regiment re-enlisted, fifty members of Companies C and F signing the muster-roll for three years more. They were shortly afterward sent home on veteran furlough, and were given a hearty reception upon their arrival in Waukegan, March 23.

The non-veterans were left in Texas for a time after the re-enlisting of the majority of the regiment, but subsequently were ordered to New Orleans, doing duty of various kinds at different points along the Mississippi during the Summer of 1864, and until the expiration of their term of enlistment, when they were formally mustered out and returned to their homes.

After a little more than a month at home, the veterans were again off for the front. Arriving at Memphis, they were hurriedly ordered from the boats and immediately sent out upon an expedition to head off the Rebel forces under Gen. Forrest, then threatening that and other points along the river, marching to Ripley, Miss., and return. Again embarking upon the transports, they were taken up the Red River, and subsequently up the Atchafalaya, to meet the Banks expedition, then on its disastrous retreat. A little later, they were marched fifty miles to Morganza Bend, where they lay until July, when they went by boat to the mouth of White River, where they remained until October. Their next move was to Duvall's Bluff, where they were quartered until February, 16, 1865, when they went to Kennersville, La., and thence by ocean steamer to Pensacola, Florida. Joining the forces sent against Blakely, they laid siege to the place, and on the 9th of April joined in the assault upon the works, which resulted so successfully. The only casualty to the Lake County boys was the losing of a finger by Thomas McAllister.

The forces next moved across Mobile Bay and up the river, the Rebels surrendering Mobile, Selma and Montgomery to their advance. Returning to Mobile, they were sent across the Gulf to Galveston, Texas, by steamer, reaching there July 1, and participating in a grand Fourth of July celebration. Shortly afterward, they went by rail to Columbus, being separated into detachments, and hunting up and looking after branded horses and mules, and other Government property. In the Fall, they were sent to Houston, where they were practically idle all Winter, and until their final muster out, April 16, 1866. As near as we can learn, they were the last regiment of volunteer infantry to leave the service, being in almost five years. No other volunteers from the county were in the service so long as the veterans of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, and few, if any, troops in the service were ever called upon to march as many miles on foot or to travel as far by rail and water. The veterans finally reached home upon the last day of May, 1866. Of the Lake County boys in Company F, ten were killed in action and two died in Andersonville, besides others who died of disease, while more than one-half of the remainder were wounded.

The battles in which the Thirty-seventh participated were: Pea Ridge, Ark., March 6, 7 and 8, 1862; Prairie Grove, Ark., December 7, 1862; Chalk Bluffs, Mo., May 2, 1863; and the

sieges of Vicksburg and Blakely. The skirmishes were: Sugar Creek and Springfield, Mo.; Cow Skin Prairie, Indian Territory; Neosho, Mo.; Atchafalaya, La.; King's River and Van Buren, Ark., and Yazoo City, Miss. Before re-enlisting, the regiment marched 2,441 miles on foot.

About the time that the Companies for the Thirty-Seventh Regiment were filled, recruiting for a Company for the Washburne Lead Mine Regiment, afterward designated as the Forty-Fifth Regiment, was begun under Messrs. Putnam, Boyce and Balfour. Only about fifty men were secured, however, and these, with about an equal number from Rock Island County, were united and mustered as Co. I, the Captaincy being given to Oliver A. Bridgford, of Millersburg, and the First and Second Lieutenancy to James Balfour and Henry H. Boyce respectively. The regiment was mustered into service at Chicago, on Christmas Day, 1861. On the 15th of January, 1862, it moved to Cairo, Illinois; thence southward by transports, landing below Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River, February 4th, and marching into the Fort after its surrender to the gunboats two days later. On the 11th of February, it moved toward Fort Donelson, and during the succeeding days bore its full share of the hardships and dangers attendant upon that great battle, its flag being the first planted upon the works after the enemy's surrender. Its losses were two killed and twenty-six wounded. Two weeks later, it returned to the Tennessee, and again moving southward, took part in the expedition to Pin Hook, and on the 25th of March encamped at Shiloh Church. In the battle of Shiloh, on the 6th and 7th of April, it bore a conspicuous part, its losses being twenty-six killed and about two hundred wounded. During the Summer of 1862, it was actively engaged in guarding railroads, and in the various expeditions in Western Tennessee and Northern Mississippi, being considerable of the time in the vicinity of Jackson. In the Winter following, it took part in the various maneuvers looking to the capture of Vicksburg, but engaged in no severe fighting until the summer campaign commenced, when it had a conspicuous part in the rapid and brilliant series of engagements under Gen. Grant, whereby the rebel forces, intended to protect and operate outside of Vicksburg were completely out-manuevered and driven off, while the environment of that great stronghold was made possible. The engagements participated in immediately preceding the siege of Vicksburg were Port Gibson and Thompson's Hill, on the 1st of May; Raymond, May 12th; Jackson, May 14th, and Champion Hills, May 16th. During the siege of Vicksburg, the regiment was constantly under fire, and frequently engaged in serious work. On the 22d of May, they were part of a charging column, and lost heavily in the assault. At the exploding of the mine prepared by this regiment, on the 25th of June, they were the first to spring into the breach, and hold the advantage won. During the day, the regiment had one field officer wounded, and two killed, and lost many line officers and enlisted men. Their losses during the forty-two days' siege were more than one hundred in killed and wounded. On the Fourth of July, 1863, the Forty-fifth led the advance of Gen. Logan's Division into the surrendered city, and their flag was the first to wave over the cupola of the Court House.

After the surrender, the Forty-fifth did provost duty in the city most of the time until the 14th of October, when it joined in the Canton raid, having a skirmish at Boguechitts Creek on the 17th. Returning to Vicksburg, it was sent to Black River on the 7th of November, from which point it started on the celebrated Meridian raid. Its only fight on this expedition was at Chunky Station, where it drove off a vastly superior force of the enemy.

On the 5th of January, 1864, and before this raid began, a large part of the regiment re-enlisted, and on their return from Meridian the veterans were sent home on furlough, Galena being their general rendezvous while in the State. Returning, they reached Cairo, Ill., on the 1st of May, and on the 14th arrived at Clifton, Tenn. From this point, it marched to Big Shanty, Ga., more than 300 miles, arriving there and joining Sherman's army on the 9th of June. During the remainder of the Atlanta campaign, it was engaged in guarding the railroad, the main part of the regiment being stationed at Marietta, Ga., after the rebels retired from the Kenesaw Mountain line until October. It was then moved to Ackworth and subsequently to Atlanta. From the latter place it joined in the memorable march to the sea, its experience being similar to that of the other troops engaged in that triumphal expedition.

The non-veterans were mustered out two days after the fall of Fort McAllister, and as soon as transportation could be obtained, returned home *via* New York City. From Savannah, the Veteran Regiment was sent by water to Beaufort, and on the 14th of January, 1865, engaged the enemy at Pocotaligo, driving them off with considerable loss to itself. It then rejoined Sherman's army and marched northward to Washington, from whence it was sent to Louisville for final muster out. The regiment arrived in Chicago on the 15th of July, 1865, where it was disbanded.

During the active recruiting of the Autumn of 1861, an effort was made to form a company in the county for the Fifty-first Regiment, which was so far successful that about sixty-five men were secured, and these with a few from McHenry County and others from Chicago were organized as Company G, going into Camp Douglas, Chicago, and being finally mustered in on the 24th of December. The regiment remained in Chicago until February 14, 1862, when it was ordered to Cairo, and assisted in looking after the prisoners of war just arriving from Fort Donelson. Two weeks later, it crossed the river into Kentucky, and on the 4th of March joined Gen. Pope's

forces at Bertrand, Missouri, subsequently moving with that command against New Madrid and Island No. 10, being present at the surrender of Gen. Mackall with 4,000 prisoners. Returning to New Madrid, it embarked on transports on the 11th of April, moving down to Osceola, Arkansas, and subsequently to Hamburg Landing, Tennessee, disembarking on the 22d. From this point it moved out toward Corinth, being severely engaged in the battle of Farmington. After the evacuation of Corinth, the Fifty-first joined in the pursuit of the retreating enemy for a time, but was afterward assigned to duty along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. In September, it was ordered to Nashville, in which vicinity it remained until December, being engaged in the defense of the city on the occasion of the demonstration against it on the 6th of November. At the battle of Stone's River, late in December, the Fifty-first bore a conspicuous part, losing heavily in officers and men. From the 6th of January, 1863, until the 4th of March, it remained in camp three miles south of Murfreesboro. It then made a rapid march to Eagleville, surprising and capturing a small force of the enemy. From there it moved to Franklin, joining in the Duck River campaign, and afterward returning to Murfreesboro. On the 24th of June, it started on the Tullahoma campaign, and had the advance much of the time until the Tennessee River was crossed, about the 1st of September. It then marched with its corps to Alpine, Georgia, the movement being successful in flanking the rebels out of Chattanooga. Moving across the mountains toward Chattanooga, they joined the main army on the 19th of September, and immediately went into the engagement at Chickamauga. During the afternoon of the first day's fight, the Fifty-first occupied for a time a terribly exposed position, and suffered very severely. Company G had its commanding officer, Lieut. Simons, of Antioch, killed; also six enlisted men. Besides that, twelve were wounded and five captured, only seven men escaping unhurt. At the close of the battle, Sergt. Strickland was the ranking officer, and had command of the three left companies of the battalion.

From the close of this engagement until the battle of Mission Ridge, the Fifty-first lay in Chattanooga, living on part rations, but performing no severe labor. During the progress of the last-named battle, it moved across the plain and up the steep sides of the ridge, aiding the work of routing the enemy, whom it followed until nightfall. Immediately afterward, it started for the relief of the army of Gen. Burnside, making forced marches and enduring much suffering from wet and cold. For months they had received no pay, their clothing was worn to shreds, and full rations had been almost unknown since Chickamauga. Add to this that it was the middle of such a winter as Eastern Tennessee had hardly ever before experienced, and one can justly appreciate the lofty heroism which inspired these battered veterans, after two full years of arduous service, to re-enlist, almost to a man. As soon as they could be safely spared, they were returned to Chattanooga and furloughed home, reaching Chicago February 17, 1864. After thirty days among their friends, they were summoned to Chicago, and, on the 28th of March, returned to the front, marching most of the way from Nashville to Chattanooga, and camping at Cleveland, from whence it moved out for the Atlanta campaign on the 3d of May. From this time until September, it was almost constantly under fire. At Rocky Face Ridge it bore a conspicuous part, and lost many men. At Resaca, on the 14th and 15th of May, and at Dallas, toward the close of the month, it suffered to some extent. At Kenesaw Mountain, on the 27th of June, it was in the charging column, which was so disastrously repulsed, losing very heavily. At the crossing of the Chattahoochee River, and again at Peach Tree Creek, the casualties were serious. During the siege of Atlanta, it participated in numerous reconnoissances, and, after the evacuation, it followed the enemy to Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station, being engaged at both places. Returning to Atlanta, it enjoyed a brief season of rest: but, after a month or less, again set out with the Fourth Corps, following Hood's army, via Dalton, to Gaylesville, Alabama, then marching to Chattanooga, subsequently proceeding—partly by rail and partly on foot—to Pulaski, Tennessee. It was on the retreat under Schofield, and at Franklin lost very heavily, occupying, in the early part of the engagement, an unfortunate position in front of the main Union lines, from which it was compelled to retreat in the face of a murderous fire. The gannet was too terrible, and quite a percentage of the regiment surrendered. At the battle of Nashville, two weeks later, it was in the reserve most of the time, its losses being light. Following Hood to Huntsville, Alabama, it went into winter quarters on the 5th of January, 1865, remaining until March, when it went by rail to Strawberry Plains, East Tennessee, marching from there along the railroad to Greenville. On the 15th of April, it started by rail on the return to Nashville, where it remained until June 15. At this place the non-veterans were mustered out and sent home. The veterans were then sent, via New Orleans, to Placider, Texas, and remained in that vicinity until the 25th of September, when they were mustered out and sent North, being finally paid off and discharged at Springfield, Illinois, October 15th, 1865.

During the winter of 1861-2, the Sixty-fifth Regiment, known at the time as the "Scotch Regiment," was raised in the northern part of the State, this being the last complete regimental organization of infantry in the State under the earlier calls for troops. While the work of recruiting was going on, a nucleus for a company in Lake County was formed by the consolidation of the part of a company from this vicinity recruited for the Forty-fifth Regiment, with the fractional company from Rock Island County, by which there was a small surplus of men and officers. James S. Putnam, of Waukegan, who had been tendered a Lieutenant's commission in

the Forty-fifth, set about raising a new company for the Sixty-fifth, and with such success that in a few weeks he had more than the maximum number, one-half of whom were from Lake County. This company was assigned as Company F and was mustered at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Illinois, April 26, 1862. After remaining there for a short time, it was sent to Martinsburg, Virginia, and subsequently to Harper's Ferry, where it was surrendered to the rebels. The next day it was paroled and sent to Chicago, where it remained until April, 1863, when an exchange was effected. It was then ordered into Eastern Kentucky, campaigning in that region for some months, and subsequently being sent to Knoxville, Tennessee, being attached to Burnside's command. In the two heaviest engagements at Knoxville, in November, 1863, the Sixty-fifth bore an honorable part and suffered quite severely. The winter campaign was a very severe one, and the members of the Sixty-fifth were subjected to many hardships and privations. But no sooner had the announcement been made that, having served for two full years, they might re-enlist for three years more and be given a short furlough home, than the men began enrolling their names, more than four hundred going upon the roll of veterans. In March, 1864, they were sent to Chicago, and after the expiration of their veteran furlough, were returned to Tennessee, rejoining the Twenty-third Army Corps, then well advanced upon the Atlanta campaign. Its first sharp engagement after its return was between Kenesaw and Lost Mountains on the 15th of June. It had a more or less conspicuous part in most of the subsequent engagements of the campaign, including the battle of Jonesboro. On the 9th of September, 1864, they went into camp at Decatur, Ga., remaining until October 5th, when they joined in the pursuit of Hood, following him, via Rome and Dalton, to Gaylesville, Ala. Returning to Dalton, it moved by rail to Nashville, and subsequently to Pulaski, Tenn., where the Fourth Corps was entrenched. On the 22d of November, it retreated, with the main army, to Columbia, Tenn., and on the 25th and 26th, was severely engaged, losing more than fifty in killed and wounded. Retreating again, it was next engaged at Franklin, on the 30th, occupying the position most frequently assaulted by the enemy, and doing valiant service. In its immediate front, at dark, lay more than two hundred rebel dead and wounded, and the flag of the Fifteenth Mississippi was in its possession. Again retreating, it moved to Nashville and participated in the battles of the 15th and 16th of December, afterward following the enemy to Clifton, Tenn., where it went into camp, remaining until the 15th of January, 1865, when it went aboard of transports, being taken to Cincinnati, and from that place by rail to Annapolis, Md. Here it embarked on an ocean steamer and was taken to Federal Point, near Wilmington, North Carolina, landing there on the 7th of February. After two or three skirmishes, they occupied Fort Anderson, and on the 20th, had quite an engagement at Smithtown Creek, capturing three hundred and fifty men and three pieces of artillery. After the fall of Wilmington, on the 22d, they went into camp until the 6th of March, when they moved forward to Kingston, Goldsboro and Raleigh. Here the non-veterans of Company G were mustered out and sent home just after the surrender of Johnston's army. From Raleigh, the veterans moved to Greensboro, going into camp and remaining there until the 13th of July, when they were finally mustered out. The trip to Chicago occupied until the 22d, and on the 26th of July, 1865, they received their final payment and discharge.

During the period in which the regiments previously sketched were recruited, a few Lake County men scattered in various other commands, some joining the Eighth Cavalry, others the Nineteenth Illinois Infantry, and still others enlisting in Chicago batteries. They formed no complete organization, however, and we cannot follow their campaignings in a work like this. So far as they were credited to Lake County their names will be found in the list given elsewhere. Quite a number were also members of the three months' regiments enlisted in the Spring of 1862 for the express purpose of guarding rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, but many of these, as of other regiments, were credited to Chicago, although residents of Lake County, and we must pass their rosters without extended comment.

The Spring of 1862 brought comparative quiet at the North, and it was hoped and believed that the Union armies were sufficiently large to cope with and eventually crush the enemy. For some months there was almost an entire lull in recruiting. But in the early Summer months there came the news of fresh disaster to our armies in the battles at the East, while from Northern Mississippi and Tennessee, reports were received that the campaigns were unsuccessful, and our faithful soldiers were being overworked in caring for long lines and watching their wide-awake enemy.

Then came the call for 300,000 additional troops, and, in a few days, the supplemental call, swelling the aggregate of men asked for to 600,000. Recruiting began at once; but in Lake County the harvest was just coming on, and many who were willing to volunteer were needed upon the farms for a few weeks, at least. Assurances being given that the volunteers would not be required to report for duty until about the 1st of September, a fresh impetus was given to the work, and enlistments were rapidly made. A. Z. Blodgett, C. A. Montgomery and others of Waukegan procured a muster roll, and within a few days had the satisfaction of seeing a full company enrolled. Isaac L. Clarke, Esq., of Waukegan, and Dr. Salisbury, of Hainesville, started out to recruit a company, but speedily their lists were overflowing, and about the middle of August, two companies were organized, one at Hainesville, with Dr. Salisbury as its Captain,

and the other at Waukegan, with Mr. Clarke as its ranking officer. At about the same time, J. K. Pollock, Esq., of Millburn, had quite a list of volunteers, and two or three others had a few. It was supposed that the county had already raised about its quota, and that very few, if any, additional men could be obtained. But in a few days Capt. Clarke's Company had a surplus, and a dozen of his men were asked to join in the organization of a new company. These being obtained, the fourth company was formed, and recruited to ninety-four men.

Meanwhile, the leading men in the county were pondering the question as to what could be done to secure their assignment to good and well-officered regiments. Remembering that while our enlistments in the county during the previous year had aggregated half a regiment, yet, because of the different companies and parts of companies being so scattered in different organizations, we had not had up to that time a single field officer, it was determined to attempt to have the four companies assigned to a single regiment, with one or more field officers from the county. Accordingly these four companies, with six from Jo Daviess County, were assigned as the Ninety-sixth Regiment and ordered to rendezvous at Rockford. Going into camp Sept. 5, 1862, they organized with Thomas E. Champion, of Jo Daviess County, as Colonel, Isaac L. Clarke, of Lake County, as Lieutenant Colonel, and John C. Smith, of Jo Daviess County, as Major. The Lake County companies were lettered as follows: Company B, Capt. David Salisbury; Company C, Capt. J. K. Pollock; Company D, Capt. A. Z. Blodgett; Company G, Capt. James Clarke.

On the 8th of October, the Ninety-sixth was ordered to Cincinnati, and for some weeks was engaged in guarding various points on the Kentucky side of the Ohio River. Early in November, it marched southward, camping for a short time at Lexington and for some weeks at Harrodsburg. At the latter place, the printers of the regiment under Major Hicks, who was an old newspaper man, obtained possession of an office and issued a spicy sheet entitled the *Soldiers' Letter*. The next move was to Danville, Ky., where the regiment remained until near the close of January, 1863, except that late in December they made a severe march in the direction of Lebanon for the purpose of diverting the attention of a force of rebels and preventing their joining Gen. Bragg, then fighting the battle of Stone's River. This march was made during a severe and prolonged winter rain storm, the command going out one day and returning the next. From Danville they marched to Louisville, taking transports down the Ohio and up the Cumberland River, arriving at Fort Donelson the day after the severe engagement in which the Eighty-third Illinois drove off a large force of rebel cavalry which had made a desperate effort to retake the fort and intercept the fleet then coming up the river.

Proceeding to Nashville, they remained in camp for a few days, then going by rail to Franklin and joining in the Duck River campaign. Returning, it remained in camp, doing picket duty and assisting in building forts until the last of May, when it marched to Trinne. While here, the rebels made a strong demonstration against the place, but the Ninety-sixth suffered no casualties.

Joining in the Tullahoma campaign, made especially memorable from the fact that it rained for seventeen successive days, it marched nearly to Shelbyville, when it took charge of a large body of rebel prisoners, conducting them to Murfreesboro. Returning, they were stationed for a short time at Shelbyville and War Trace, and subsequently guarded the railroad bridge across Elk River, at Estell Springs, until September. At this time it was a part of the Reserve Corps. On the 6th of September, it broke camp and moved forward, making no stop of importance until it reached Bridgeport. Here, after a stop of a day or two, the regiment was ordered to move to Chattanooga, leaving all camp equipage and all men not able to march. Marching all day and the succeeding night, the command reached Rossville, a little distance out from Chattanooga, on the 14th of September. On the afternoon of the 18th, the brigade was ordered out to reconnoiter the Ringgold road, the Ninety-sixth leading. At Chickamauga Creek the rebels had a small picket force, which fired upon the command, but at first without injury to any one. Co. D was at once deployed as skirmishers and moved forward. In crossing the road, Corporal Elisha Haggert was killed, he being the first man from the regiment to fall in action. Pushing the rebels back for a short distance, night put a stop to further operations, and the command lay on its arms. During this skirmish, Capt. Blodgett and two or three of his men were wounded. The next morning, the regiment retired a short distance, and during the day was under an annoying fire, although not actively engaged, the main fighting on this part of the line being upon its right. On Sunday morning, Sept. 20th, the enemy was gone from its immediate front. The command, however, lay near its position of the day before until nearly noon, when it made a rapid march to join the main army, then heavily engaged. Arriving on the field, the command passed to the extreme right and immediately went into action, being upon the right of the front line. Charging the enemy then massing upon a wooded hill, it met a murderous fire, but maintained an advanced position until every regiment to its left and rear had given way. Retiring for a short distance only, it reformed its lines and moved to the support of a battery, then in danger of capture, and saved it after a desperate fight. Through all that Sabbath afternoon, the Ninety-sixth was on the move and in the front line, and when night shut down over the field it was the last organized force to retreat. The Reserve Corps had saved the day and made a retreat possible, and no regiment had contributed more to this result than the Ninety-sixth. But at what a fearful cost! Early in the afternoon, the gallant Lieutenant Colonel Clarke had been

carried from the field with a bullet wound in his breast, from which he died next day. The casualties in the regiment, including capture, numbered 231 out of a total of little more than 400. In the four Lake County companies there were twenty killed and mortally wounded, and about sixty more or less severely wounded. Retiring from the field at dark, the fragment of a regiment rested for the night in the camp at Rossville, from which it had gone out for the fight. Next day it fortified a line on Mission Ridge, but abandoned it toward midnight. Not all, however, for by some blunder Company C, fourteen strong, under Lieut. Earle, together with Company H, from Jo Daviess County, and two or three companies from other regiments, were left on picket, and next morning found themselves inside the enemy's lines and were obliged to surrender. Lieut. Earle afterward dug out of Libby prison and escaped. Of the fourteen men captured with him, nine died in rebel prisons. After Chickamauga, the regiment occupied an exposed position on Moccasin Point, across the Tennessee River from Lookout Mountain, for some time, afterward crossing the river and going out to meet Hooker's forces coming from Bridgeport. It was next sent to Nick-a-Jack Cove, near Shell Mound, but again moved out to take part in the battle of Lookout Mountain, with its brigade, which had been temporarily detached from its corps and assigned to Hooker's command. In this engagement the Ninety-sixth had the honor of bearing a conspicuous part. Ascending the mountain by the flank, some three or four miles from the river, it had the head of the column composing the rear line. When the advance had marched nearly to the mountain's top, the grand forward movement began, the long lines extending from the base to the summit, swinging around the mountain and surprising the rebels occupying works upon its side by charging them from the flank. Before much progress had been made, the rear line moved forward and the Ninety-sixth was in the advance throughout the whole of the fight. During a part of the day, heavy clouds hung far below them, and they were indeed fighting above the clouds. The casualties embraced one Lake County man—Esau Rich, of Company B—killed, and a number wounded. Night checked operations before the rebel forces were all driven off, but they discreetly withdrew, and next morning the Ninety-sixth Illinois and the Eighth Kentucky were permitted to mount to the top, and from their elevated position watch the battle of Mission Ridge.

Returning to Nick-a-Jack, the Ninety-Sixth Regiment remained in Winter quarters until near the close of January, 1864, when it marched to Cleveland, Tennessee, stopping at various points, and taking part in the reconnoissance to Dalton, having quite a severe skirmish at that place. The remainder of the Winter was spent at Cleveland and Blue Springs, and from the latter place it started out, for the Atlanta campaign, about the 1st of May. On the 9th of May, it took part in a strong demonstration against Rocky Face Ridge, and toward night reconnoitered the gap through which the railroad passes to Dalton. Its losses during the day were thirty, four of whom were killed or mortally wounded. On the 14th and 15th of May, it was engaged at Resaca, losing twenty-four men. Skirmishing its way to Dallas, it lost nine men; and, before reaching the Kenesaw Mountain line, six more. At Kenesaw Mountain it lost fifty men—most of them on the 20th of June—where Col. Champion and Lieut. Col. Smith were both severely wounded, and Capt. Gilmore, of Company B, and Capt. James, of Company G, mortally wounded. In the engagements along the Chattahoochee, at Peach Tree Creek, and along the Atlanta line, it had a constant part, and during July and August lost more than twenty men. Marching to the rear of Atlanta, it was engaged at Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station, having the advance upon the latter place, and losing about a dozen in killed and wounded. Returning to Atlanta, it rested for a month, and then joined in the pursuit of Hood, via Dalton, to Gaylesville, Alabama, when it marched to Chattanooga, taking the cars until near Huntsville, when it marched to Pulaski. Retreating to Nashville, it had a part in the battle at Franklin, November 30, 1864, losing but four or five men, however. Two weeks later, it was engaged at Nashville, charging the enemy on the afternoon of the second day, breaking their line and capturing a four-gun battery, and more prisoners than there were men in the regiment. Its losses in this engagement were about twenty.

Following the retreating rebels to the Tennessee River, it encamped at Huntsville, Alabama, January 5, 1865, remaining there until March, when it went, by rail, to East Tennessee, stopping at Strawberry Plains, Russellville and Bull's Gap. Upon the receipt of the news of the surrender of Lee's army, it moved, by rail, to Nashville, where it was mustered out on the 10th of June—its recruits being transferred to the Twenty-First Illinois Regiment, and sent to Texas, where they remained until the following Autumn. From Nashville the regiment was sent to Chicago, being finally paid off and discharged on the 28th of June, 1865. On the same day, a grand reception was given the Lake County companies, at Waukegan, the ladies spreading an elegant collation at Dickinson Hall, and Judge Upton delivering an eloquent welcoming address. During the service of the four Lake County companies, between ninety and one hundred of the four hundred who left their homes were killed, or died from wounds, exposure and disease.

During the Summer and Autumn of 1863, the movement in behalf of the Sanitary Commission—whose object was to furnish vegetables, fruits and other necessities to the soldiers, in the field and hospitals—took definite shape, the people organizing for the work, and carrying it forward with an earnestness that bore hearty testimony to their patriotism. At the great Northwestern Fair in Chicago, October 27th, Lake County bore a conspicuous part, forwarding large

amounts from the various railroad stations, besides sending more than eighty wagons in procession, loaded with sanitary stores, labeled with patriotic inscriptions, and ornamented with flags and banners. And there were no small loads, but such a generous offering as only the big hearts of the sturdy patriots, who formed the rank and file of the population, could have conceived. And the ladies, too, were wide awake, and Soldiers' Aid societies and other organizations, for the purpose of providing hospital stores and dainties for the sick and wounded husbands and brothers, sprung up in every township and neighborhood. This work was continued until the very close of the war, and until the very name of LAKE COUNTY became a proverb in the Northwest for all that was noble or generous or patriotic in the grand work of alleviating the sufferings of the soldiers.

But even the 600,000 were not enough, and when the armies of the West were checked at Chickamauga, and the campaigns of the Summer of 1863 had failed to secure any substantial advance at the East, there came a feeling that more men were wanted. During the Summer and Fall of 1863, the militia roll was prepared with the expectation that a possible draft might be required. During the Winter of 1863-4, after a lull of more than a year, recruiting was again begun, Nathaniel Vose, Esq., of Warren, raising a company of 103 men for the Seventeenth Cavalry, a new regiment then forming at St. Charles, in this State. This company was mustered as Company I, February 12, 1864. Nearly all of the men purchased their own horses, and the regiment was especially well equipped.

From St. Charles they proceeded to St. Louis, and then to Alton, Ill., early in May, the Third Battalion, of which Company I formed a part, guarding prisoners at that point until August, when it was ordered to Benton Barracks, Mo., and subsequently to Rolla. From the latter place it made a forced march to rescue Gen. Ewing's command at Leesburg. Returning to Rolla, it moved to Jefferson City, where it crossed the Missouri River alone in the face of a vastly superior force, estimated at nearly ten times the number of men in the Seventeenth. The next morning, Price's forces attacked the regiment, then re-enforced by the arrival of troops in the night, but speedily withdrew upon discovering that additional troops were confronting them. The command quickly followed, marching to Boonesville and Independence, and having a light skirmish at each place. Near the close of October, it joined in the pursuit of Marmaduke, moving seventy miles in twenty-four hours, and helping to capture that General with ten cannon and a thousand men. With scarcely any rest, they followed the main rebel force nearly to Fort Scott, having frequent skirmishes, and completely wearing out their horses, so that not a few of the men were compelled to travel on foot. So badly used up was the command that the pursuit was necessarily abandoned, the forces returning to Springfield and then to Rolla, via Cassville. In forty-three days they marched over a thousand miles, and lost six hundred horses. In January, 1865, they were ordered to Pilot Knob, where new horses were furnished them. In April, they were ordered to Cape Girardeau, from whence detachments were sent out in different directions to guard various points, having occasional encounters with the bushwhackers who swarmed in that locality. Early in May, they went with the Commissioners to Jonesboro, Ark., where the last of the Confederate army, under Jeff Thompson, was surrendered.

Returning to Cape Girardeau, they were ordered to Kansas City, marching across the country. Their next move was to Fort Smith, whence they returned to Fort Scott, remaining there until October. They were then ordered out for a trip to the plains, but on arriving at Fort Leavenworth the order was changed, and on the 23d of November, 1865, they were mustered out and started for Springfield, where they received their final payment and discharge.

Upon the arrival in Chicago of the Thirty-ninth Regiment, in January, 1864, upon veteran furlough, R. S. Botsford, of Waukegan, was commissioned to recruit for Company F, and in a short time had sufficient men to fill it to the maximum number, fifty-two of whom were from Lake County, Mr. Botsford being commissioned Second Lieutenant, and subsequently promoted to Captain. Joining their command at Camp Fry, Chicago, they started, March 15th, for the seat of war, going to Washington and then to Alexandria, where it lay in camp until April 24th. On that day the Thirty-ninth took a steamer down the Potomac to Fortress Monroe, and afterward up the James River to City Point, from where it moved out with the Tenth Army Corps, joining in the operations along the Richmond & Petersburg Railroad. On the 14th and 15th of May, it was engaged to some extent, and on the 16th had a hard fight, being forced to retreat for some distance, and losing 115 in killed and wounded. On the 20th, it attacked the rebels, carrying two important positions, and capturing many prisoners, including Gen. Winder. Its losses in killed and wounded were about forty. On the 2d of June, another action was had on almost precisely the ground fought over on the 20th of May, and with about an equal loss. From the 16th to the 19th, it was under heavy fire, losing thirty-five men. On the 20th of June, it withdrew to a point near Bermuda Hundred, and was not particularly exposed until August 14th, when they crossed the James River and operated with the Second Corps in a movement toward Richmond. On the 16th, they had a hard fight at Deep Run, charging the enemy's breastworks and breaking their line, the regiment losing 104 men. It next moved into the trenches in front of Petersburg, remaining there several weeks. Moving to the north side of James River, it met and repulsed three rebel charges on the 7th of October, and on the 13th charged the enemy's works, losing sixty men and coming out of the fight under command of a Lieutenant. On the 27th of

October, it was engaged in a heavy skirmish. From that time until March, it had no severe fighting, but lay in the works upon the north side of the James River. On the 2d of April, it took part in the charge on Fort Gregg, and was the first to plant its flag upon the works. Its losses were sixty-one out of 150, but its success was remarkable, as the fort with its entire garrison fell into their hands. The regiment was highly complimented for its gallantry, and received a magnificent bronze eagle as a testimonial to its courage. When the rebels retreated from Richmond, the Thirty-ninth had the advance in the pursuit, making very severe marches and having frequent skirmishes, its final engagement on the 9th of April resulting in the loss of several men. It was present at the final surrender of Lee's army, after which it marched to Richmond, remaining there until August. It then removed to Norfolk, doing provost duty until December 6th, when it was mustered out and ordered to Springfield, Illinois, where it was finally discharged December 16, 1865.

In January, 1864, the Sixty-fourth Regiment re-enlisted, and was allowed to return home for a brief furlough. Previous to this time, the command had been composed of but six companies, and had been known as the "First Battalion of Yates Sharpshooters;" but it was decided to fill up the regiment, and authority was given to raise four companies for this purpose. Charles Case, Esq., of Waukegan, undertook to fill one, and in a short time had more than a hundred men upon his roll, thirty-two of whom were from Lake County. This company reported at Ottawa, where the regiment was to rendezvous, in March, and was assigned as Company K. On the 17th, they started south and made their first stop at Decatur, Alabama, where they remained until May, when they moved to Chattanooga and joined in the Atlanta campaign, being attached to the Sixteenth Army Corps. Their first engagement was near Resaca, where they met with slight losses. At Kingston and Van Wert they had more or less skirmishing, and at Dallas, from the 27th to the 30th, they were quite heavily engaged. Other skirmishes followed, but the next severe fighting was at Kenesaw Mountain. On the 27th of June, the Sixty-fourth led the assaulting column upon the left, pushing its way nearly to the summit of the mountain, and holding its advanced position until relieved and ordered to fall back, at 2 o'clock next morning. In this fight it lost fifty-seven men. When the rebels fell back, on the night of July 20th, the Sixty-fourth was the first to occupy the mountain. The national holiday was spent in forcing the rebels back toward the Chattahoochee, the Sixty-fourth having the skirmish line, and losing twenty-five in killed and wounded. At the crossing of the river they were again engaged, and on the 19th of July had another fight near Decatur, Georgia. In the battle of the 22d, when the gallant McPherson fell, they bore conspicuous part, losing eighty-nine men. They captured forty prisoners and one battle-flag, and recovered the field-glass and papers taken by the rebels from the person of Gen. McPherson. On the 28th, they repulsed three successive charges, inflicting heavy losses upon their assailants. Moving with the main army around Atlanta, they had a part in the fights at Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station, and returned, via Atlanta, to East Point. After a reconnoissance to Fairburn, they followed Hood to Gaylesville, Alabama, having a sharp skirmish at Snake Creek Gap. Returning to Atlanta, they marched to the sea, and when near Savannah had a part in some reconnoissances and skirmishes. Early in January, they went, by steamer, to Beaufort, South Carolina, and thence to Pocotaligo, having a skirmish at the crossing of the Salkehatchie, in which they lost a few men. Most of this fighting was done where the water was up to their waists, and when the weather was quite cold. At Cheran the Sixty-fourth captured a beautiful English Rodman gun in the street, with the horses attached, on which was inscribed, "Presented to the State of South Carolina by friends residing abroad, in commemoration of the Act of December 20, 1860." At Bentonville, on the 20th of March, they attacked the enemy, capturing Gen. Johnston's headquarters, with twelve prisoners and thirty-five horses. Their losses in this engagement were thirteen in killed and wounded. They then camped at Goldsboro until March 10th, when they marched to Raleigh, and subsequently to Washington, where they lay until June 6th, at which time they were sent to Louisville, Kentucky, for muster-out. They were finally paid off and disbanded at Chicago, July 18, 1865.

Of the Lake County boys, in Company K, ten died or were killed, during their sixteen months' service.

In the Spring and early Summer of 1864, quite a number of men from the county volunteered for the one hundred days' service, but no organizations were effected in the county. Most of these men were sent to guard various points in Kentucky and Missouri, and in some instances their terms of service were prolonged to four or five months.

During the latter part of the Summer, the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment was raised, the men enlisting for one year, for service within the State. Lieut. William Reid, of Waukegan, who had recently returned from three years' service with the Fifteenth Regiment, was authorized to recruit a company, and raised something over fifty men from this county alone, and filled up with recruits from other counties. This company was assigned as Company D, and mustered into the service September 3, 1864. Upon the organization of the regiment, Lieut. Reid was made Lieutenant Colonel and Julius L. Loveday became Captain of Company D. The command was scattered in detachments throughout the State, Company D being at Quincy most of the time. During the latter part of its service, it was stationed at Camp Butler, where it was mustered out of the service on the 5th of July, 1865. So far as we can learn, no deaths occurred among the Lake County men during their entire period of enlistment.

The next company organized in the county was recruited by Capt. J. S. Pratt, of Wanconda, who had previously served three years in the Fifteenth Regiment. About fifty of his men were from Lake County, and upon their organization they were assigned as Company I, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, being mustered into the service for one year at Camp Fry, Chicago, February 18, 1865. Three days later, they moved, *via* Louisville, to Nashville, and thence *via* Chattanooga to Dalton, Georgia, from which point they made numerous reconnaissances in various directions, having several skirmishes with rebel cavalry and bushwhackers.

On the 2d of May, they moved to Resaca, where, ten days later, the rebel General Wofford surrendered his forces. June 26th, they marched to Calhoun, where they remained a month. From Calhoun they were sent, *via* Macon, to Albany, Georgia, arriving there July 31st, and remaining three months. Their next move was to Hawkinsville, from where they went to Savannah, remaining until their final muster out, January 20, 1866, when they were returned to Springfield, Illinois, and disbanded.

During the Winter of 1864-5, two other companies were largely recruited in the county by Capts. Turner and Judd, and on the 27th of February, 1865, were mustered as Companies F and H of the One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment, at Camp Fry, Chicago.

On the 4th of March, they left the State, proceeding by rail to Tullahoma, Tennessee, where they were encamped until July 1, when they moved to Memphis, being mustered out September 15, and sent to Springfield, Ill., receiving their final discharge September 24, 1865.

Capt. E. B. Messer, of Libertyville, who had served three years with the Thirty-seventh Regiment, helped to organize the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Regiment, the last organization formed in the State, and was elected its Lieutenant Colonel. The regiment had in it no organized company from Lake County.

During the Autumn of 1864, the war was being pushed vigorously, and large bodies of men were enlisted under the stimulus of big bounties. But the quota of the county had not been furnished, and, on the 29th of September, the Provost Marshal of the District ordered a draft at his office in Marengo, 380 men being taken from this county. The enrollment was quite imperfect, however, and some of the men drawn were already in the service, a few were physically unfit for duty, and still others were dead or had removed from the State, so that two supplemental drafts were found necessary, that of November 3d being ninety-six men and that of November 17th twenty-four. These men were scattered through various Illinois regiments, and took part in the closing campaign in the East or were hurried forward to assist in driving back the rebel forces then making a desperate effort under Gen. Hood to capture Nashville. As a rule, the drafted men from Lake County accepted the situation gracefully, and made excellent soldiers. Just before the close of the war, still another draft was ordered, and preparations had been completed for it and a few names drawn, when the surrender of Lee's army and the collapse of the Confederacy were announced.

Next to the regiments sketched, perhaps the Twelfth and Thirteenth Cavalry received the greatest number of three years' volunteers, but they were scattered through the various companies and were enlisted at different times, so that it is next to impossible to give a connected account of the part they bore.

A few men from the county entered the naval service, most of them being attached to gun-boats on the Mississippi, the Tennessee and the Cumberland Rivers.

During the four years from April, 1861, to April, 1865, Lake County furnished about two thousand men for the various branches of the service, of whom more than sixteen hundred were volunteers, and this with a population of less than nineteen thousand. Indeed, it is probable that her volunteers were considerably in excess of the number stated, as, owing to her near proximity to Chicago, many men drifted there to enlist and were credited to Cook County, especially at the time when the draft was impending and large bounties were being offered. Her soldiers were widely scattered in the various departments, and bore a part in nearly every skirmish and battle in the West, and in many of the campaigns and engagements at the East. At Fort Donelson, where the first substantial success of the war was achieved; at Pea Ridge, where it was sheer pluck that won; at Pittsburg Landing, where a victory was snatched from the jaws of defeat; in the campaigns, the battles and the siege that gave us Vicksburg; in the march, march, march, through successive days and nights, to Prairie Grove; helping to "save the left" at Stone River; standing like a wall of fire between the rebels and their coveted prize at Chickamauga; fighting above the clouds at Lookout Mountain; helping to win "the privates' victory" at Mission Ridge; enduring hardships in that midwinter campaign in East Tennessee, without a parallel since Valley Forge; in the campaign to Atlanta, where the engagements succeeded each other so rapidly that they seemed like a continuous battle of an hundred days; guarding the outposts of Texas, or the forts along the Southern waters; pressing through the seemingly unimpenetrable abattis to the defenses of Mobile; aiding to check Hood's forces at Franklin, and to crush them at Nashville; marching from Atlanta to the sea; fighting amid the swamps and forests of the Carolinas; galloping over the plains and through the groves beyond the Mississippi; bearing up under hardships and adversities at the East, and waiting through long years for the oft-deferred victory that came only when the heart of any other than an American soldier would have grown sick and given up the contest; starving in the foul

prisons of a foe whom desperation had made inhuman; in at the death when Lee's army had been pushed to Appomattox and Johnston's into North Carolina; witnessing the final surrender of the rebels east and west—everywhere where daring and endurance were demanded, there were the representatives of our county, always responding with alacrity to the call of duty, no matter how arduous the service or how dangerous the undertaking, until the Union was restored and the cause for which they fought so long and well had fully triumphed. But there were saddened homes, for more than four hundred of the noble men who went forth to the field were counted with the "unreturning braves." The sacrifice was a costly one, and only justified by so worthy a cause as restoring and redeeming from the curse of slavery the Union of the States.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Adjt.....	Adjutant.	e.....	enlisted
Art.....	Artillery.	excd.....	exchanged.
Col.....	Colonel.	inf.....	infantry.
Capt.....	Captain.	kld.....	killed.
Corpl.....	Corporal.	m. o.....	mustered out.
Comsy.....	Commissary.	prmtd.....	promoted.
comd.....	commissioned.	prisr.....	prisoner.
cav.....	cavalry.	Regt.....	Regiment.
captd.....	captured.	Sergt.....	Sergeant.
consdn	consolidation.	wd.....	wounded.
disd.....	discharged.		

TWELFTH INFANTRY.
Company K.

Sergeant Walter Hastings, e. April 23, 1861. Mustered out July 25, 1861.

PRIVATES.

Ames, Simeon W., e. April 23, 1861, m. o. July 25, 1861.
Ballamore, James, e. April 23, 1861, m. o. July 25, 1861.
Bater, Henry, e. April 23, 1861, m. o. July 25, 1861.
Bensinger, Andrew, e. April 23, 1861, m. o. July 25, 1861.
Cole, Durkee, e. April 24, 1861, m. o. July 25, 1861.
Fairiman, Gallio R., e. April 23, 1861, m. o. July 25, 1861.
Hermon, Charles, e. April 24, 1861, m. o. July 25, 1861.
Hoffman, John, e. April 23, 1861, m. o. July 25, 1861.
Jamison, James, e. April 24, 1861, m. o. July 25, 1861.
Jennings, John H., e. April 24, 1861, m. o. July 25, 1861.
Jones, James R., e. April 24, 1861, m. o. July 25, 1861.
Judd, Samuel H., e. April 24, 1861, m. o. July 25, 1861.
Mooney, William, e. April 24, 1861, m. o. July 25, 1861.
O'Neal, George, e. April 24, 1861, m. o. July 25, 1861.
Ring, Jacob H., e. April 24, 1861, m. o. July 25, 1861.
Stevens, Edwin R., e. April 24, 1861, m. o. July 25, 1861.
Taylor, Worthy S., e. April 24, 1861, m. o. July 25, 1861.
Thayer, Eli, e. April 23, 1861, m. o. July 25, 1861.
White, Andrew T., e. April 23, 1861, m. o. July 25, 1861.
Williams, Henry, e. April 24, 1861, m. o. July 25, 1861.
Williams, Warren, e. April 24, 1861, m. o. July 25, 1861.
Wilson, Wm. R., e. April 23, 1861, m. o. July 25, 1861.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.
(Three Years.)

Colonel Geo. C. Rogers, enlisted as First Lieutenant Company I, April 25, 1861; was promoted to Captain Sept. 4, 1861, and to Lieut. Colonel, April 2, 1862; was assigned as Colonel of Veteran Battalion Fourteenth and Fifteenth Infantry.
Fife Major Wm. H. Howe, enlisted June 5, 1861. Transferred from Company I.

Company F (Veteran).

Shatswell, Wm., e. Jan. 1, 1864, from Co. E, Vet. Bat. Mustered out May 30, 1865.

RECRUITS.

Chase, Chauncey L., e. June 6, 1861, disd. disab. Aug. 15, 1862.
Daniels, Seth, e. May 24, 1861, trans. from Co. I, disd. Oct. 12, 1863.
Perry, Nath., e. July 6, 1861, died of wds. May 3, 1862.

Company I.

Captain John S. Pratt, e. as Second Lieut. April 25, 1861. Promoted to First Lieut. Sept. 4, 1861; to Capt. April 7, 1862. Mustered out at Consd.

First Lieutenant Wm. M. Reid, e. as First Sergt. May 24, 1861. Promoted to Second Lieut. Sept. 4, 1861. Promoted to First Lieut. April 7, 1862. Mustered out at consdn.
Second Lieutenant Thomas Hewitt, e. as private. Promoted to Sergt. Maj. May 24, 1861. Promoted to Second Lieut. April 7, 1862. Mustered out at Consdn.
Sergeant Edwin Crane, e. May 24, 1861. Transferred to gunboat service.
Corporal Geo. Bartlett, e. May 24, 1861. Promoted to First Sergt. Discharged Oct. 18, 1862; wds.
Corporal Ephraim Hawthorn, e. May 24, 1861. Transferred to gunboat service.
Corporal Walter Muir, e. May 24, 1861. Transferred to gunboat service.

PRIVATES.

Atridge, Thomas, e. May 24, 1861, died Nov. 2, 1861.
Ames, Joel W., e. May 24, 1861, kld. at Shiloh April 6, 1862.
Elliot, Bliss, e. May 24, 1861, disd. disab. Sept. 21, 1861.
Conkling, Jos., e. May 24, 1861, m. o. May 24, 1864.
Coy, Erastus, e. May 24, 1861, disd. Aug. 15, 1862, disab.
Cleveland, Augustus, e. May 24, 1861, disd. Nov. 10, 1862, wds.
Corser, Willard S., e. May 24, 1861, m. o. May 24, 1864.
Crawford, Wm. J., e. May 24, 1861, disd. for disability.
Darrel, Geo., e. May 24, 1861, m. o. 24, 1864.
Demmon, Orson J., e. May 24, 1861, disd. March 30, 1863, disab.
Earle, Chas. W., e. May 24, 1861, disd. Sept. 21, 1864.
Farnsworth, Moses, e. May 24, 1861, trans. to gunboat service.
Forster, Chas., e. May 24, 1861; re-e. as vet.
French, Lewis J., e. May 24, 1861, kld. at Shiloh April 6, 1862.
Felix, Jacob, e. May 24, 1861, disd. Sept. 21, 1861, disab.
Giss, Jacob, e. May 24, 1861, disd. Nov. 28, 1862.
Griswold, Levi, e. May 24, 1861, died May 29, 1862.
Gardner, Benj., e. May 24, 1861; re-e. as vet.
Gibbs, Royal L., e. May 24, 1861, trans. to N. C. S. as Com. Sergt.
Hicks, Wm., e. May 24, 1861; re-e. as vet.
Hunter, Wm. H., e. May 24, 1861, disd. for disability.
Harris, Wm., e. May 24, 1861, disd. Feb. 6, 1862, disab.
Hardinge, James, e. May 24, 1861, m. o. May 24, 1864.
Harden, Geo. E., e. May 24, 1861, m. o. May 24, 1864.
Hipwell, Geo., e. May 24, 1861, disd. Oct. 21, 1862, wds.
Hewett, Thomas L., e. May 24, 1861, trans. to N. C. S. as Sergt. Maj.
Jacoby, Peter, e. May 24, 1861, m. o. May 24, 1864.
Kellogg, Leonard, e. May 24, 1861, kld. at Shiloh April 2, 1862.
Litchfield, Christian, e. May 24, 1861, died June 5, 1862.
Lahman, Lewis, e. May 24, 1861, m. o. May 24, 1864.
Linders, John, e. May 24, 1861, m. o. May 24, 1864.
Mowers, Ezra, e. May 24, 1861, m. o. May 24, 1864.
Mosser, Frederick, e. May 24, 1861, died Jan. 28, 1864.
McKinzie, Wm., e. May 24, 1861, disd. May 24, 1864.
Norton, Jos. E., e. May 24, 1861, died of wds. May 24, 1862.

Ostrander, Loyles, e. May 24, 1861, m. o. May 24, 1864.
 Price, Wm. H., e. May 24, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, m. o. May 24, 1864.
 Palmer, John, e. May 24, 1861.
 Pike, Jos. B., e. May 24, 1861, m. o. May 24, 1864.
 Ray, Jay, e. May 24, 1861, m. o. May 24, 1864.
 Schafer, Wm., e. May 24, 1861, m. o. May 24, 1864.
 Schapter, Edwin, e. May 24, 1861, disd. Feb. 7, 1862, disab.
 Tulley, Thomas, e. May 24, 1861, m. o. May 24, 1864.
 Walker, Edward, e. May 24, 1861, disd. Sept. 3, 1862, disab.
 Wheelock, Edwin C., e. May 24, 1861, disd. July 14, 1863, wd.
 Washburn, Enos B., e. May 24, 1861, deserted.

VETERANS.

Blodgett, Eugene A., e. Jan. 1, 1864, trans. Co. E, Vet. Bat.
 Forster, Chas. H., e. Feb. 1, 1864, trans. Co. E, Vet. Bat.
 Gardner, Benj. F., e. Jan. 1, 1864, trans. Co. E, Vet. Bat.
 Hicks, Wm. L., e. Jan. 1, 1864, trans. Co. E, Vet. Bat.
 Shatswell, Geo., e. Jan. 1, 1864, trans. Co. E, Vet. Bat.

RECRUITS.

Ames, Elijah E., e. Oct. 15, 1861, trans. Co. E, Vet. Bat.
 Balfour, Arthur, e. May 24, 1861, m. o. May 24, 1864.
 Blodgett, Eugene A., e. Oct. 15, 1861, re-e as vet.
 Casey, Henry, e. May 30, 1861, re-e as vet.
 Day, Samuel, e. June 6, 1861.
 Daniels, Seth, e. May 24, 1861, trans. Co. F.
 Flanders, Nath, e. Aug. 21, 1861, re-e as vet.
 Gage, Jared D., e. June 3, 1861, re-e as vet.
 Hannon, James, e. Set. 23, 1861.
 Howe, Wm. H., e. June 5, 1861, trans. to N. C. S. as Fife Major.
 Howe, Listen, e. June 5, 1861, disd. Oct. 21, 1861, minor.
 Lippincott, Charles, e. June 2, 1861, m. o. May 24, 1864.
 Price, Albert L., e. May 24, 1861, m. o. May 24, 1864.
 Pharo, Louis, e. June 4, 1861, m. o. May 24, 1864.
 Porthast, Henry, e. May 26, 1861, died Apl. 8, 1862, wds.
 Peman, John C., e. June 17, 1861, died Aug. 9, 1862.
 Packard, Fabius, e. Sept. 2, 1862, trans. Co. E, Vet. Bat.
 Rich, Marcus G., e. June 7, 1861, disd. Dec. 5, 1862, disab.
 Starr, Wm., e. May 24, 1861, m. o. May 24, 1864.
 Schoff, Frank, e. May 24, 1861, disd. Aug. 15, 1862, disab.
 Sensor, Edward, e. May 24, 1861, m. o. May 24, 1864.
 Shatswell, Geo., May 29, 1861, re-e as vet.
 Shatswell, Richard, e. Jan. 4, 1864, trans. Co. B, Vet. Bat.

Company K.

Bartlett, David, e. 1861, died typhoid fever.

THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Colonel Judson J. Huntley, enlisted August 1, 1861, as First Lieutenant Company C; promoted to Captain November 20, 1862; promoted to Major, October 4, 1865; promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, October 18, 1865; promoted to Colonel, May 15, 1866; mustered out May 15, 1866.
 Lieutenant Colonel Eugene B. Payne, enlisted August 1, 1861, as Captain Company C; promoted to Major November 20, 1862, and to Lieutenant Colonel, October 19, 1863; resigned September 9, 1864.
 Quartermaster M. Oscar Sowles, enlisted as Sergeant, Company C, August 1, 1861; re-enlisted as Veteran February 10, 1864; promoted to Commissary Sergeant February 20, 1864; promoted to Regimental Quartermaster January 13, 1866; mustered out May 15, 1866.
 Quartermaster Edwin B. Messer, enlisted as Private, August 19, 1861; promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant August 19, 1861; to Regimental Quartermaster January 4, 1864; resigned October 15, 1864.
 First Assistant Surgeon John Murphy, enlisted as Private, promoted to Hospital Steward August 19, 1861; to Second Assistant Surgeon August 6, 1862; to First Assistant May 25, 1863; resigned October 19, 1863.
 Commissary Sergeant Austin Cruver, enlisted August 1, 1861, as Sergeant, promoted to Commissary Sergeant; re-enlisted February 20, 1864; mustered out, May 15, 1866.
 Hospital Steward Alonzo B. Shepherd, mustered out, September 29, 1864.
 Principal Musician Adolphus Simons, enlisted August, 1861; mustered out May 15, 1866.

Company B.

Captain Channcey C. Morse, e. as Second Lieutenant, Co. C, Aug. 1, 1861; promoted to First Lieutenant Nov. 20, 1862, and to Captain of Co. B, Oct. 18, 1865. Mustered out May 15, 1865.

Company C.

Second Lieutenant Arthur Whitney, e. as First Sergeant, Aug. 1, 1861; promoted to Second Lieutenant Nov. 20, 1862. Died of wounds March 13, 1863.
 Second Lieutenant Wm. R. Wilson, e. as Sergeant, Aug. 1, 1861; promoted to Second Lieutenant March 13, 1863. Resigned, Oct. 19, 1863.
 Sergeant Geo. Hosley, e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e as veteran.
 Second Lieutenant Lyman Scoville, e. Oct. 2, 1861; re-e as veteran; promoted to Second Lieutenant, May 15, 1866. Mustered out May 15, 1866.
 Corporal L. C. Mauzer, e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e as vet. Feb. 10, 1864.
 Corporal F. A. Payne, e. Aug. 1, 1861, killed at Pea Ridge, March 7, 1862.
 Corporal A. T. Weaver, e. Aug. 1, 1861, died March 19, 1862.
 Corporal O. M. Callaghan, e. Aug. 1, 1861, died in New Orleans, 1863.
 Corporal L. F. Mullery, e. Aug. 1, 1861, m. o. Oct. 4, 1864, as Sergt.
 Corporal L. B. Clark, e. Aug. 1, 1861, disd. Aug. 13, 1862, disabled.
 Musician J. W. Porter, e. Aug. 1, 1861, disd. Aug. 7, 1862, disab.
 Musician Adolph Simons, e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e. and m. o. with vet.

PRIVATES.

Annis, Charles, e. Aug. 1, 1861, m. o. Oct. 4, 1864.
 Benwell, Richard, e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e as vet., m. o. May 15, 1866.
 Boardman, Calvin T., e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e as vet., m. o. May 15, 1866.
 Brown, Jeremiah, e. Aug. 1, 1861, kld. at Pea Ridge, March 7, 1862.
 Briggs, Henry, e. Aug. 1, 1861, re-e as vet., m. o. May 15, 1866.
 Craig, Edward E., e. Aug. 1, 1861, disd. for disability.
 Cleaveland, Chas., e. Aug. 1, 1861, disd. for disability.
 Cleaveland, James, e. Aug. 1, 1861, m. o. Oct. 4, 1864.
 Carney, Peter, e. Aug. 1, 1861, died at Carrollton, La., Oct. 20, 1863.
 Cockerton, James W., e. Aug. 1, 1861, died at Sugar Creek, Ark., March 4, 1862.
 Clarkson, John, e. Aug. 1, 1861, died at Carrollton, La.
 Crittenden, Chas., e. Aug. 1, 1861, disd. Sept. 7, 1861.
 Colbert, Patrick, e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-as vet., m. o. May 15, 1866.
 Chadwick, Warren, e. Aug. 1, 1861, kld. at Morganza, La., Oct. 4, 1863.
 Conner, Francis, e. Aug. 1, 1861, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Chamberlain, James M., e. Aug. 1, 1861, m. o. Oct. 4, 1864.
 Case, John C., e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e as vet. m. o. May 15, 1866.
 Carman, T. H., e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Dykes, John, e. Aug. 1, 1861, m. o. Oct. 4, 1864.
 Deamer, Chas., e. Aug. 1, 1861, died at Vicksburg, July 1, 1863.
 England, Thos. B., e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e as vet., m. o. May 15, 1866.
 Ferguson, J. B., e. Aug. 1, 1861, died at Carrollton in 1863.
 Groop, George, e. Aug. 1, 1861, disd. July 9, 1862, wds.
 Gill, James, e. Aug. 1, 1861, disd. disab.
 Gould, Orlando S., e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e as vet., m. o. May 15, 1866.
 Hayward, Henry, e. Aug. 1, 1861, died at Carrollton, La., Sept. 12, 1863.
 Holmes, Delose, e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e as vet., m. o. March 13, 1866.
 Hoheinstein, Henry J., e. Aug. 1, 1861, died at Memphis Oct. 24, 1863.
 Hendee, Vernon, e. Aug. 1, 1861, m. o. Oct. 4, 1864.
 Hawkins, Jacob S., e. Aug. 1, 1861, trans. to Bat. E 1st Mo. L. Art. January, 1864.
 Jordan, Cornelius, e. Aug. 1, 1861, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
 Jacobs, Francis J., e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e as vet., m. o. May 15, 1866.
 Kellan, Robert, e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e as vet., m. o. May 15, 1866.
 Kennedy, Wm., e. Aug. 1, 1861, disd. June 14, 1864, disab.
 Lamphere, Perry, e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e as vet., m. o. May 15, 1866.

Lathrop, Joshua, e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 McAllister, Thomas, e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet., m. o. May 15, 1866.
 McGuire, Charles, e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Morrill, Wells C., e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet., prmtd. Q. M. Sergt.
 McCormick, James, e. Aug. 1, 1861, disd. Nov. 16, 1862, disab.
 Morrison, E. W., Aug. 1, 1861, deserted.
 Martin, Smith M., e. Aug. 1, 1861, kld. at Booneville, Mo., Feb. 12, 1862.
 Murphy, John, e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet., m. o. May 15, 1866.
 Morrel, A. D., e. Aug. 1, 1861, died at Cassville, Mo., May 15, 1862.
 Manner, Gurnsey B., e. Aug. 1, 1861, kld. at Pea Ridge March 7, 1862.
 Patten, Alonzo J., e. Aug. 1, 1861, died of wounds.
 Packard, Lycurgus, e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet., m. o. May 15, 1866.
 Pike, Dan. W., e. Aug. 1, 1861, disd. Aug. 28, 1862, disab.
 Rowling, Charles J., e. Aug. 1, 1861, m. o. Oct. 4, 1864.
 Rockett, Thomas P., e. Aug. 1, 1861, m. o. Sept. 13, 1864.
 Rich, Peter, e. Aug. 1, 1861; re-e. as vet., m. o. as Sergt. May 15, 1866.
 Smith, Washington V., e. Aug. 1, 1861, disd. disab.
 Smith, James E., e. Aug. 1, 1861, absent without leave since May 1, 1862.
 Sherwood, Gilbert, e. Aug. 1, 1861, died at Cassville, Mo., March 22, 1862.
 Simons, Marcus L., e. Aug. 1, 1861, disd. Nov. 27, 1862.
 Soles, Horace G., e. Aug. 1, 1861, m. o. Jan. 27, 1865.
 Seymour, Frederick, e. Aug. 1, 1861, died at Booneville, Mo., Nov. 4, 1861.
 Stinson, Joseph, e. Aug. 1, 1861, died in Aug., 1864, while crossing the Gulf.
 Squires, Charles S., e. Aug. 1, 1861, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
 Thompson, William M., e. Aug. 1, 1861, disd. Oct. 5, 1862, disabled.
 Thompson, Johnson, e. Aug. 1, 1861, re-e. as vet., m. o. May 15, 1866.
 Weatherby, Elias, e. Aug. 1, 1861, m. o. March 23, 1866.
 Walton, Robert, e. Aug. 1861, m. o. Oct. 4, 1864.
 Ward, John, S. e. Aug. 1, 1861, died at Booneville, Mo., Nov. 18, 1861.
 Welsh, James H., e. Aug. 1, 1861, absent since Dec. 1861.
 Yates, Ferdinand, e. Aug. 1, 1861, disd. Aug. 28, 1862, idiotic.
 Young, Orlando, e. Aug. 1, 1861, died at Cassville, Mo., May, 1862.

RECRUITS.

Stratton, Jos., e. Sept. 3, 1862, died at Carrollton, La., Sept. 15, 1863.
 Wood, Alonzo C., e. Dec. 8, 1861.
 Sunderlin, Wm., e. Sept. 8, 1862, died at Carrollton, La., Sept., 1863.

Company E.

First Lieutenant Lazell C. Mauzer, e. Oct. 18, 1865. Mustered out May 15, 1866.

Company F.

Captain Erwin B. Messer, e. Aug. 19, 1861, resigned June 25, 1864.
 Captain Gallio H. Fairman, e. Aug. 19, 1861, as Second Lieut. Promoted to First Lieut. July 20, 1862, and to Capt. Aug. 19, 1861. Mustered out May 15, 1866.
 First Lieutenant John Crook, e. Aug. 19, 1861, as Sergt., re-e. as vet. Promoted to First Sergt. April 24, 1864, to Second Lieut., promoted to First Lieut. June 25, 1864. Mustered out May 15, 1866.
 Second Lieutenant Warren W. Doty, e. as First Sergt. Aug. 19, 1861. Promoted to Second Lieut. July 20, 1862. Resigned May 22, 1863.
 Second Lieutenant Warren Williams, e. as Sergt. Aug. 19, 1861. Promoted to Second Lieut. May 22, 1863. Resigned Feb. 29, 1864.
 Second Lieutenant Asher M. Castle, e. as Corp. Aug. 19, 1861. Promoted to Second Lieut. May 15, 1866. Mustered out (as Sergt.) May 15, 1866.
 Sergt. H. Cooley, e. Aug. 19, 1861. Discharged Dec. 28, 1862, disab.
 Sergt. Frederick Davis, e. Aug. 19, 1861, re-e. as vet. Feb. 10, 1864. Mustered out May 15, 1866.
 Corporal Henry Burdick, e. Aug. 19, 1861. Mustered out Oct. 4, 1864, as Sergt.

Corporal James Perry, e. Aug. 19, 1861. Killed at Prairie Grove, Ark., Dec. 7, 1862.
 Corporal Levi Simons, e. Aug. 19, 1861. Mustered out Oct. 4, 1864, as Sergt.
 Corporal Artemus W. Judd, e. Aug. 19, 1861. Mustered out Oct. 4, 1864, as private.
 Musician Edson C. Howard, e. Aug. 19, 1861. Mustered out Sept. 29, 1864.
 Musician Marshall Paddock, e. Aug. 19, 1861. Discharged March 4, 1864, disab.

PRIVATES.

Ames, Levi, e. Aug. 19, 1861, disd. Aug. 24, 1862.
 Ames, Walter, e. Aug. 19, 1861, re-e. as vet. Feb. 10, 1864, m. o. April 19, 1866, as Sergt.
 Avery, James, e. Aug. 19, 1861, m. o. Oct. 4, 1864.
 Arnold, Frederick, e. Aug. 19, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge and disd.
 Burrie, Ambrose, e. Aug. 19, 1861.
 Brame, Alonzo, e. Aug. 19, 1861, died at Otterville, Mo., Jan. 3, 1862.
 Ballard, John E., e. Aug. 19, 1861, re-e. as vet. Feb. 10, '64, m. o. May 2, 1866, as Sergt.
 Baker, David, e. Aug. 19, 1861, died at Otterville, Mo., Jan. 13, 1862.
 Belinski, Henry, e. Aug. 19, 1861, wd. at Prairie Grove and disd.
 Blunt, John W., e. Aug. 19, 1861, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
 Benson, Joseph, e. Aug. 19, 1861, mortally wd. at Pea Ridge and died March 13, 1862.
 Bensinger, Andrew, e. Aug. 19, 1861, died at Booneville, Mo., Oct. 1, 1861.
 Cheaver, Charles, e. Aug. 19, 1861, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
 Cadwell, Aurelius, e. Aug. 19, 1861, died in Carrollton, La.
 Clark, James, e. Aug. 19, 1861, disd. Feb. 30, 1862.
 Dusenbury, James, e. Aug. 19, 1861, died at St. Louis Nov. 9, 1861.
 Droll, Simon, e. Aug. 19, 1861, died at Otterville, Mo., Jan. 9, 1862.
 Dutcher, John, e. Aug. 19, 1861, re-e. as vet. Feb. 10, 1864, m. o. May 15, 1866.
 Frazine, Marshall, e. Aug. 19, 1861, re-e. as vet. Feb. 10, 1864, m. o. May 15, 1866.
 Gillis, John P., e. Aug. 19, 1861, died at Lebanon, Mo., March, 1862.
 Galliger, William H., e. Aug. 19, 1861, m. o. Oct. 4, 1864.
 Gorman, Mathew, e. Aug. 19, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge and disd.
 Grace, James, e. Aug. 19, 1861, m. o. Oct. 4, 1864.
 Greten, Michael, e. Aug. 19, 1861, re-e. as vet. Feb. 10, 1864, m. o. May 15, 1866.
 Gage, Albert E., e. Aug. 19, 1861, re-e. as vet. Feb. 10, 1864, m. o. May 15, 1866, as Sergt.
 Gage, James M., e. Aug. 19, 1861, m. o. Oct. 4, 1864.
 Holcomb, Alonzo, e. Aug. 19, 1861, disd. Feb., 1862.
 Hannon, John, e. Aug. 19, 1861, m. o. Oct. 4, 1864.
 Hadlow, Calvin, e. Aug. 19, 1861, kld. at Prairie Grove, Ark., Dec. 7, 1862.
 Hall, C. F. e. Aug. 19, 1861, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
 Haycock, Joseph, e. Aug. 19, 1861, m. o. Oct. 4, 1864.
 Jennings, John, e. Aug. 19, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 10, 1864, m. o. May 15, 1866.
 Kemp, Wm. H. e. Aug. 19, 1861, disd. Apr. 2, 1862.
 Knopf, August, e. Aug. 19, 1861, disd. Nov. 7, 1862, wounds.
 Mowers, Geo. e. Aug. 19, 1861, m. o. Jan. 23, 1865.
 Merwin, Hugh P. e. Aug. 19, 1861, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
 Merriam, Dennis, e. Aug. 19, 1861, disd. July, 1864, disab.
 Merriam, George, e. Aug. 19, 1861, m. o. Oct. 4, 1864.
 Martin, James, e. Aug. 19, 1861, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
 Mason, Birney, e. Aug. 19, 1861, m. o. Aug. 29, 1864.
 Marsh, James, e. Aug. 19, 1861, m. o. Oct. 4, 1864.
 Mase, John, e. Aug. 19, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 10, 1864, m. o. April 19, 1866.
 McCrady, A. T., e. Aug. 19, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 10, 1864, m. o. May 15, 1866, as Corp.
 McCormack, Daniel, e. Aug. 19, 1861, m. o. Oct. 4, 1864.
 Metzlaf, Val., e. Aug. 19, 1861, traus. to Inv. Corps.
 McFadden, Andrew, e. Aug. 19, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 10, 1864, deserted April 26, 1864.
 McCurdy, Wm., e. Aug. 19, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 10, 1864, absent at m. o. of regt.
 McCloud, Collins, e. Aug. 19, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 10, 1864, m. o. May 6, 1866, as Sergt.
 Moulton, Arthur, e. Aug. 19, 1861, m. o. Oct. 4, 1864, as Corp.
 Maltby, Corydon, e. Aug. 19, 1861, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
 Neale, George, e. Aug. 19, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 10, 1864, m. o. May 15, 1866.
 Phillips, Darius H., e. Aug. 19, 1861, disd. July 10, 1862.

Pullen, Charles, e. Aug. 19, 1861, m. o. Oct. 4, 1864.
 Proper, Truman, e. Aug. 19, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 10, 1864, m. o. May 15, 1866, as Corp.
 Rose, Edward, e. Aug. 19, 1861; re-e. as vet. Feb. 10, 1864, m. o. May 15, 1866.
 Ring, Wm. H., Jr., e. Aug. 19, 1861, died at Cassville, Mo., Apr. 9, 1862.
 Rawson, Thomas, e. Aug. 19, 1861, died at St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 11, 1861.
 Smith, John A., e. Aug. 19, 1861, disd. Dec. 25, 1862, disab.
 Shepard, Alonzo B., e. Aug. 19, 1861, prmtd Hos Steward.
 Strang, Peter, e. Aug. 19, 1861, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
 Savage, Ezekiel, e. Aug. 19, 1861, died at New Orleans, Feb. 18, 1864.
 Soule, Henry, e. Aug. 19, 1861, died at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 1864.
 Shuler, Wm., e. Aug. 19, 1861, wounded at Pea Ridge and disd.
 Soule, James D., e. Aug. 19, 1861, disd. Aug. 24, 1862.
 Shea, Morris, e. Aug. 19, 1861; re-e as vet. Feb. 10, 1864, m. o. May 15, 1866, as Corp.
 Smith, Alden, e. Aug. 19, 1861, m. o. Oct. 4, 1864.
 Trumbull, Horace, e. Aug. 19, 1861, died at Syracuse, Mo., Dec. 5, 1861.
 Williams, Lewis, e. Aug. 19, 1861, died July 10, 1862.
 Whaples, James, e. Aug. 19, 1861, m. o. Oct. 4, 1864.

RECRUITS.

Cassidy, Peter, e. Feb. 22, 1864, m. o. May 15, 1866.
 Cole, Charles, e. Feb. 22, 1864, m. o. April 19, 1866.
 Fallen, John W., died at Keokuk, Ia., Oct. 9, 1865.
 Fairman, Solon F., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Howell, Laurentone, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. Oct. 9, 1865.
 Hutchinson, James O., e. Sept. 10, 1862, m. o. Oct. 9, 1865.
 Mather, John, e. Feb. 22, 1864, m. o. May 15, 1866.
 McLellan, Charles, e. Feb. 23, 1864, died at New Orleans Sept. 24, 1864.
 Selog, Geo., e. Feb. 13, 1864, died at Vicksburg Nov. 20, 1864.

Company H.

PRIVATES.

Ditmer, John, e. Aug. 16, 1861, deserted Sept. 19, 1861.
 Yates, Uziel, e. Sept. 8, 1861, died Nov. 30, 1863.

Company K.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Douglas, Charles.
 Phillips, James, e. Feb. 25, 1864, deserted.

FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Company D.

Vet. Alphonzo T. Gould, e. December 30, 1863, m. o. July 12, 1865, as Sergt.

Company I.

Captain Henry H. Boyce, e. as Second Lieut. Dec. 24, 1861. Promoted to First Lieut. May 19, 1862, and to Capt. April 23, 1863. Resigned Dec. 27, 1861.
 First Lieutenant Jas. Balfour, e. Dec. 24, 1861, and died of wounds May 19, 1862.
 Sergeant James Jameson, e. Oct. 12, 1861, wd. at Menton, Tenn., Sept. 1, 1862.
 Sergeant Aaron Rushabarker, e. Oct. 5, 1861. Discharged for promotion in 65th. July 1, 1862, disd.
 Sergeant Harrison W. Malory, e. Nov. 11, 1861. Deserted May 14, 1862.
 Corporal Oscar J. Wright, e. Oct. 5, 1861. Mustered out Dec. 23, 1864, term ex.
 Corporal Samuel H. Judd, e. Oct. 30, 1861. Mustered out Dec. 23, 1864, term ex.
 Corporal James M. Pratt, e. Oct. 18, 1861. Mustered out Dec. 23, 1864, term ex.
 Corporal Wm. O. Marsh, e. Oct. 5, 1861. Discharged Feb. 19, 1863.

PRIVATES.

Ames, Alvan, e. Oct. 5, 1861, ord. disd. July 1, 1864.
 Ames, Jonathan, e. Nov. 20, 1861, disd. July 18, 1862, disab.
 Boyce, Pat., e. Oct. 26, 1861, accl. kld. Jan. 29, 1863.
 Bennett, Hiram R., e. Oct. 12, 1861, m. o. Dec. 23, 1864, term ex.
 Barto, Harvey, e. Oct. 9, 1861, disd. Aug. 18, 1862, wds.

Botsford, Edwin P., e. Nov. 14, 1861, wd. dropped from rolls Aug. 18, 1862.
 Barney, Thad. W., e. Oct. 19, 1861, m. o. Dec. 23, 1864, term ex.
 Blanchard, Levi, e. Nov. 9, 1861, died at Savannah, March 25, 1862.
 Balfour, Wm., e. Dec. 19, 1861, disd. July 30, 1862, disab.
 Campbell, Wm., e. Nov. 14, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
 Chamberlain, Isaac, e. Nov. 26, 1861, died at Louisville, May 31, 1862.
 Carpenter, Wm., e. Nov. 25, 1861, deserted June 30, 1862.
 Donnelly, John, e. Oct. 5, 1861, dropped from rolls May 16, 1862.
 Farnham, Walter, e. Oct., 5, 1861, m. o. Dec. 23, 1864, term ex.
 Fisher, Wm. L., e. Oct. 12, 1861, dropped Aug. 18, 1862.
 Graves, John, e. Nov. 26, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. May 12, 1865.
 Gale, Harry Samuel, e. Nov. 4, 1861, disd. April 15, 1862, disabled.
 Howell, Jos. B., e. Oct. 28, 1861, disd. July 30, 1862, disab.
 Howard, James H., e. Oct. 28, 1861, m. o. Jan. 17, 1865.
 Haverly, Christ., e. Oct. 5, 1861, m. o. Dec. 20, 1864, wd.
 Haycock, Columbus, e. Oct. 30, 1861, disd. Jan. 18, 1862.
 Jenkins, James O., e. Oct. 27, 1861, died at Waukegan, Ill., June 27, 1862.
 Lowin, Peter, e. Nov. 23, 1861, hon. disd. June 17, 1862, disabled.
 Morse, John, e. Oct. 12, 1861, dropped Aug. 18, 1862.
 Marsh, H. C., e. Oct. 30, 1861, disd. April 29, 1862, disab.
 Poppleton, Geo. W., e. Nov. 25, 1861, m. o. Dec. 23, 1864, term ex.
 Pratt, Anson N., e. Oct. 18, 1861, m. o. Dec. 23, 1861, term ex.
 Pulver, Alonzo, e. Nov. 26, 1861, m. o. Dec. 23, 1861, term ex.
 Pickle, Henry, e. Nov. 25, 1861, died at Cincinnati, April 4, 1862.
 Putman, James S., e. Oct. 5, 1861, trans. to 65th Ill. Inf.
 Spurs, Thomas, e. Nov. 13, 1861, m. o. Dec. 23, 1864, term expired.
 Shea, Cornelius, e. Dec. 1, 1861, trans. to 65th Inf. and served three years; was in battle of Ft. Donelson, m. o. May 30, 1865.
 Thompson, Jos. J., e. Nov. 23, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865.
 Wilson, Edward S., e. Oct. 23, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. July 12, 1865, as Sergt.
 Weiser, Philip, e. Oct. 12, 1861, disd. Jan. 17, 1862.
 Wilmot, Virgil, e. Oct. 5, 1861, m. o. Dec. 23, 1864, term ex.

RECRUITS.

Trowbridge, James, e. Oct. 2, 1861, disd. Oct. 29, 1862

FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hospital Steward Carl Laux, enlisted as private February 1, 1862; re-enlisted as veteran, February 6, 1864; promoted Hospital Steward and appointed Hospital Steward U. S. A.
 Principal Musician Jacob H. Shirts, enlisted November 1, 1861, as musician; promoted to First Musician; mustered out May 11, 1865.

Company C.

First Lieutenant Fred. Grable, e. as private Oct. 24, 1861; re-e. as veteran Dec. 24, 1863. Promoted to Sergt. and to First Lieut. Jan. 24, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 25, 1865.
 Second Lieutenant Orrin H. Johnston, e. Dec. 24, 1861. Resigned June 28, 1862.
 Second Lieutenant Albert C. Simons, e. as Sergt. Oct. 17, 1861. Promoted to Second Lieut. Sept. 11, 1862. Killed in battle Sept. 19, 1863.
 Sergeant Thomas J. Ames, e. Oct. 19, 1861. Died Oct. 1, 1863, of wounds.
 Sergeant Albert Laok, e. Oct. 12, 1861.
 Corporal Wm. Hohenstein, e. Oct. 20, 1861; re-e. as veteran Dec. 24, 1863. Mustered out Sept. 25, 1865, as Sergt.
 Corporal Burk Ackley, e. Oct. 22, 1861. Promoted to Sergt. Killed Sept. 20, 1863.
 Corporal Chas. E. Strickland, e. Oct. 22, 1861; re-e. as veteran Dec. 24, 1863. Killed June 27, 1864.
 Corporal Edward J. Dupuy, e. Oct. 6, 1861. Killed at Chickamauga Sept. 19, 1863.
 Corporal Z. J. Doolittle, e. Oct. 21, 1861. Died in 1863

Corporal Wm. B. Smith, e. Oct. 22, 1861.
 Musician Charles B. Tower, e. Oct. 24, 1864. Died at the Andersonville prison Sept. 25, 1864.
 Wagoner Lyman Fenner, e. Nov. 8, 1861. Discharged Sept. 3, 1862, disabled.

PRIVATES.

Bliss, Cornelius F., e. Oct. 22, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863, trans. to V. R. C., m. o. June 21, 1865, as Sergt.
 Brown, Whitney E., e. Oct. 21, 1861, deserted Oct. 21, 1861.
 Brunson, E. D., e. Oct. 26, 1861.
 Brunshane, Lewis, e. Oct. 24, 1861, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Burnett, Wm. H., e. Nov. 1, 1861.
 Carey, Michael, e. Nov. 7, 1861, re-e. as vet., m. o. Sept. 25, 1865, as Corp.
 Clark, H. A., e. Nov. 16, 1861.
 Drury, James C., e. Oct. 25, 1861, re-e. as vet., trans. to V. R. C. in 1864.
 Drury, Thomas, e. Oct. 25, 1861, disd. June 27, 1864.
 Eaton, Blasedell, e. Jan. 17, 1862, disd. March 18, 1862.
 Farrier, Andrew, deserted Oct. 17, 1861.
 Flood, John, e. Oct. 3, 1861, deserted Oct. 3, 1861.
 Gorhan, Edgar B., e. Oct. 22, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863, m. o. Sept. 25, 1865, as Sergt.
 Grimes, James, e. Nov. 16, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863, m. o. July 15, 1865.
 Keeler, David, e. Oct. 21, 1861, deserted March 12, 1862.
 Koehler, August, e. Oct. 26, 1861.
 Ladds, Sidney E., e. Oct. 6, 1861.
 Lewis, Wm. H., e. Oct. 29, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863, m. o. Sept. 25, 1865, as Sergt.
 Longheed, Robt., e. Nov. 10, 1861.
 Lyon, John H., e. Oct. 8, 1861, disd. Jan. 7, 1862, disabled.
 Millard, James, deserted Nov. 26, 1861.
 McFadden, Timothy, e. Oct. 25, 1861.
 Mihan, John, e. Nov. 28, 1861, deserted Dec. 23, 1861.
 Moore, John B., e. Oct. 8, 1861, m. o. Sept. 25, 1865.
 Nolan, Peter, e. Nov. 7, 1861, deserted June, 1864.
 Payne, Wm., e. Oct. 22, 1861, died at Camp Douglas Jan. 5, 1862.
 Richter, Otto, e. Oct. 21, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 24, 1863, kld. June 27, 1864.
 Thiler, Henry, e. Oct. 24, 1861.
 Tower, Emory, e. Nov. 3, 1861, disd. Jan. 2, 1862.
 Trout, Valentine.
 Tweed, Alex., e. Nov. 18, 1861, disd. Nov. 5, 1862.
 Waters, Jolin, deserted March 3, 1862.
 Waters, Geo., deserted Oct. 10, 1861.
 Watson, Jos, deserted Nov. 20, 1861.
 Wetherly, Lewis, e. Oct. 25, 1861.
 Whiteman, James.
 Wilson, L., Jr., e. Oct. 19, 1861, m. o. Sept. 25, 1865.

RECRUITS.

Duggan, Michael, e. Jan. 1, 1862, deserted.
 Dusenbery, T. F., e. Oct. 12, 1861, trans. to 13th Ill. Cav. Oct. 13, 1861.
 Douglas, Charles, e. Oct. 21, 1861.
 Gorham, L. H., e. Feb. 21, 1864, died at St. Louis May 1, 1865.
 Hapke, Christian, e. Feb. 29, 1864, m. o. Sept. 25, 1865, as Corp.
 Helriggle, Jos, e. Nov. 6, 1861, disd. Dec. 6, 1861.
 McAllister, Stephen, e. Jan. 1, 1862, trans. to Inf. Corps, disd. Feb. 27, 1865, term ex.
 Sipe, Henry, e. Jan. 18, 1862, disd. March 18, 1862.

SIXTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Company F.

Captain James S. Putnam, e. April 26, 1862, term ex. March 1, 1865.
 First Lieutenant Sam'l D. Tobey, e. April 1, 1862. Resigned Aug. 17, 1862.
 First Lieutenant Thomas McCrone, e. Feb. 12, 1862, as Sergt. Promoted to First Lieut. Dec. 1, 1862. Honorably discharged Oct. 3, 1864.
 Second Lieutenant Harrison W. Mallory, e. April 26, 1862. Resigned Sept. 5, 1862.
 Second Lieutenant Geo. Jenkins, e. March 10, 1862, as Sergt. Promoted to Second Lieut. Feb. 1, 1863. Resigned Nov. 4, 1863.
 First Sergeant F. N. Fairfield, e. Feb. 4, 1862. Deserted as private.
 Sergeant John B. Madole, e. Feb. 12, 1862. Discharged for disability as private.

Corporal John Weed, e. March 6, 1862. Mustered out April 25, 1865, as private.
 Corporal Martin Conkling, e. March 20, 1862. Re-enlisted as veteran March 31, 1864. Transferred to Co. K as consolidated.
 Corporal Alpheus Clarkson, e. Feb. 20, 1862. Re-enlisted as veteran March 31, 1864. Transferred to Co. K as consolidated.
 Corporal Warren H. Patterson, e. Feb. 4, 1862. Re-enlisted as veteran March 31, 1864. Transferred to Co. K as consolidated.
 Corporal Patrick Sherry, e. Feb. 28, 1862. Deserted Jan. 8, 1863.
 Musician Jos. C. Rice, e. April 14, 1862. Discharged July 20, 1862. Disabled.
 Musician Darius Woodruff, e. April 8, 1862. Discharged Oct. 21, 1862. Disabled.

PRIVATES.

Burgess, Lewis, e. April 26, 1862, deserted May 1, 1862.
 Fannio, Peter, e. March 12, 1862, re-e. as veteran March 31, 1864, trans. to Co. K as consd.
 Gavagan, Thos., e. April 30, 1862, m. o. July 28, 1865, prisr. of war.
 Howe, Sidney A., e. Feb. 12, 1862, m. o. July 28, 1865.
 Hogan, Mathew, e. Feb. 23, 1862, m. o. April 26, 1865.
 Johnson, Moses, e. March 12, 1862, disd. Sept. 1, 1862.
 Johnson, Elijah A., e. March 12, 1862, re-e. as veteran March 31, 1864, trans. to Co. K as consd.
 Jefferson, Oscar, e. March 10, 1862, disd. June 1, 1862, disab.
 Kendall, Wm., e. Feb. 1, 1862, re-e. as vet. March 31, 1864, trans. to Co. K as consd.
 Knokes, Geo., e. March 12, 1862, trans. to Co. G May 20, 1862.
 Kelley, Peter, e. April 20, 1862, deserted Dec. 8, 1862.
 Lewis, Geo., e. Feb. 28, 1862, m. o. April 25, 1865.
 Madole, Geo., e. Feb. 12, 1862, died October 4, 1862.
 Mead, Levi, e. Feb. 28, 1862, re-e. as veteran March 31, 1864, kld. June 7, 1864.
 Phinney, John, e. March 10, 1862, re-e. as veteran March 31, 1864, trans. to Co. K as consd.
 Rice, David, e. March 3, 1862, m. o. April 25, 1865.
 Rogers, Charles, e. March 15, 1862, deserted at Camp Douglas, Ill.
 Shaunessy, Henry O., e. March 4, 1862, disd. May 15, 1865.
 Shaunessy, Robt. O., e. Feb. 26, 1862, m. o. April 25, 1865.
 Shaunessy, R. H. O., e. April 4, 1862, trans. to Co. K as consd.
 Slewman, Saml., e. March 10, 1862, re-e. as vet. March 31, 1864, trans. to Co. K as consd.
 Smith, Thomas, e. April 15, 1862, trans. to Co. K May 20, 1862.
 Searle, Crawford, e. April 13, 1862, deserted April 1862.
 Welsh, John C., e. Feb. 15, 1862, deserted at Camp Douglas, Ill.
 Wiser, Philip, e. Feb. 10, 1862, disd. Sept. 1, 1862, disab.

RECRUITS.

Blankley, T. F., e. July 4, 1863, disd. by order of Gen. Burnside.
 Corey, Daniel D., e. June 4, 1862, disd. Sept. 9, 1862, disab.
 Church, Milton, trans. to Co. I, Irish Brig., June 5, 1863.
 McMannan, Daniel, e. Nov. 20, 1862, deserted at Camp Douglas, Ill.
 Millhiser, Peter, e. June 4, 1862, trans. to Co. K as consd.
 Pike, Wm., e. June 10, 1862, disd. June 10, 1862, disab.
 Phinney, James, e. Jan. 26, 1863, trans. to Co. K as consd.
 Simpson, Chas., e. Nov. 25, 1862, deserted at Camp Douglas, Ill.
 Wood, Lewis A., e. June 4, 1862, kld. at Clark's plantation, Ga., June 17, 1864.

NINETY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Lieutenant Colonel Isaac L. Clarke, enlisted September 6, 1862; killed September 20, 1863.
 First Assistant Surgeon Moses Evans, enlisted September 6, 1862; mustered out June 10, 1865.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant Major Charles A. Partridge, enlisted August 11, 1862; commissioned and mustered out as Second Lieutenant June 10, 1865.

Quartermaster Benjamin F. Shepard, enlisted August 11, 1862; mustered out June 10, 1865.
 Commissary Sergeant Morris S. Hill, enlisted August 9, 1862; discharged January 26, 1863, disabled.
 Hospital Steward H. Cooley, enlisted Aug. 15, 1862; discharged Dec. 31, 1862, disabled.
 Hospital Steward George G. Ferguson, enlisted August 7, 1862; promoted First Lieutenant Company H, September 30, 1864; mustered out June 10, 1865.
 Principal Musician W. A. Gage, enlisted August 9, 1862; reduced to ranks Company D.
 Principal Musician Hiram Wetherly, enlisted August 9, 1862; discharged February 6, 1865, disabled.
 Principal Musician C. O. Biddlecorn, enlisted August 15, 1862; mustered out June 10, 1865.

Company B.

Captain, David Salisbury, e. Sept. 6, 1862. Resigned Feb. 17, 1863.
 Captain Allen B. Whitney, e. Sept. 6, 1862, as Second Lieut. Promoted to Capt. Feb. 17, 1863. Resigned Jan. 8, 1864.
 Captain E. J. Gilmore, e. Aug. 9, 1862, as First Sergt. Promoted to First Lieut. Jan. 6, 1863; to Capt. Jan. 8, 1864. Mortally wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, June 20, 1864, and died June 25, 1864.
 Captain Geo. H. Burnett, e. as Sergt. Aug. 7, 1862. Promoted to Second Lieut. Feb. 17, 1863; to First Lieut. Jan. 8, 1864; to Capt. Jan. 25, 1864. Mustered out June 10, 1865.
 First Lieutenant R. H. Trumbull, e. Sept. 6, 1862. Resigned January 6, 1863.
 First Lieutenant Ambrose A. Bangs, e. Aug. 9, 1862, as Corp. Promoted to First Sergt. and to First Lieut. June 25, 1864. Mustered out June 10, 1865.
 Second Lieutenant George Wait, e. Aug. 9, 1862. Mustered out June 10, 1865, as First Sergt. Commissioned Second Lieut., but not mustered.
 Sergeant Orskine Ferrond, e. Aug. 9, 1862. Mustered out June 8, 1865, as private.
 Sergeant Henry Annis, e. Aug. 9, 1862. Mustered out June 10, 1865, as Corp.
 Corporal Wm. D. Whitmore, e. Aug. 9, 1862. Sergt. Killed June 20, 1864.
 Corporal John D. Fulsom, e. Aug. 9, 1862. Deserted Feb. 7, 1863.
 Corporal Samuel H. Lindsay, e. Aug. 9, 1862. Mustered out May 10, 1865, as Sergt.
 Corporal Arthur Cook, e. Aug. 9, 1862. Mustered out June 10, 1865, as Sergt.
 Corporal Willard Whitney, e. Aug. 9, 1862. Mustered out June 10, 1865, as Sergt.
 Corporal Daniel Osman, e. Aug. 9, 1862. Mustered out June 10, 1865, as Sergt.
 Musician Wm. S. Clark, e. Aug. 9, 1862. Discharged June 21, 1863, disabled.
 Wagoner Oscar E. Whitcomb, e. Aug. 9, 1862. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

PRIVATES.

Burnett, Jerome, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as Corp.
 Butterfield, Isaac, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Bangs, George A., e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Barron, Orville P., e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as Corp.
 Brown, James, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Danville Jan. 25, 1863.
 Bangs, Harrison A., e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Barth, George, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Brainard, Fred, e. Aug. 9, 1862, kld. Rocky Face Ridge, May 9, 1864.
 Beck, James A., e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Barrus, Isaac, e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. to Eng. Corps, July 29, 1864.
 Bottom, James, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Estell Springs, Tenn., Aug. 23, 1863.
 Bottom, William, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. April 6, 1863, disab.
 Brogar, Henry, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. April 30, 1863, disab.
 Ballenback, Gustave, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Curl, William, e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. Nov. 27, 1863.
 Collins, Alfred, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Danville, Ky., June 28, 1863.
 Cleveland, Major H., e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as Corp.
 Cleveland, E. T., e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. May 13, 1865.
 Cruver, J. H., e. Aug. 9, 1862, absent wd. at m. o. of regt.

Collins, Lafayette, e. Aug. 9, 1862, deserted Feb. 1, 1863.
 Cosman, Peter, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Cooper, George J., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 10, 1863.
 Castle, Alfred, e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. to Eng. Corps, July 27, 1864.
 Cashman, John, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. July 11, 1865, wounded.
 Carpenter, E. J., e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Crosby, John H., e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. April 5, 1863, disab.
 Dunbar, William S., e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Dart, Emery, e. Aug. 9, 1862, kld. at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
 Druse, Carlisle, e. Aug. 9, 1862, accidentally kld. June 13, 1864.
 Day, George H., e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Jan. 21, 1863, disab.
 Dombaki, Henry, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Devoe, Isaac W., e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. to V. R. C., July 22, 1863.
 Edwards, Alfred, e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. to V. R. C., May 4, 1864.
 Fisher, Whitman, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Mar. 19, 1863, disab.
 Fuller, Wm. J., e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Fox, Charles N., e. Aug. 9, 1862, kld. at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
 Gillmore, Myron A., e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Jan. 5, 1865, wounded.
 Gray, Elihu, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Granger, Dighton, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Graves, Eleazer, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 13, 1863.
 Garland, F., e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Hendee, George E., e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. May 13, 1865.
 Hoffman, Henry, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Hollister, Hiram, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Lexington, Ky., Nov. 25, 1862.
 Huson, Nelson, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Columbus, Tenn., Jan. 4, 1865.
 Harris, Alonzo, e. Aug. 9, 1862, absent sick at m. o. of regt.
 Hoogstraet, Harmon, e. Aug. 9, 1862, kld. at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864.
 Kingsland, O. C., e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Kimball, Wm., e. Aug. 9, 1862, kld. at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
 Litwiler, James, e. Aug. 9, 1862, kld. at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864.
 Montgomery, Henry, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Morrill, John T., e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. May 1, 1864.
 Marble, Wm., e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 McCusker, John, e. Aug. 9, 1862, Corp. absent, sick at m. o. of regt.
 McCusker, Cornelius, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Marble, James, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 McMillen, James H., e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 24, 1865.
 McMillen, Malcomb, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 McCusker, Chas., e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as Corp.
 Monaghan, Wm., e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Millard, James E., e. Aug. 9, 1862, absent, sick at m. o. of regt.
 O'Connell, James, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 21, 1863, Corp.
 Potter, Edwin, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Potter, Thomas, e. Aug. 9, 1862, kld. at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
 Price, John J., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Quincy, Ill., April 11, 1863.
 Powers, Warren E., e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as Corp.
 Pratt, Norman, e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. to Signal Corps Nov. 24, 1863.
 Rich, Esau, e. Aug. 9, 1862, kld. at Lookout Mountain, Nov. 24, 1863.
 Rix, Geo., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Danville, Ky., Jan. 24, 1863.
 Skinner, Wm. S., e. Aug. 9, 1862, deserted Jan. 24, 1863.
 Tower, Wm. W., e. Aug. 29, 1862, died Aug. 25, 1864, of wounds.
 Turner, Geo. W., e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. to Co. G, 21st Ill. Inf.
 Trout, Valentine, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Winkoop, Nile, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Whitney, Hamilton, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. July 28, 1864, as Corp., wd.
 Winfield, Geo. W., e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Winfield, Thomas, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Sept. 2, 1863.
 Wells, Thos. E., e. Aug. 9, 1862, absent, sick, at m. o. of regt.

Wells, David, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Nov. 3, 1864.
 Whitney, Caleb, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as Corp.
 Washburn, John, e. Aug. 9, 1862, kld. at Nashville, Tenn. Dec. 16, 1864.
 Young, James, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. June 16, 1863, disab.

RECRUITS.

Bryant, Myron A., e. Oct. 10, 1864, trans. to Co. G, 21st Ill. Inf.
 Dady, Owen, e. Oct. 10, 1864, trans. to Co. G, 21st Ill. Inf.
 Gove, Joel, e. Oct. 10, 1864, trans. to Co. G, 21st Ill. Inf.
 Hall, Herman W., e. Oct. 10, 1864, trans. to Co. G, 21st Ill. Inf.
 Lovejoy, Ami, e. Oct. 10, 1864, trans. to Co. G, 21st Ill. Inf.
 Lindsey, Wm. J., e. Oct. 10, 1864, trans. to Co. G, 21st Ill. Inf.
 Mitchell, John F., e. Oct. 10, 1864, trans. to Co. G, 21st Ill. Inf.
 Mattix, Stanislaw, e. Oct. 10, 1864, trans. to Co. G, 21st Ill. Inf.
 Stone, Walter E., e. Oct. 10, 1864, trans. to Co. G, 21st Ill. Inf.
 Washburn, Volney, e. Oct. 10, 1864, trans. to Co. G, 21st Ill. Inf.
 Whitney, Allen B., e. Oct. 10, 1864, trans. to Co. G, 21st Ill. Inf.

Company C.

Captain John R. Pollock, e. Sept. 6, 1862. Mustered out June 10, 1865.
 First Lieutenant Addison B. Partridge, e. Sept. 6, 1862. Resigned Feb. 16, 1863.
 First Lieutenant Wm. M. Laughlin, e. Sept. 6, 1862, as Second Lieut. Promoted to First Lieut. Feb. 6, 1863, and subsequently to Capt. First U. S. Engineers.
 First Lieutenant Charles W. Earle, e. as First Sergt. Aug. 11, 1862. Promoted to Second Lieut. Feb. 16, 1863; to First Lieut. Aug. 12, 1864. Mustered out June 10, 1865.
 Sergeant Ellis L. Schooley, e. July 19, 1862. Mustered out June 10, 1865, as private.
 Sergeant Harrison Huntington, e. Aug. 12, 1862. Died at Danville, Va., Feb. 27, 1864.
 Sergeant Jos. B. Porter, e. Aug. 1, 1862. Discharged May 11, 1863, disab.
 Corporal Edward Murray, e. Aug. 1, 1862. Discharged Aug. 19, 1864, as Sergt., wounded.
 Corporal James Kearney, e. Aug. 1, 1862. Reduced. Captured Sept. 22, 1863. Exchanged and absent at muster out of regiment.
 Corporal Andrew T. White, e. Aug. 15, 1862. Discharged May 5, 1863, disab.
 Corporal Geo. N. Ayres, e. Aug. 1, 1862. Discharged Feb. 21, 1863, disab.
 Corporal Edwin A. Bartles, e. Aug. 15, 1862. Died at Danville, Ky., Feb. 6, 1863.
 Corporal James M. Taylor, e. Aug. 1, 1862. Discharged March 18, 1865, as Sergt., wounded.
 Corporal Geo. C. Dodge, e. Aug. 15, 1862. Discharged Aug. 18, 1864, wounded.
 Corporal Chas. A. Partridge, e. Aug. 11, 1862. Mustered out as Sergt. Maj. June 10, 1865.
 Corporal F. D. Stewart, e. as private in 1862. Promoted to Corp. Honorably discharged, 1865.
 Musician Julius Schwarm, e. Aug. 15, 1862. Discharged Oct. 19, 1863, disab.
 Musician Hiram Clark, e. Aug. 11, 1862. Mustered out June 10, 1865, as private.
 Wagoner James McCready, e. Aug. 15, 1862. Mustered out June 10, 1865, as Sergt., wounded.

PRIVATES.

Ames, Willard, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Aug. 28, 1863, disab.
 Ayres, Orange M., e. Aug. 1, 1862, capt'd. at Resaca and died in Rebel prison.
 Ames Amelios, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Bliss, Timothy W., e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Besley, John W., e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Barnum, Henry P., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Jan. 6, 1865, as Corp., wd.
 Bonner, Wm., e. Aug. 15, 1862, kld. at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
 Bryant, Lewis H., e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as First Sergt., wd.
 Bensinger, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Danville, Va., Feb. 8, 1864.

Bailey, John W., e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as Corp., wd.
 Brown, Myron, served till time expired.
 Bater, Henry, e. Aug. 1, 1862, disd. March 28, 1865, wd.
 Cribb, Ira, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, wd.
 Clark, Samuel, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as Corp.
 Clements, Samuel, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Danville, Ky., Jan. 22, 1863.
 Colgrove, Caleb E., e. Aug. 5, 1862, died at Nashville, Tenn., April 2, 1863.
 Cutler, Henry H., e. Aug. 15, 1862, mortally wd. at Nashville and died Dec. 17, 1864.
 Doolittle, Leonard S., e. Aug. 11, 1862, absent, wd., at m. o. of regt.
 Diver, Wm., e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. May 18, 1865, wd.
 Ehlers, Wm. H., e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as prisr. of war.
 Ehlers, John H., e. Aug. 15, 1862, kld. at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
 Efinger, Martin, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as Sergt., wd.
 Finley, Timothy, e. Aug. 15, 1862, absent, sick at m. o. of regt.
 Fordham, Chas., e. Aug. 15, 1862, deserted Jan. 27, 1863.
 Fidler, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862, kld. at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
 Green, Henry C., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Danville, Va., Jan. 20, 1864.
 Huntington, Handen, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at War Trace, Tenn., July 28, 1863.
 Haycock, Columbus, e. Aug. 15, 1862, deserted Sept. 22, 1862.
 Hamilton, Norris, e. August 15, 1862, kld. at Nashville, December 16, 1864.
 Howe, Orrin, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 29, 1865, wd.
 Inman, Squire, e. Aug. 1, 1862, mortally wounded at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863, and died in Rebel hands.
 Jones, Reuben C., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Dec. 29, 1862, disab.
 Jones, Henry F., e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Kern, Henry, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. May 11, 1863, disab.
 Lewin, Wm. B., e. Aug. 15, 1862, Corp.; Capt'd. May 14, 1864, and taken to Andersonville, m. o. June 24, 1865, wd.
 McClelan, Wm., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died of starvation at Annapolis, Md., May 6, 1864, while a prisoner of war.
 McBride, James, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
 Morley, Wm. G., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Eng. Corps Aug. 25, 1864.
 Minto, David J., e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. April 11, 1863, disab.
 McCreadie, Wm., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Andersonville prison June 4, 1864. No. of grave, 1617.
 Markley, Watson, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Madden, Loughlin, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died in Rebel prison.
 Murrie, James, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as Sergt.
 Mellheiser, Franc, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Newton, Marshall, e. Aug. 15, 1862, deserted Jan. 27, 1863.
 Payne, Henry C., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died in Rebel prison Jan. 1, 1864.
 Payne, Sam'l B., e. Aug. 11, 1862, mortally wounded at Kenesaw Mountain June 22, 1864, and died at Nashville July 24, 1864.
 Phillips, Chas., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. Eng. Corps Aug. 25, 1864.
 Rider, Wm. F., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. April 5, 1863, disab.
 Rector, Oscar, e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, Corp., wounded.
 Rodenberger, Hugh, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died in Andersonville prison June 28, 1864. No. of grave, 2596.
 Sanford, D. N., served three years, wd.
 Smith, Jonathan, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Schnell, Henry, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. V. R. C. and died.
 Sneesby, Henry, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Shattswell, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. March 11, 1863; re-e. in M. M. B.
 Sammons, Charles, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Stewart, Geo. L., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. March 11, 1863, as Corp., disab.
 Swazy, John J., e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as Corp.
 Savage, Jos., e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, prisoner of war.
 Sturm, Chas., e. Aug. 1, 1862, died in Andersonville prison Nov. 28, 1864. No. of grave, 12,190.
 Savage, Jerry, e. Aug. 1, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
 Swan, Henry H., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Danville, Ky., Dec. 3, 1862.
 Schweri, Joseph, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, prisoner of war.

Taylor, John Y., e. Aug. 1, 1862, died of wounds, at Nashville, Nov. 24, 1863.
 West, Nelson C., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Feb. 25, 1864, disab.
 Webb, Chase E., e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 White, Charles W., e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Whitney, Jos. C., e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Weistoff, Chris., e. Aug. 1, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as Corp.
 Walmsey, Wm. G., e. Aug. 1, 1862, deserted Feb. 6, 1863.

RECRUITS.

Johnson, Geo., e. March 22, 1865, trans. to Co. G, 21st Ill. I.
 King, Joshua, deserted Oct. 20, 1862.
 Shumirski, Benj., deserted Oct. 20, 1862.
 Umbdenstock, Michael, e. Oct. 6, 1862, trans. to Co. G, 21st Ill.

Company D.

Captain A. Z. Blodgett, e. Sept. 6, 1862. Resigned Aug. 1, 1864.
 Captain Walter W. Hastings, e. as Second Lieut. Sept. 6, 1862. Promoted to First Lieut. Jan. 30, 1863, and to Capt. Aug. 1, 1864. Resigned May 11, 1865.
 Captain Theo. F. Clarkson, e. July 19, 1862, as First Sergt. Promoted to Second Lieut. Jan. 30, 1863; to First Lieut. Aug. 1, 1864; to Capt. May 27, 1865. Mustered out June 10, 1865.
 First Lieut. Caleb Montgomery, e. Sept. 6, 1862. Died Jan. 29, 1863.
 First Lieut. J. H. Linklater, e. as Sergt. July 21, 1862. Promoted to First Sergt. and to First Lieut. May 27, 1865. Mustered out June 10, 1865.
 Second Lieutenant Michael Devlin, e. Aug. 6, 1862, as private. Was promoted to Second Lieut. June 8, 1865. Not mustered.
 Sergeant John H. Collier, e. July 29, 1862. Discharged Dec. 26, 1863, for promotion to Second Lieut. in 12th U. S. C., wounded.
 Sergeant Cornelius E. Hartnett, e. Aug. 3, 1862. Discharged April 5, 1863, disab.
 Corporal John Sluman, e. Aug. 5, 1862. Died at Quincy, Ill., Feb. 18, 1863.
 Corporal Edmund S. Stevens, e. Aug. 5, 1862. Mustered out May 15, 1865, as private, wounded.
 Corporal Henry W. Turk, e. July 21, 1862. Mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Corporal Worthy S. Taylor, e. July 29, 1862. Killed in action July 14, 1863.
 Corporal Henry A. Webb, e. Aug. 6, 1862. Discharged March 8, 1865, disab.
 Corporal Isaac M. Douglas, e. Aug. 6, 1862. Mustered out June 10, 1865, as private.
 Corporal Henry I. Ring, e. July 29, 1862. Mustered out June 10, 1865, as private.
 Corporal Marion R. Brewster, e. Aug. 6, 1862. Discharged April 6, 1863, disab.

PRIVATES.

Alexander, Edw. e. July 21, 1862, disd. March 20, 1863, disab.
 Blunt, Martin M., e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to Eng. Corps, July 25, 1864.
 Barney, Albert, e. Aug. 5, 1862, [m. o. May 24, 1865, prisoner of war.
 Beecher, Mason C., e. Aug. 6, 1862, died at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 27, 1863.
 Bessey, John, e. Aug. 5, 1862, disd. for disability.
 Carpenter, George W., e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Chandler, Abner L., e. Aug. 6, 1862, trans. to Co. G, 21st Ill. Inf.
 Clarkson, John E., e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Crapo, Walter, e. Aug. 2, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Choep, John, e. Aug. 6, 1862, died at Harrodsburg, Ky., Dec. 8, 1862.
 Clark, John M., e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. Mar. 20, 1863, disab.
 Crocker, Crofton, e. Aug. 6, 1862, deserted Feb. 1, 1863.
 Chamberlain, William W., e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. April 2, 1863, disab.
 Clawson, Phillip R., e. Aug. 6, 1862, kld. at Kenesaw Mountain, June 20, 1864.
 Devine, Charles L., e. Aug. 6, 1862, absent, sick, at m. o. of regt.
 Daley, James R., e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Dimick, Andrew J., e. Aug. 6, 1862, trans. to Eng. Corps Aug. 16, 1864.
 Deedrich, George, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Davis, Watson, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to V. R. C., April 30, 1864.

Ellis, Charles, e. July 21, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as First Sergt.
 Farrier, Andrew, e. Aug. 2, 1862, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 2, 1863.
 Guppy, James T., e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. May 29, 1865.
 Gage Wallace B., e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 22, 1865.
 Greer, Gustavus A., e. July 29, 1862, disd. April 5, 1863, disab.
 Hawkins, Charles S., e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Hosley, Austin, e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. May 23, 1863, disab.
 Hosley, Elias, e. Aug. 6, 1862, kld. at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
 Haggart, Elisha, e. Aug. 6, 1862; Corp.; kld. at Chickamauga, Sept. 18, 1863.
 Hicks, Riley, e. Aug. 5, 1862, disd. for disab.
 Howard, Alverton, e. Aug. 5, 1862.
 Jones, Harrison, e. Aug. 6, 1862, absent, sick, at m. o. of regt.
 Jones, Miles, e. Aug. 12, 1862, died at Nashville, Tenn., April 7, 1863.
 Lott, Austin E., e. July 24, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Levagood, Henry G., e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. June 17, 1864, wd.
 Melinda, Peter P., e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 McKey, William W., e. Aug. 6, 1862; Sergt.; killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
 Morton, Alfred, e. Aug. 3, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. April 20, 1864.
 McCann, James, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as Corp.
 Norton, William, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Nellis, William W., e. Aug. 21, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Neal, Charles J., e. Aug. 5, 1862, disd. May 7, 1863, disab.
 O'Hara, Berzelus, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865; Sergt.
 Peppard, Frank, e. Aug. 12, 1862; Corp.; absent, sick, at m. o. of regt.
 Peppard, Charles, e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as Sergt.
 Paddock, Albert, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as prisoner of war.
 Paddock, George, e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. Feb. 25, 1865, disab.
 Pullen, Thomas, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Quigley, Isaac, e. Aug. 3, 1862; Sergt.; kld. at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
 Ricks, Edward, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as Corp.; wd.
 Replogian, Abram L. e. July 19, 1862, disd. Oct. 16, 1863, disab.
 Richmond, John L., e. Aug. 4, 1862, disd. May 26, 1863, disab.
 Reed, V. L., e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. for disab.
 Roth, Joseph A., e. Aug. 2, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865 wd.,
 Rich, James, e. Aug. 15, 1862, kld. at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.
 Rehling, Frank, e. July 21, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Stanley, Robert E., e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865; furlough.
 Stanley, Aralzman, e. Aug. 6, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. March 22, 1865.
 Shaw, George S., e. July 31, 1862, absent, sick, at m. o. of regt.
 Smith Willard V., e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Smith, Geo. E., e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Sells, William D., e. Aug. 2, 1862, died at War Trace, Tenn., July 30, 1863.
 Spaulding, Charles, e. Aug. 6, 1862, disd. May 12, 1865, disab.
 Stewart, Daniel G., e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as Corp.
 Stewart, Alzenars, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, wd.
 Swindells, John, e. Aug. 1, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. April 10, 1864, wd.
 Schwarm, Julius, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. C.
 Sabin, William, e. Aug. 15, 1862, absent, wd., at m. o. of regt.
 Thain, Alex. R., e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as Corp.
 Twing, Lewis, e. Aug. 6, 1862, trans. to V. R. C., Jan. 7, 1864.
 Thompson, John C., e. Aug. 2, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as Corp.
 Thayer, George E., e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as Corp.
 Thain, Richard L., e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Thayer, Eli, e. Aug. 13, 1862, capt'd. at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863, and died in rebel prison.
 Van Patten, Jacob, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 26, 1865.
 Williams, Henry, e. July 29, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, prisoner of war.

Wilton, Richard, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Danville, Ky., Dec. 19, 1862.
 Willett, Arnold, e. July 31, 1862, died at Nashville, Oct. 28, 1863.
 Warren, Wm., e. July 29, 1862, disd. April 5, 1863, disab.
 Webb, Charles E., Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Worth, Frederick, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as Corp.
 Young, Orson V., e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as Sergt.
 Young, Sherwood B., e. Aug. 6, 1862, deserted Feb. 1, 1863.

RECRUITS.

Brochon, Lewis, e. Dec. 29, 1863, kld at Kenesaw Mountain June 20, 1864.
 Bete, William, e. Jan. 4, 1864, trans. to Co. G, 21st Ill. Inf.
 Brnk, Dominick, e. Jan. 4, 1864, in military prison at m. o. regt.
 Dunmore, John R., e. Dec. 23, 1863, died at Chattanooga, July 1, 1864.
 Douglas, Adrian R., disd. Mar. 2, 1863, disab.
 Dickinson, Charles, e. Dec. 29, 1863, m. o. May 22, 1865.
 Douglas, Robert J., e. Feb. 27, 1864, trans. to Co. G, 21st Ill. Inf.
 Dnnmore, Jacob E., e. Dec. 23, 1863, trans. to Co. G, 21st Ill. Inf.
 Ferguson, Alex. O., e. Jan. 4, 1864, trans. to Co. G, 21st Ill. Inf.
 Fleming, William J., e. Jan. 4, 1864, trans. to Co. G, 21st Ill. Inf.
 Mitchell, William, e. Dec. 30, 1863, m. o. May 18, 1865.
 Mitchell, Henry W., e. Dec. 23, 1863, trans. to Co. G, 21st Ill. Inf.
 Rice, George W., e. Jan. 4, 1864, trans. to Co. G, 21st Ill. Inf.
 Douglas, Chester W., Jr., e. Oct. 10, 1864, trans. to Co. G, 21st Ill. Inf.

Company E.

Christian, James, e. 1861 for 90 days, re-e. for three years, taken prisr. and confined till close of war.

Company G.

Captain David James, e. Sept. 6, 1862, as First Lieut. Promoted to Capt. Dec. 30, 1862. Mortally wounded at Kenesaw Mountain June 20, 1864, and died July 21, 1864.
 Captain Benj. G. Blourney, e. Sept. 6, 1862, as Second Lieut. Promoted to First Lieut. Dec. 30, 1862; to Capt. July 21, 1864. Mustered out June 10, 1865.
 First Lieutenant James O'Havens, e. July 24, 1862, as Sergt. Promoted to Second Lieut. May 19, 1863; to First Lieut. July 21, 1864. Mustered out as Second Lieut. June 10, 1865.
 Second Lieutenant Hiram W. Farnsworth, e. July 24, 1864, as First Sergt. Promoted to Second Lieut. Dec. 30, 1862. Resigned May 19, 1863.
 Second Lieutenant John W. Swanbrough, e. Aug. 9, 1862. Mustered out June 10, 1865, as First Sergt. and commissioned Second Lieut., but not mustered.
 Sergeant Thomas L. James, e. Aug. 5, 1862. Mustered out June 10, 1865.
 Sergeant Amos Greenleaf, e. Aug. 11, 1862. Mustered out June 10, 1865.
 Corporal Aaron Scott, e. Aug. 12, 1862, as First Sergt. Wounded at Chickamauga. Killed at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 2, 1864.
 Corporal Charles J. Miller, e. Aug. 9, 1862. Promoted to Sergt. Mustered out June 10, 1865.
 Corporal Walter Drew, e. July 28, 1862. Discharged Oct. 27, 1864, as Sergt., wounded.
 Corporal James Hickox, e. July 23, 1862. Mustered out June 10, 1865, as private. Reduced to ranks at his own request, wd.
 Corporal Henry Gleason, e. Aug. 2, 1862. Mustered out June 10, 1865.
 Corporal James Freeman, e. Aug. 11, 1862. Mustered out June 10, 1865, as private. Reduced to ranks at his own request.
 Corporal Judson A. Mason, e. Aug. 7, 1862. Mustered out June 10, 1865.
 Wagoner Daniel H. Gail, e. Aug. 11, 1862. Mustered out June 10, 1865, as private, wd.

PRIVATEES.

Blackler, Thomas, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Jan. 24, 1863 disab.

Blackler, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Biddlecom, Chas. O., e. Aug. 15, 1862, prmtd. to Prin. Musician.
 Baker, John, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Estelle Springs, Tenn., Sept. 6, 1863.
 Beck, John K., e. Aug. 4, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Benson, Dan., e. Aug. 2, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, wd.
 Brown, Myron J., e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 24, 1865, was prisr.
 Butler, Geo., e. Aug. 7, 1862, disd. Oct. 5, 1864, wd.
 Blodgett, Jared, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as Corp., was prisr. of war.
 Boettcher, Christian, e. Aug. 11, 1862, mortally wd. at Kenesaw Mountain June 21, 1864, and died June 23, 1864.
 Butterfield, Wm. served three years.
 Cadwell, Loyal, e. Aug. 2, 1862, disd. Dec. 23, 1862, disab.
 Cole, Perrin P., e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Clark, Jos. K., e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Carroll, Wm. F., e. Aug. 15, 1862, deserted Aug. 17, 1862.
 Conklin, Jeremiah, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. April 2, 1863, disab.
 Corbin, John A., e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, wd.
 Denimon, Leroy, e. Aug. 2, 1862, died at Danville, Ky., July 18, 1863.
 Darby, Edward, 1st, e. Aug. 11, 1862, missing in action at Resaca, May 14, 1864.
 Darby, Edward, 2d, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. March 22, 1863, disab.
 Darby, Henry, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Jan. 18, 1863, disab.
 Darby, Joseph, e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd, trans. to V. R. C. Oct. 7, 1864.
 Dwyer, Thomas W., e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Drury, Edwin, e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Drnry, Walter B., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. May 21, 1863, disab.
 Dusenbery, Elmer W., e. Aug. 7, 1862, deserted Aug. 7, 1862.
 Davis, Thomas, e. Aug. 15, 1862, mortally wd. at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863, and died Oct. 25, 1863.
 Farnsworth, Geo. M., e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Fagler, Wm. H., e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Foot, Geo. H., e. Aug. 12, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Gage, Henry H., e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as Corp.
 Gleason, Isbon, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Eng. Corps.
 Herrington, John, e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Hawkins, Asel, e. Aug. 7, 1862, died at Danville, Ky., Feb. 18, 1863.
 Hutchinson, Samuel M., e. Aug. 7, 1862, m. o. June 12, 1865.
 James, Thomas, e. Aug. 2, 1862, deserted Feb. 1, 1863.
 James, Isaac L., e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 James, Geo., e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Joyce, Wm., e. Aug. 15, 1862, absent, wd., at m. o. of regt.
 Joslyn, Jos. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Aug. 13, 1863, disab.
 Knopf, Christian, e. July 31, 1862, disd. Oct. 27, 1864, disab.
 Knopf, Peter, e. July 31, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Kimbler, Wm. T., e. Aug. 5, 1862, deserted Feb. 1, 1863.
 Kiureid, Thomas, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Nashville, Tenn., June 27, 1864.
 King, Thomas, e. July 29, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Knox, James L., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died June 27, 1864, wd.
 Ladd, John, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, wd.
 Lamb, Nahum, e. Aug. 7, 1862, disd. Oct. 28, 1864, wd.
 Lehman, Geo., e. Aug. 3, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, wd.
 Malone, Edward, e. July 24, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as Sergt.
 McVey, Patrick H., e. Aug. 24, 1862, deserted.
 Mowers, Peter, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as Corp.
 Miller, Reuben, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Miller, Lewis, e. Aug. 7, 1862, wd at Chickamauga, died May 27, 1864, of wounds received at Resaca.
 Miller, Chas. J., e. Aug., 1862, honorably disd., wd.
 Madden, James H., e. July 28, 1862, m. o. May 26, 1865.
 Moulton, Josiah, Jr., e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, wd.
 Nantz, Henry, e. Aug. 13, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 O'Herring, James, e. Aug. 2, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Ostrander, Henry P., e. July 28, 1862, disd. Jan. 1, 1864, disabled.
 Ostrander, Henry W., e. July 28, 1862, died at Waukegan, Ill., Oct. 13, 1862.
 Palmer, Geo., e. July 29, 1862, disd. March 18, 1863, disab.
 Palmer, Jos., e. July 29, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Phillips, Geo. N., e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Pocklington, Thos., e. Aug. 13, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.

Rose, Deloss, e. Aug. 11, 1862, captl. at Resaca and died in prison, Corp.
 Sherman, Nathaniel, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Smith, Reuben, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died July 13, 1864, of wds.
 Squire, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Shupe, Levi, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Eng. Corps.
 Shupe Dennis, e. Aug. 15, 1862, kld. at Kenesaw Mountain June 20, 1864.
 Towner, Charles C., e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, as Corp.
 Triggs, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Thrasher, John G., e. Aug. 12, 1863, died at Shell Mound, Tenn., Dec. 11, 1863.
 Vose, Sam'l F., e. July 30, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865, furlough.
 Vaughn John, e. Aug. 6, 1862, died at Estelle Springs, Tenn., Aug. 22, 1863.
 Wendling, Christian, e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1865.
 Wright, Josiah H., e. July 24, 1864, disd. March 18, 1863, disab.
 Whaples, Wm. H., e. Aug. 13, 1862, kld. at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
 Wheeler, Wm. H., e. Aug. 15, 1863, missing in action at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863, supposed killed.

RECRUITS.

Doneho, James, m. o. June 2, 1865, wd.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

Sergeant Major M. F. Smith, e. Aug. 11, 1862. Transferred for promotion to First Alabama Heavy Artillery Jan. 6, 1864.
 Principal Musician David Briggs. Reduced to ranks in Co. E, Feb. 25, 1863.

Company D.

Deason, R. A., e. Feb. 12, 1864, trans. to 120th Ill. Inf.

Company E.

First Lieutenant U. R. Burlingham, e. Oct. 1, 1862. Resigned Feb. 23, 1863.
 Sergeant Byron W. Cadwell, e. Aug. 11, 1862. Died a prisoner at Millen, Ga., Oct. 31, 1864.
 Sergeant Richard Mates, e. Aug. 11, 1862. Discharged March 18, 1864, for promotion.
 Corporal Dudley Van Gorden, e. Aug. 11, 1862. Died Feb. 13, 1863.
 Corporal Theo. Johnsen, e. Aug. 11, 1862. Discharged Aug. 30, 1863, disab.
 Corporal N. A. Abbott, e. Aug. 11, 1862. Died July 13, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Barber, Jos., e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 20, 1865.
 Busch, Nichols, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Feb. 13, 1863, disab.
 Briggs, David, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died May 25, 1863.
 Connell, E. O., e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 20, 1865.
 Chase, Henry, e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. April 30, 1864.
 Church, Wm. D., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Feb. 12, 1863, disab.
 Cady, Arod, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Corinth, Sept. 4, 1863.
 Church, H. H., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Sept. 30, 1863, disab.
 Cornwell, Wm., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Jan. 13, 1863.
 Diell, Lyman, e. Sept. 27, 1862, disd. Jan. 4, 1863, disab.
 Delano, Ira C., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died June 10, 1864, of wds.
 Delano, Dan'l H., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. April, 1863, disab.
 Freeman, H. R. D., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Memphis, March 10, 1863.
 Freeman, D. H., e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 20, 1865, as Wagoner.
 Gierke, Geo., e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 20, 1865.
 Geary, Theo., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Oct. 22, 1862.
 Griffin, F. L., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died July 19, 1863.
 Hamilton, John, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 20, 1865.
 Hawley, Hiram, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Aug. 8, 1863.
 Jackson, Henry, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Aug. 2, 1863.
 Jedder, Christian, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Jan. 18, 1863.
 Kemp, Edwin S., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died July 15, 1863.
 Lane, J. B., e. Aug. 11, 1863, died June 1, 1863, of wds.
 Mason, John, e. Aug. 11, 1863, m. o. June 20, 1865.
 Mooney, James, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 20, 1865.
 Morley, James, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 20, 1865.
 Nelson, M. H., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Memphis, Jan. 5, 1863.

Otis, J. J., e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 20, 1865.
 Pope, John, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 20, 1865.
 Pierce, Josiah, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 20, 1865.
 Dollins, Wm. H., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at St. Louis, March 23, 1863.
 Ralph, C. M., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Ripley, Miss., June 8, 1864.
 Rander, Henry, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 20, 1865.
 Runyan, L., e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 20, 1865.
 Runyan, J. W., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Milliken's Bend, March 30, 1863.
 Smith, James W., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Memphis, Oct. 25, 1863.
 Searles, G. W., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died March 26, 1863.
 Stanford, Edwin, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 20, 1865, as Corp.
 Shick, Phillip, e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 20, 1865.
 Shufeldt, Theo., e. Aug. 20, 1862, died March 11, 1864.
 Smith, Henry E., e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to 120th Ill. Inf.
 Webster, A. L., e. Aug. 11, 1862, m. o. June 20, 1865.
 Wilber, August, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Oct. 30, 1864.
 Webster, Calno, e. Sept. 17, 1864, m. o. June 20, 1865.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Kance, Wm., e. Feb. 5, 1864.
 Miller, Geo. W., e. Sept. 17, 1864, died Oct. 23, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

(One Hundred Days.)

Company C.

Musician Wm. Yager, e. May 26, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 25, 1864.

Company E.

Sergeant Alfred P. Burbank, e. May 6, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 25, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Benedict, Ira A., e. May 13, 1864, m. o. Oct. 25, 1864.
 Clark, Isaac, e. May 16, 1864, m. o. Oct. 25, 1864.
 Hastings, Nelson H., e. May 16, 1864, m. o. Oct. 25, 1864.
 Jones, Joel M., e. May 13, 1864, m. o. Oct. 25, 1864.
 Little, Wm., e. May 13, 1864, m. o. Oct. 25, 1864.
 Stewart, Henry C., e. May 16, 1864, m. o. Oct. 25, 1864.
 Wells, John D., e. May 16, 1864, m. o. Oct. 25, 1864.
 Werden, Henry C., e. May 22, 1864, m. o. Oct. 25, 1864.

Company F.

PRIVATE.

Farnsworth, J. B., e. May 19, 1864, m. o. Oct. 25, 1864.

Company G.

PRIVATES.

Griswold, Charles L., e. May 7, 1864, m. o. Oct. 25, 1864.
 Long, Charles, e. May 13, 1864, died at Columbus, Ky., July 10, 1864.
 Zimmerman, Jacob, e. May 13, 1864, m. o. Oct. 25, 1864.

Company I.

PRIVATE.

Thompson, Erastus E., e. May 16, 1864, died at Paducah, Ky., Sept. 7, 1864.

Company K.

Sergeant Thomas D. Corkill, e. May 14, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 25, 1864.
 Corporal Austin Hasley, e. May 14, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 25, 1864.
 Corporal Charles O'Hendee, e. May 20, 1864. Died at Paducah, Ky., Aug. 16, 1864.
 Musician C. A. Montgomery, e. Aug. 19, 1864. Died at Paducah, Ky., Sept. 9, 1864.
 Musician Elverson I. Howard, e. Aug. 19, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 25, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Anderman, Henry, e. May 18, 1864, m. o. Oct. 25, 1864.
 Blankley, T. F., e. May 18, 1864, m. o. Oct. 25, 1864.
 Chambers, Wm. W., e. May 18, 1864, m. o. Oct. 25, 1864.
 Ford, Theo., e. May 19, 1864, m. o. Oct. 25, 1864.
 Lesche, John, e. May 9, 1864, m. o. Oct. 25, 1864.
 Ost, Frederick, e. May 18, 1864, m. o. Oct. 25, 1864.
 Smith, Andrew, e. May 20, 1864, m. o. Oct. 25, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

(One Year Service.)

Lieutenant Colonel Wm. H. Reid, e. Sept. 17, 1864, as Captain of Company D. Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel Sept. 20, 1864. Mustered out July 8, 1865.

Company D.

Captain Julius L. Loveday, e. Sept. 17, 1864, as First Lieut. Promoted to Capt. Sept. 20, 1864. Mustered out July 8, 1865.

Second Lieutenant J. H. Crosby, e. Sept. 3, 1864. Promoted to Second Lieut. Sept. 20, 1864. Mustered out July 8, 1865.

Sergeant John P. Manchester, e. Sept. 5, 1864. Mustered out July 8, 1865.

Sergeant Charles Laux, e. Sept. 3, 1864. Mustered out July 8, 1865.

Sergeant Grosvenor W. Davis, e. Sept. 3, 1864. Mustered out July 8, 1865, as private.

Corporal C. H. Smith, e. Sept. 3, 1864. Mustered out July 8, 1865, as Sergt.

Corporal Wilbur F. Heath, e. Sept. 3, 1864. Mustered out July 8, 1865.

Corporal Stephen W. Besley, e. Sept. 5, 1864. Mustered out July 8, 1865.

Corporal Chester Marr, e. Sept. 3, 1864. Mustered out July 8, 1865.

Musician O. W. Shepard, e. Sept. 5, 1864. Mustered out July 8, 1865.

Wagoner Charles S. Mann, e. Sept. 5, 1864. Mustered out July 8, 1865.

PRIVATEES.

Bartlett, Wm. G., e. Sept. 3, 1864, disd. June 8, 1865, disab.

Chambers, Myron, e. Sept. 3, 1864, m. o. July 8, 1865.

Carman, James, e. Sept. 5, 1864, m. o. July 8, 1865.

Douglas, Sanford V., e. Sept. 5, 1864, m. o. July 8, 1865.

Edie, Wm. S., e. Sept. 5, 1864, m. o. July 8, 1865.

Fredericks, John M., e. Sept. 5, 1864, m. o. July 8, 1865.

Gilbert, Eugene, e. Sept. 3, 1864, m. o. July 8, 1865.

Goodgazel, T., e. Sept. 3, 1864, disd. June 16, 1865, to enlist in regular army.

Gates, James A.

Harvey, Horace, e. Sept. 3, 1864, m. o. June 8, 1865.

Harvey, John B., e. Sept. 5, 1864, m. o. June 8, 1865, as Corp.

Jones, DeWitt L., e. Sept. 5, 1864, m. o. June 8, 1865.

Kennicott, John H., e. Sept. 3, 1864, m. o. June 8, 1865.

Lawson, James W., e. Sept. 3, 1864, m. o. June 8, 1865.

Lovejoy, John, e. Sept. 3, 1864, m. o. June 8, 1865.

Melody, John, e. Sept. 5, 1864, m. o. June 8, 1865.

Morrill, Comfort, e. Sept. 3, 1864, m. o. June 8, 1865.

Mann, Godfrey F., e. Sept. 3, 1864, m. o. June 8, 1865.

Martin, David F., e. Sept. 3, 1864, m. o. June 8, 1865.

Melody, Thomas, e. Sept. 3, 1864, m. o. June 8, 1865.

Morse, Samuel O., e. Sept. 3, 1864, m. o. June 8, 1865.

Owen, Oden H., e. Sept. 3, 1864, m. o. June 8, 1865.

Ritchie, Wm. E., e. Sept. 5, 1864, m. o. June 8, 1865.

Stickney, Henry, e. Sept. 5, 1864, m. o. June 8, 1865.

Shepard, James W., e. Sept. 3, 1864, m. o. June 8, 1865.

Steele, Amaziah, e. Sept. 3, 1864, m. o. June 8, 1865.

Smith, Adelbert, e. Sept. 3, 1864, m. o. June 8, 1865.

Smith, James P., e. Sept. 3, 1864, m. o. June 8, 1865.

Sherman, Warren E., e. Sept. 3, 1864, m. o. June 8, 1865, as Corp.

Sherman, Wm. H., e. Sept. 3, 1864, disd. May 21, 1865, disab.

Simpson, Wm. G., e. Sept. 3, 1864, m. o. July 8, 1865.

Turk, Edward H., e. Sept. 5, 1864, m. o. July 8, 1865.

Tully, James, e. Sept. 5, 1864, m. o. July 8, 1865.

Welsh, Michael, e. Sept. 3, 1864, m. o. July 8, 1865.

Wing, John N., e. Sept. 3, 1864, m. o. July 8, 1865.

Wood, Sheldon S., e. Sept. 3, 1864, m. o. July 8, 1865.

Woolfort, John, e. Sept. 5, 1864, m. o. July 8, 1865.

Wilson, Robert, e. Sept. 8, 1864, m. o. July 8, 1865, as Corp.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

(One Year.)

Chaplain James B. Jackson, enlisted April 11, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 21, 1865.

Company A.

Gager, R. D., e. Feb. 7, 1865, m. o. May 25, 1865.

Killman, John, e. Feb. 2, 1865, m. o. Sept. 2, 1865.

Luce, Heaton L., e. Feb. 7, 1865, died Camp Fry, Ill., March 11, 1865.

McCormack, Wm. H., e. Feb. 6, 1865, deserted Feb. 19, 1865.

Steele, Samuel, e. Feb. 7, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.

Strangeway, Robert, e. Feb. 7, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.

Company B.

Porter, Joel, e. Feb. 11, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.

Rixford, Wm. H., e. Feb. 13, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.

Company C.

Cook, Jasper, e. Feb. 28, 1865, m. o. June 19, 1865.

Company E.

Boden, Geo., e. Sept. 7, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.

Hossington, B. F., e. Feb. 15, 1865, died at Nashville, Tenn., March 14, 1865.

Morgan, Wm., e. Feb. 22, 1865, deserted Feb. 28, 1865.

Stovenower, Henry, e. Feb. 7, 1865, in confinement at m. o. of regiment.

Wood, Joseph, e. Feb. 7, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.

Company F.

Captain Enos Turner, e. Feb. 27, 1865. Resigned April 24, 1865.

Captain James N. Johnson, e. as First Lieut. Feb. 27, 1865, promoted to Captain May 19, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.

First Lieutenant Aaron Rushebacker, e. Feb. 27, 1865, as Second Lieut. promoted to First Lieut. Sept. 1, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 21, 1865.

First Sergeant E. H. Lamphear, e. Feb. 11, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 21, 1865.

Sergeant John E. Miller, e. Feb. 7, 1865. Absent sick at m. o. of regiment.

Sergeant Daniel D. Cory, e. Jan. 20, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 21, 1865.

Corporal Warren Hanks, e. Jan. 27, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 21, 1865, as Sergeant.

Corporal Edward Kane, e. Feb. 7, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 21, 1865, as private.

Corporal Wm. Cunningham, e. Feb. 17, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 21, 1865.

Corporal John Gilchrist, e. Feb. 14, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 21, 1865, as private.

Corporal M. P. McGrath, e. Feb. 13, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 21, 1865.

Wagoner John Gay, e. Feb. 11, 1865, died at Nashville, Tenn., April 6, 1865.

PRIVATEES.

Achenback, Eckert, e. Feb. 10, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.

Brown, Dennis H., e. Jan. 31, 1865, died at Waukegan, Ill., March 2, 1865.

Cain, Wm., e. Feb. 9, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.

Carr, James, e. Feb. 7, 1865, deserted Feb. 27, 1865.

Clawson, F. L., e. Feb. 6, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.

Cannon, Chas., e. Feb. 6, 1865, m. o. July 22, 1865, as Corp.

Chandler, B. B., e. Feb. 17, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.

Horn, James, e. Feb. 14, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.

Hanks, Chas., e. Feb. 14, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.

Kane, John, e. Feb. 7, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.

Knoll, Christian, e. Feb. 6, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.

Malony, James, e. Feb. 6, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.

Moran, Michael, e. Feb. 14, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.

McMulty, Wm., e. Feb. 9, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.

Otterbach, Christian, e. Feb. 6, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.

Oliver, Thos. L., e. Feb. 3, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.

O'Herring, Michael, e. Feb. 4, 1865, disd. June 18, 1865, disab.

O'Brian, M. R., e. Feb. 7, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.

O'Niel, James, e. Feb. 17, 1865, on furlough at m. o. of regt.

O'Herring, Thomas, e. Feb. 27, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.

Pincombe, John, e. Feb. 16, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865, at Memphis.

Rushebacker, Aaron, e. Feb. 6, 1865, promoted to Second Lieut.

Sackett, James L., e. Feb. 14, 1865, disd. May 31, 1865, disab.

Smith, Nath. T., e. Feb. 14, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Stahl, Paul, e. Feb. 9, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Sibley, H. D., e. Jan. 27, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Shields, Patrick, e. Feb. 14, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Shumacker, M., e. Feb. 17, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Wallis, Stephen, e. Feb. 27, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Wright, Wm., e. Feb. 14, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.

Company C.

Derwent, Charles, e. Feb. 8, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.

Company H.

Captain Samuel H. Judd, e. as private Feb. 13, 1865, promoted to Capt. Feb. 27, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 21, 1865.
 First Lieutenant Edson C. Howard, e. as private Feb. 13, 1865; promoted to First Lieut. Feb. 27, 1865, and mustered out Sept. 21, 1865.
 Second Lieutenant C. E. Simmons, e. as private Jan. 30, 1865; promoted to Second Lieut. Feb. 27, 1865, and mustered out Sept. 21, 1865.
 Sergeant J. F. Cleveland, e. Jan. 24, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 21, 1865.
 Sergeant H. S. Gail, e. Jan. 30, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 21, 1865.
 Sergeant C. C. Thomas, e. Jan. 25, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 21, 1865.
 Sergeant Romain Hosley, e. Feb. 10, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 21, 1865.
 Corporal C. B. Cleveland, e. Feb. 11, 1865, detached at m. o. of regt.
 Corporal Dempster Adams, e. Feb. 15, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 21, 1865.
 Corporal N. T. Keller, e. Feb. 9, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 21, 1865.
 Corporal Melvin Lincoln, e. Feb. 11, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 21, 1865.
 Corporal H. J. Millen, e. Feb. 15, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 21, 1865.
 Corporal James R. Jones, e. Feb. 10, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 21, 1865.
 Corporal Cornelius Coon, e. Feb. 14, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 21, 1865.
 Musician C. S. Howard, e. Feb. 13, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 21, 1865.
 Musician Albert Moorehouse, e. Feb. 10, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 21, 1865, as private.
 Wagoner Geo. Colgrove, e. Jan. 30, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 21, 1865.

PRIVATES.

Adams, John, e. Feb. 15, 1865, m. o. July 22, 1865.
 Ames, Edmund, e. Feb. 13, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Barker, Charles R., e. Feb. 27, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Bailey, Homer, e. Feb. 6, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Bundy, Schuyler, Jr., e. Feb. 10, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Berry, A. C., e. Feb. 1, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Bishop, L. D., e. Feb. 6, 1865, detached at m. o. of regt.
 Blankley, A. R., e. Feb. 6, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Blankley, T. F., e. Feb. 1, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Collins, Trupee, e. Feb. 15, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Cooper, John J., e. Feb. 6, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Doolittle, Byron W., e. Feb. 6, 1865, m. o. May 25, 1865.
 Dewitt, J. C., e. Feb. 13, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Devine, W. H., e. Feb. 10, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Ellis, John, e. Feb. 6, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Francisco, G. E., e. Feb. 6, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Flood, E. A., e. Feb. 13, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Fisher, Peter, e. Feb. 10, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Gail, John L., e. Jan. 25, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Haycock, Jos., e. Feb. 10, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Hall, Nelson C., e. Feb. 15, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Hoffman, Geo., e. Feb. 13, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Joslin, Ira B., e. Feb. 6, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Jewett, A. H., e. Feb. 10, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Knox, Wm. H., e. Jan. 31, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Kissack, Thos., e. Feb. 4, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Kinney, Nicholas, e. Feb. 6, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Low, Wm., e. Feb. 19, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Lindsay, David L., e. Feb. 6, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Little, E. W., e. Feb. 10, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Little, Asa, e. Feb. 10, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Minot, Geo. N., e. Feb. 8, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Melville, Wm. J., e. Feb. 6, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Merrell, Albert B., e. Feb. 10, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Marsh, Andrew, e. Feb. 8, 1865, m. o. Aug. 26, 1865.
 Nelson, D., e. Feb. 10, 1865, m. o. Aug. 28, 1865.

Olcott, M. D., e. Feb. 6, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Payne, A. A., e. Feb. 25, 1865, m. o. Aug. 7, 1865.
 Pulver, H. C., e. Feb. 10, 1865, died at Memphis, July 30, 1865.
 Quigley, A. H., e. Feb. 10, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Rosa, E. C., e. Feb. 24, 1865, deserted July 7, 1865.
 Soules, Lyman A., e. Feb. 2, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Stickles, Walter, e. Feb. 10, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Savage, Lewis, e. Feb. 10, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Savage, Wm. W., e. Feb. 10, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Strock, John, e. Feb. 7, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Shine, John, e. Feb. 15, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Siver, John R., e. Feb. 2, 1865, m. o. Aug. 21, 1865.
 Stone, Albert, e. Jan. 30, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Webb, A. D., e. Feb. 10, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.

Company K.

Cunningham, James A., e. Feb. 16, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Hutchins, M. T., e. Feb. 14, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
 Jackson, A. S., e. Feb. 14, 1865, m. o. July 14, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

(One Year Service.)

Company C.

Wagoner Henry Pierce, e. Feb. 23, 1865, deserted July 5, 1865.

Company K.

Leonard, Achenback, e. Feb. 28, 1865, m. o. Sept. 26, 1865

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

O'Brien, Michael, e. Jan. 10, 1865, m. o. May 23, 1865.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Company B.

Gamwood, James P., e. Oct. 1, 1864, drafted, kld. in battle at Blakely, Ala., April 9, 1865.
 Otumer, Thomas, e. Sept. 1, 1864, dfld., m. o. Apr. 31, 1865.
 Nevallier, Louis, e. Sept. 29, 1864, m. o. Oct. 5, 1865.
 Stephen, Frederick, e. Nov. 12, 1864, dfld., m. o. Sept. 26, 1865.
 Whitney, John, e. 1864, prom., disd. at m. o.

Company G.

Paxton, James, e. Sept. 26, 1864, m. o. Sept. 25, 1865.

NINTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Company A.

Chaplain James J. Ferree, e. July 26, 1861. Resigned Dec. 1, 1861.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years.)

Company G.

PRIVATE.

Donnelly, Robert, e. Nov. 2, 1864, m. o. July 10, 1865.

Company K.

Corperal Charles Paine, e. Aug. 1, 1861, died or disd. Sept. 4, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Hanon, Charles, e. Aug. 1, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, kld. in action July 24, 1864.
 Hamlin, Geo., e. Aug. 1, 1861, kld. at Shiloh Apr. 6, 1862.
 Mooney, Wm., e. Aug. 1, 1861, re-e. as vet., m. o. July 10, 1865.
 Stevens, Arnold, e. Aug. 1, 1861, kld. at Shiloh Apr. 6, 1862.
 Rockwood, John F., e. Jan. 1, 1861, vet., m. o. July 10, 1865, as Corp.

RECRUITS.

Hunter, Joseph, e. Feb. 13, 1864, m. o. July 10, 1865, as Corp.
 Hunter, Robert, e. Feb. 13, 1864, m. o. July 10, 1865.
 Kerle, Charles, e. Feb. 22, 1864, m. o. July 10, 1865.
 McGuire, John, e. Feb. 13, 1864, m. o. July 10, 1865.
 Mooney, John A., e. Feb. 13, 1864, m. o. July 10, 1865.
 Smith, James H., e. Feb. 13, 1865, m. o. July 10, 1865.
 Smith, Frank, e. Feb. 13, 1865, m. o. July 10, 1865.
 Smith, Milo J., e. Feb. 13, 1865, m. o. July 10, 1865.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

(Three Years. Re-organized from 14th, 15th Inf. Bat. Ill. Vet. Vols.)

Company A.

PRIVATES.

Shaller, Frank, e. Mar. 11, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Smith, Charles, e. Feb. 1, 1865.
 Tracy, James, e. Mar. 6, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.

Company D.

PRIVATE.

Bright, James H., e. Mar. 13, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865, as Corp.

RECRUIT.

Potter, Robert, e. Mar. 13, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.

Company E.

Captain B. F. Gardner, e. as First Sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; promoted to Second Lieut. July 20, 1864, and to Capt. July 18, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

PRIVATES.

Ames, Elijah E., e. Oct. 14, 1861, m. o. 1864.
 Boomer, Isaac N., e. Mar. 1, 1864, vet., disd. Mar. 26, 1865.
 Casey, Henry, e. Dec. 16, 1863, vet., m. o. May 30, 1865.
 Ewing, John, e. April 1, 1864, m. o. May 30, 1865.
 Forster, Charles H., e. Feb. 1, 1864, vet., m. o. Sept. 16, 1865, as Sergt.
 Flanders, Nathan, e. Dec. 16, 1863, vet., m. o. May 30, 1865.
 Gage, Jared D., e. Dec. 16, 1863, vet., m. o. May 30, 1865.
 Hicks, Wm. L., e. Jan. 1, 1864, vet., m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Shatswell, Geo., e. Jan. 1, 1864, vet., m. o. May 30, 1865.
 Shatswell, Richard, e. Jan. 14, 1864, recruit, m. o. May 30, 1865.

Company G.

PRIVATES.

Gailoway, James, e. Mar. 2, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Sherman, Silas H., e. Mar. 2, 1865, m. o., Sept. 16, 1865.

Company H.

PRIVATES.

Crosby, W., e. Mar. 15, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Stark, Martin, e. Mar. 15, 1865, m. o. Sept. 16, 1865.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

Company D.

Mull, Thomas, e. Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. July 8, 1865.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

Company C.

PRIVATES.

Giles, D. E., e. May 25, 1861.
 Head, William, e. May 25, 1861, disd. Nov. 10, 1862.
 Lake, Wm. D., e. May 25, 1861, died Oct. 7, 1862.
 Morris, Edward, e. May 25, 1861, disd. May 3, 1862.
 Schank, Jacob, e. May 25, 1861, disd. April 29, 1862.
 Singleton, Amos A., e. May 25, 1861, disd. April 29, 1862.

Company H.

PRIVATES.

Barger, John S., e. May 25, 1861, disd. Aug. 29, 1862, as Corp., for promotion.
 Birch, Albert W., e. May 25, 1861, re-e. as vet., Feb. 25, 1864, trans. to Co. D, 8th Ill. Inf.
 Gray, John A., e. May 25, 1861.
 Kent, John F., e. May 25, 1861.
 Kent, David, e. May 25, 1861, died April 14, 1862, wds.
 Kent, Elmore Y., e. May 25, 1861.

RECRUITS.

Herrill, D. H., e. Dec. 7, 1863, trans. to Co. F, 8th Ill. Inf.

NINETEENTH INFANTRY.

Company C.

PRIVATES.

Applebee, Frank, e. June 17, 1861, m. o. July 9, 1864, as Corp.
 Battis, Wilkins M., e. June 17, 1861, disd. Sept. 15, 1863, disab.
 Davis, James A., e. June 17, 1861, kld. at Tusculumbia, Ala. Apr. 19, 1862.

RECRUIT.

Topp, August, e. Sept. 2, 1862, missing in action at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.

Company D.

PRIVATE.

Smith, Murry W., e. Nov. 20, 1861, re-e. as Second Lieut. as vet., turned over to Maj. Jolly for transfer.

Company K.

RECRUITS.

Colgrove, Geo., e. Oct. 8, 1861, trans. to Gen. Steadman June 7, 1864.
 Gunn, Chauncey, e. Oct. 8, 1861, missing since action at Manchester, Tenn.
 Gunn, Henry, e. Nov. 1, 1861, disd. Feb. 15, 1863, disab.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY.

Company B.

Rockensock, Henry, e. Sept. 30, 1864, m. o. June 5, 1865.

Company D.

DRAFTED AND SUB-RECRUITS.

Aisle, Matthew, e. Sept. 28, 1864, drftd., m. o. June 5, 1865.
 Bess, Peter, e. Sept. 29, 1864, drftd., m. o. June 5, 1865.
 Mooney, John, e. Sept. 30, 1864, drftd., m. o. June 5, 1865.
 Ratanacher, Henry, e. Oct. 14, 1864, drftd.

Company F.

DRAFTED AND SUB-RECRUITS.

Wilson, John H., e. Jan. 16, 1865, m. o. July 16, 1865.

Company I.

DRAFTED AND SUB-RECRUITS.

Pflaum, Peter, e. Sept. 30, 1864, drftd., m. o. July 16, 1865.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.**Company E.****RECRUITS.**

Hawks, Peter, e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to 96th Ill., m. o. Dec. 16, 1865.

Company F.**RECRUITS.**

Kelley, Michael, e. Jan. 5, 1864, trans. from 84th Ill., absent, sick, at m. o. of regt.

Company G.**RECRUITS TRANSFERRED FROM 96TH INFANTRY.**

Bryant, Myron A., e. Oct. 10, 1864, m. o. Oct. 10, 1865.
Beattie, Wm., e. Jan. 4, 1864, trans. from 96th Ill., m. o. Dec. 16, 1865.
Chandler, Abner L., e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. Dec. 16, 1865.
Dunmore, Jacob E., e. Dec. 23, 1863, absent, sick, at m. o.
Dady, Owen, e. Oct. 10, 1864, m. o. Oct. 10, 1865.
Douglas, Chester W., e. Oct. 10, 1864, m. o. Oct. 10, 1865.
Douglas, John R., e. Feb. 27, 1864, disd. Sept. 6, 1865.
Fleming, Wm. J., e. Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. Dec. 16, 1865.
Ferguson, A. O., e. Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. Dec. 16, 1865.
Gove, Joel, e. Oct. 10, 1864, m. o. Oct. 10, 1865.
Hall, H. W., e. Oct. 10, 1864, m. o. Oct. 10, 1865.
Johnson, Geo., e. March 22, 1865, m. o. Dec. 16, 1865.
Lindsley, Wm. J., e. Oct. 10, 1864, m. o. Oct. 10, 1865.
Lovejoy, Ami, e. Oct. 10, 1864, m. o. Oct. 10, 1865.
Mitchell, John F., e. Oct. 10, 1864, m. o. Oct. 10, 1865.
Mattax, S., e. Oct. 10, 1864, m. o. Oct. 10, 1865.
Mitchell, H. W., e. Dec. 23, 1863, died Dec. 7, 1865.
Rice, Geo. W., e. Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. Dec. 16, 1865.
Stone, Walter E., e. Oct. 10, 1864, m. o. Oct. 10, 1865.
Turner, Geo. W., e. Aug. 9, 1862, m. o. Oct. 10, 1865.
Whitney, Allen B., e. Oct. 10, 1864, absent without leave at m. o.
Washburn, Volney, e. Oct. 10, 1864, m. o. Dec. 10, 1865.
Smith, Albert C., e. Feb. 2, 1864, m. o. Dec. 16, 1865.
Umbdenstock, Michael, e. Oct. 6, 1862, disd. May 16, 1865.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.**Company B.**

Sergeant Wm. H. Davis, e. June 25, 1861, kld. at Stone River, Dec. 30, 1862.

Company D.

Elam, Wm., e. June 25, 1861, trans. to I. C., Aug. 1, 1863.

Company E.

Sheer, Frank J., e. June 25, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, trans. to Co. E, 42d Ill. Inf.
Wright, Joseph, e. June 25, 1861, m. o. July 7, 1864.

TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

First Assistant Surgeon Samuel A. Sheldon, e. March 24, 1863. Resigned Jan. 4, 1865.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

(Consolidated.)

Company E.

Parker, David, e. Nov. 2, 1864, snb., m. o. Oct. 31, 1865.

Company H.

Sergeant James A. Anderson, e. March 13, 1865, m. o. March 13, 1866, as First Sergt.

PRIVATEES.

Cogswell, Geo., e. March 13, 1865, m. o. Sept. 5, 1865.
Hicks, Jos., e. March 13, 1865, m. o. Oct. 18, 1865.
Schlatter, John, e. March 13, 1865, m. o. March 13, 1866.
Shull, Phillip, e. March 14, 1865, on furlough at m. o.

TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.**Company B.**

Cush, Lewis, e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. Feb. 3, 1863.

Company C.**DRAFTED AND SUB-RECRUIT.**

Schaller, Frank, e. Oct. 12, 1864, snb., m. o. Oct. 12, 1865.

THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY.**Company A.****DRAFTED AND SUB-RECRUIT.**

Cox, Edward, e. Sept. 28, 1864, m. o. May 31, 1865.

Company F.**RECRUITS.**

Garner, Dallas, e. April 3, 1862, m. o. April 5, 1865, term ex.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.**Company A.****DRAFTED AND SUB-RECRUITS.**

Barbarous, Jacob, e. Sept. 29, 1864, deserted April 26, 1865.
Backus, Chas. T., e. Sept. 30, 1864, disd. May 16, 1865, disab.
Davis, Chas. B., e. Sept. 29, 1864, m. o. July 6, 1865.
Gerry, John, e. Sept. 30, 1864, m. o. June 3, 1865.
Heft, Wm., e. Sept. 29, 1864, m. o. June 3, 1865.
Melville, Henry, e. Sept. 30, 1864, m. o. June 3, 1865.
Packard, N. H., e. Sept. 29, 1864, m. o. June 3, 1865.
Rupert, Frank, e. Sept. 29, 1864, disd. March 29, 1865.
Sessler, M. J. M., e. Sept. 30, 1864, m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.
Swanton, James, e. Sept. 30, 1864, disd. March 29, 1865.
Turk, Lewis H., e. Sept. 30, 1864, m. o. June 3, 1865.
Walling, Wm., e. Sept. 30, 1864, m. o. June 3, 1865.

Company B.**DRAFTED AND SUB-RECRUITS.**

Brewer, John B. e. Sept. 30, 1864, dft. m. o. June 3, 1865.
Stewart, Russell J., e. Sept. 30, 1864, dft. m. o. June 3, 1865.

Company H.**DRAFTED AND SUB-RECRUITS.**

Turnbull, Austin, e. Sept. 30, 1864, m. o. June 3, 1865.
Storm, Jacob, e. Sept. 29, 1864, m. o. June 3, 1865.

THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY.**Company A.**

Corporal Charles E. Wilcox, e. Aug. 21, 1861.

Company B.

Muir, Archibald, e. Aug. 29, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.
Pincott, Dan'l W., e. Dec. 1, 1863, m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.

Company D.

Wallis, Chas., served two years and died.

Company E.

Moore, David, e. Aug. 23, 1861.

THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.**Company A.**

Dunklee, F. S., e. Aug. 8, 1861, trans. to V. R. C.
Householder, L. B., e. Aug. 8, 1861, disd. Sept. 22, 1864, term ex.

Jayne, David F., e. Aug. 8, 1861, disd. Sept. 22, 1864, term ex.
 Nute, Edward, e. Aug. 8, 1861, re-e. as vet.
 O'Connell, John, e. Aug. 8, 1861, kld. at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
 Ring, Timothy, e. Aug. 8, 1861, disd. Feb. 10, 1863, wd.
 Sabin M. H., e. Aug 8, 1861, missing at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.
 Townsend, M. S., e. Aug. 8, 1861, re-e. as vet., m. o. Oct. 8, 1865, as Sergt.
 Kimball, Geo. H., e. Aug. 8, 1861, died at Springfield, Mo., April 22, 1862.

Company H.

Griffin, Franklin, e. Aug. 14, 1861, disd. May 17, 1863, disab.

THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Company F.

Frazine, Marshall, e. 1861, m. o. 1865.

THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

Company D.

RECRUIT.

Matravenous, John, e. Jan. 6, 1865, m. o. Dec. 6, 1865.

Company F.

Captain Reuben S. Botsford, e. Feb. 1, 1864. Mustered out Dec. 6, 1865.

RECRUITS.

Burdick, Charles, e. Feb. 13, 1864, m. o. Dec. 6, 1865, as Corp.
 Burdick, John H., Feb. 13, 1864, m. o. Dec. 6, 1865.
 Drake, John C., e. Feb. 23, 1864, m. o. Dec. 6, 1865, as Corp.
 Deinlein John, Sr., e. Feb. 12, 1864, m. o. Dec. 6, 1865.
 Deinlein, John, Jr., e. Feb. 29, 1864, m. o. Dec. 6, 1865.
 Dobner, Henry, e. Feb. 28, 1864, m. o. June 16, 1865.
 Donnelly, Henry, e. Feb. 12, 1864, disd. June 22, 1865, disab.
 Douglas, Aaron C., e. Feb. 23, 1864, died at Ft. Monroe, Va., May 11, 1865.
 Dobner, Leonard, e. Feb. 28, 1864, died Dec. 12, 1864.
 Fiddler, Henry, e. Jan. 25, 1864, died in Va. Aug. 16, 1864, of wds.
 Gosan, Jacob, e. Feb. 12, 1864, m. o. Dec. 16, 1865.
 Gosan, Christopher, e. Feb. 12, 1864, disd. Sept. 27, 1864, disab.
 Grimes, Thomas, e. Feb. 8, 1864, deserted Feb. 8, 1864.
 Hamilton, C. W., e. Feb. 4, 1864, m. o. Dec. 6, 1865.
 Hewitt, Charles, e. Feb. 9, 1864, deserted Feb. 9, 1864.
 Harvey, Henry, e. Feb. 29, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.
 Hawthorne, E. W., e. Feb. 9, 1864, vet., prmtd. Sergt. Major.
 Hagan, Francis, e. Feb. 12, 1864, died in Md. Jan. 16, 1864, of wds.
 Helrigle, Jos., e. Jan. 28, 1864, died in Newark July 1, 1864.
 Isbester, John, e. Jan. 25, 1864, m. o. Dec. 6, 1865, as Corp.
 Joyce, P. F., e. Feb. 21, 1864, m. o. Dec. 6, 1865, as Corp.
 Johnson, Fred, e. Feb. 4, 1864, died Newark, N. J., Aug. 16, 1864, of wds.
 Kelley, John, e. Feb. 17, 1864, m. o. July 15, 1865.
 Kemph, C. H., e. Feb. 1864, m. o. Dec. 6, 1865.
 Kennedy, Thomas H., e. Feb. 22, 1864, died in Va. Aug. 16, 1864, of wds.
 Kennedy, Thomas W., e. Feb. 22, 1864, died in Va. Aug. 16, 1864, of wds.
 Letwiler, Chas., e. Feb. 29, 1864, m. o. Dec. 6, 1865.
 Lusk, Palmer, e. Feb. 2, 1864, died at Andersonville, July 1864.
 Lott, Theo, e. Feb. 24, 1864, died at Hatchers, Va., June 5, 1864.
 Mellody, P. H., e. Jan. 21, 1864, m. o. Dec. 6, 1865, as Corp.
 McAree, Francis, e. Jan. 28, 1864, m. o. Dec. 6, 1865.
 Manzer, James M., e. Jan. 25, 1864, m. o. June 22, 1865.
 Miltimore, Alonzo, e. Feb. 29, 1864, died at Petersburg, Va., March 21, 1864.
 Nortmeyer, Heury, e. Feb. 8, 1864, m. o. Dec. 6, 1865.
 Star, Lucius L., e. Feb. 13, 1864, m. o. Dec. 6, 1865.
 Stroban, Geo., e. Feb. 10, 1864, m. o. Dec. 6, 1865.
 Sullivan, Geo., e. Feb. 26, 1864, vet. Dec. 6, 1865.

Scoville, W. F., e. Feb. 4, 1864, disd. June 7, 1865, disab.
 Smith, Asahel, e. Feb. 2, 1864, disd. May 6, 1865, disab.
 Sherwood, Dan'l, e. Jan. 25, 1864, died in Va. Oct. 28, 1864, of wds.
 Van Patten, A., e. Jan. 28, 1864, died in Va. Aug. 16, 1864, of wds.
 Webb, Denzel, e. Feb. 16, 1864, m. o. Dec. 6, 1865.
 Webb, W. H., e. Feb. 16, 1864, m. o. Dec. 6, 1865.

Company G.

Clark, John Charles, e. Feb. 12, 1864, died at Chicago, April 8, 1864.

Company I.

VETERANS.

Carr, Henry, e. Feb. 14, 1864, m. o. Dec. 6, 1865.
 Everett, Eli J., e. Feb. 7, 1864, m. o. Dec. 6, 1865, as Corpl.

RECRUIT.

Perry, Arthur, e. Feb. 10, 1864, disd. Aug. 19, 1864, disabled.

Company K.

Butterfield, Francis L., e. Feb. 4, 1864, m. o. May 30, 1865

UNASSIGNED RECRUIT.

Hangebrouck, Wm., e. Feb. 2, 1864.

FORTIETH INFANTRY.

Company D.

Miller, Geo., e. Aug. 20, 1862, m. o. July 24, 1865.

FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Company C.

McKeran, Thos., e. Nov. 15, 1864, m. o. Nov. 15, 1865.

Company E.

Gorrell, Wm., e. Oct. 18, 1864, m. o. Oct. 23, 1865.

Company F.

Wilda, Jos., e. Sept. 3, 1861, disd. March 16, 1863, to enlist in 16th U. S. I.
 Courser, Geo., e. July 26, 1861, re-e. Jan 1, 1864, absent, sick, at muster out of Regiment.

FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Company I.

Railstop, Jacob, e. Nov. 3, 1864, transferred to Company F, as consd.

Company K.

Second Lieutenant Jean P. Dupont, e. as private, March 30, 1865, prmtd. to Second Lieutenant, July 13, 1865, m. o. Nov. 30, 1865.

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Company B.

Patterson, Geo. G., e. Sept. 3, 1861, disd. March 31, disab.

FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

Company H.

Williams, Geo. W., e Dec. 7, 1863, Corp., deserted Nov. 17, 1865.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.**Company A.**

Jackson, James A., e. Aug 16, 1861, m. o. Oct. 11, 1864.
Hollister, Hiram F., e. Aug. 21, 1864, trans. to Co. C, as
consd., m. o. Jan. 21, 1866.

Company G.

Wilmoth, Levi D., e. Aug. 16, 1861, m. o. Oct. 11, 1864, as
Sergt.

Company H.

Harler, Richard S., e. Sept. 1, 1861, m. o. Oct. 11, 1864.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

(Consolidated.)

Company A.

Inmann, Parley, e. Dec. 29, 1863, m. o. Jan. 21, 1866.

FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Alvord, Onias, e. Nov. 17, 1864, recruit, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.

FIFTIETH INFANTRY.

UNASSIGNED RECRUIT.

Green, Jesse, e. April 1, 1865, m. o. June 10, 1865.

FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY.**Company D.**

Harlow, Stafford E., e. Sept. 10, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec.
25, 1863.

Company G.

Second Lieutenant Wm. H. Earl, e. Oct. 15, 1861, res. May
15, 1862.

Second Lieutenant Geo. W. Robinson, e. as Sergt., Sept.
25, 1861, prmt'd to Second Lieut. May 15, 1862, term
ex. Dec. 18, 1864.

Sergeant Silas Sutherland, e. Sept. 25, 1861, re-e. as vet.
Dec. 25, 1863, died at Kenesaw Mountain, June 22,
1864, wds.

Corporal L. Filkins, e. Sept. 25, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan.
3, 1864, m. o. July 6, 1865.

Corporal Samuel Blakesley, e. Sept. 25, 1861.

Wagoner Nathan Squires, e. Sept. 25, 1861.

PRIVATES.

Applebee, John C., e. Sept. 25, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25,
1863, m. o. July 6, 1865, as Sergt.

Abbott, Andrew S., e. Sept. 25, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25,
1863, deserted Feb. 1, 1865.

Abbott, Henry T., e. Sept. 25, 1861.

Bennett, Orin, e. Sept. 25, 1861.

Buck, James L., e. Sept. 25, 1861.

Beverly, D. C., e. Sept. 25, 1861.

Cadwell, Hiram D., e. Sept. 25, 1861.

Delano, Daul. H., e. Sept. 25, 1861.

Dodge, Albert, e. Sept. 25, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863,
m. o. July 6, 1865.

Gould, Saml., e. Sept. 25, 1861.

Griswold, G. G., e. Sept. 25, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863,
m. o. July 6, 1865, as Corp.

Gothard, Thomas, e. Sept. 25, 1865, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25,
1863, died at Washington, D. C., June 3, 1865.

Gothard, William, e. Sept. 25, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25,
1863, m. o. July 6, 1865, as Corp.

Hawley, Frank W., e. Sept. 25, 1861, m. o. Nov. 18, 1864.

Hackett, Thomas B., e. Sept. 25, 1861.

Miller, George W., e. Sept. 25, 1861.

Morris, George, e. Sept. 25, 1861.

Nute, William, e. Sept. 25, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25,
1863, disd. May 21, 1865, disab.

Paul, Daniel, e. Sept. 25, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863,
m. o. July 6, 1865 as Corp.

Reikie, August, e. Sept. 25, 1861.

Squires, Nathan, Jr., e. Sept. 25, 1861, m. o. Nov. 18, 1865.

Sutherland, W. S., e. Sept. 25, 1861.

Squires, W., e. Sept. 25, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863,
absent at m. o. of regt.

Webster, Calno, e. Sept. 25, 1861.

RECRUITS.

Cole, Cyrus, J., e. Jan. 25, 1864, m. o. July 6, 1865.

Jayne, William E., e. Jan. 25, 1864, m. o. July 6, 1865.

Lynd, William R., e. Jan. 25, 1864, m. o. July 6, 1865.

Rowland, W. R., e. Jan. 25, 1864, m. o. July 6, 1865.

Stestton, Albert, e. Jan. 25, 1864, died at Atlanta, Ga., Sept.
12, 1864.

Company I.

First Lieutenant Henry G. Wilmarth, e. as Second Lieut.
Sept. 13, 1861, prmt'd to First Lieut April 18, 1862,
resigned Sept. 3, 1862.

First Lieutenant John W. Acker, e. Sept. 11, 1861, prmt'd
to Sergt. and to First Lieut. Oct. 24, 1864, m. o. July
6, 1865.

Davis, Luther W., e. Sept. 11, 1861.

FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

(Consolidated.)

Company I.

Lowe, Anson, e. Sept. 11, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25, 1863,
m. o. July 6, 1865.

Shultz, Frederick, e. Dec. 25, 1863, vet, m. o. July 6,
1865, as Corp.

Wolaver, Clark, e. Sept. 11, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 25,
1863, m. o. July 6, 1865, as Sergt.

RECRUITS.

Kemp, William H., e. Jan. 26, 1864, m. o. July 6, 1865, as
Corp.

Lake, Albert, e. Jan. 25, 1864, m. o. July 6, 1865.

Prouly, George E., e. Jan. 25, 1864, m. o. July 6, 1865.

Prouly, Addison, e. Jan. 25, 1864, died Feb. 24, 1865.

Powers, S. P., e. Jan. 25, 1864, absent since June 21, 1865.

Williams, C. E., e. Feb. 6, 1864, m. o. June 24, 1865.

Wattles, John P., e. Feb. 8, 1864, m. o. June 19, 1865.

Wattles, M. B., e. Feb. 8, 1864, m. o. July 6, 1865.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Calno, W. G., e. Jan. 26, 1864, rejected.

Cole, James, e. Sept. 24, 1864, rejected.

FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY.**Company C.**

Donohue, Daniel, e. Nov. 15, 1864.

Company D.

Hughes, Alfred, e. Oct. 12, 1864, sub., m. o. Aug. 9, 1865.

FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.**Company A.**

Maxwell, Daniel R., e. Aug. 5, 1861, re-e. as vet. March 31,
1864, disd. March 10, 1865, disab.

Scanlan, Thomas, e. Aug. 8, 1861, re-e. as vet. March 31,
1864, m. o. Aug. 14, 1865, as Corp.

Company E.

Connoughton, Thomas, e. Aug. 4, 1861, re-e. as vet. March
3, 1864, disd. Feb. 14, 1865, disab.

Company F.

Faas, Samuel, e. Oct. 12, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 14, 1864,
disd. July 25, 1865, disab.

Company G.

Givrel, Michael, e. Oct. 14, 1861.
 Mix, Edward, e. Oct. 5, 1861, disd., wds.
 Mix, Charles, e. Oct. 5, 1861.
 Washburn, Albert, e. Oct. 2, 1861, died Jan. 15, 1862.

RECRUITS.

Howe, William H., e. June 5, 1861, trans. from 15th Ill.,
 prmtd. to Prin. Musician.

Company H.

Allen, Henry, e. Oct. 22, 1861.

FIFTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.**Company E.**

Carter, John C., e. Nov. 22, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 27,
 1863, m. o. July 7, 1865.

Company I.

Ruley, David, e. Jan. 4, 1862, re-e. Dec. 27, 1863, m. o.
 July 7, 1865.

FIFTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.**Company B.**

Lowell, Charles H., e. Dec. 21, 1861, deserted Feb. 11, '62.

Company D.

Bradley, Edward, e. Dec. 15, 1861, deserted Feb. 12, 1862.

Company G.

Healy, Anthony, e. Dec. 1, 1861, re-e. as vet., trans. to
 Co. B., 58th Inf., as consd. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. April 1, '66.
 Richardson, R. D., e. Dec. 1, 1861, dishonorably disd. July
 1, 1864.
 Schryver, Jacob A., e. Dec. 22, 1864, as vet., trans. to Co.
 B, 58th Inf., as consd.

FIFTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

(CONSOLIDATED.)

Company A.

Corporal John Hagan, e. Jan. 1, 1864, died April 10, 1865,
 from wounds.

PRIVATEES.

Rourke, B., e. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. April 1, 1866.

Company G.

Musician Justin Vallet, e. March 13, 1865, m. o. March 12,
 1866.
 Anderson, M. T., e. March 17, 1865, m. o. May 29, 1865.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Camel, Josiah, e. Jan. 15, 1863.

FIFTY-NINTH INFANTRY.**Company B.**

Corporal W. A. Piper, e. July 17, 1861, priv. trans. Miss.
 M. Brig., Feb. 11, 1863.

RECRUITS.

Armes, William P., e. Sept. 8, 1863, trans. from 89th Ill.,
 m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.
 Raines, William W., e. Sept. 8, 1863, trans. from 89th Ill.,
 m. o. Dec. 8, 1865.

SIXTY-FIRST INFANTRY.**Company I.**

Adjutant Henry S. Goodspeed, e. Feb. 1, 1862, prmtd. to
 Sergt. and as Second Lieut. June 5, 1862, prmtd. to
 Adj. Oct. 9, 1862, and to Capt. Feb. 25, 1864. Term
 expired March 24, 1865.

SIXTY-THIRD INFANTRY.**Company F.**

Williams, Geo., e. Feb. 5, 1862, died in the field, S. C., of
 accidental wounds, March 3, 1865.

SIXTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Principal Musician J. M. Hendricks, e. Dec. 31, 1863, m.
 o. July 11, 1865.

Company B.

Etzelmliller, John, e. Sept. 28, 1861, re-e. as vet. Feb. 9, 1864,
 m. o. July 11, 1865, as Sergt.

Company D.

Corporal Isaac N. Jones, e. Nov. 1, 1861.
 Musician James Hendricks, e. Nov. 1, 1861, re-e. as vet.
 Dec. 31, 1863, prmtd. Prin. Musician.
 Mings, Wesley, e. Nov. 1, 1861, m. o. Dec. 24, 1864, as
 Corp.
 Hendricks, John, e. Feb. 21, 1864, recruit, m. o. July 11,
 1865, as Musician.

Company K.

Captain Charles Case, e. March 9, 1864, m. o. July 11, 1865.
 Sergeant Geo. R. Lyon, e. Feb. 22, 1864, m. o. July 11, 1865.
 Corporal James P. Paddock, e. Feb. 22, 1864, m. o. July
 11, 1865.
 Corporal John McGrath, e. Feb. 6, 1864, died at Rome, Ga.,
 July 11, 1864.
 Corporal James McGuire, e. Feb. 6, 1864, m. o. July 11,
 1865, as Sergt.
 Corporal Geo. Williams, e. Feb. 13, 1864, m. o. July 11,
 1865, as private.

PRIVATEES.

Ferry, Oliver, e. Feb. 29, 1864, disd. Jan. 4, 1865.
 Fitzsimmons, John, e. Feb. 6, 1864, kld. at Kenesaw Mt.
 June 27, 1864.
 Gleason, C. J., e. Feb. 8, 1864, kld. at Decatur, Ala., April
 22, 1864.
 Gleason C. C., e. Feb. 8, 1864, died at Marietta, Ga., July
 27, 1864.
 Hoffmann, Henry, e. Feb. 6, 1864, m. o. July 11, 1865.
 Kane Robert, e. Feb. 6, 1864, kld. near Atlanta, Ga., July
 22, 1864.
 Leonard, Alonzo, e. Feb. 6, 1864, died at Rome, Ga., Oct.
 8, 1864.
 McAvee, John, e. Feb. 13, 1864, died at Fredericksburg,
 Va., May 16, 1865.
 Paddock, Osbert, e. Feb. 22, 1864, m. o. July 11, 1865, as
 Corp.
 Packard, Anson, e. Feb. 24, 1864, m. o. July 11, 1865.
 Richert, F., e. Feb. 6, 1864, m. o. July 11, 1865.
 Smith, John, e. Feb. 6, 1864, kld. near Atlanta, Ga., July
 22, 1864.
 Sweeney, Daniel, e. Feb. 22, 1864, m. o. July 11, 1865.
 Sibley, Loren, e. Feb. 22, 1864, m. o. July 11, 1865.
 Smith, John, e. Feb. 25, 1864, m. o. June 28, 1865, pris. war.
 Shupe, Amos, e. Feb. 24, 1864, m. o. July 11, 1865.
 Teed, Thomas, e. Feb. 13, 1864, m. o. July 11, 1865.
 Tattler, Charles, e. Feb. 4, 1864, m. o. July 11, 1865.
 Welch, John, e. Feb. 27, 1864, m. o. July 11, 1865.
 Winnegar, Edwin, e. Feb. 6, 1864, kld. at Kenesaw Mt.
 June 27, 1864.
 Yates, P., e. Feb. 20, 1864, kld. at Dallas, Ga., May 31, 1864.
 Yeager, Geo., e. Feb. 29, 1864, m. o. June 12, 1865.

RECRUITS.

Allen, Thos. e. Feb. 23, 1864, vet., m. o. July 11, 1865.
 Tripp, John, e. Jan. 27, 1864, deserted Feb. 1, 1864.
 Tripp, Daniel, e. Jan. 27, 1864, deserted Feb. 1, 1864.
 Blankley, I. F., e. July 4, 1863, re-e. in 134th Regt. in 1864,
 and in 153d in 1865, hon. disd.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Adams, John, e. Feb. 26, 1864.
 Burns, John, e. Feb. 25, 1864.
 Bailey, Thomas, e. Feb. 24, 1864.
 Malone, John, e. Feb. 24, 1864.

SIXTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

Company H.

Butler, Henry, e. Oct. 10, 1861, disd. Oct. 17, 1864, term ex.
 Stewart, R. P., e. Oct. 10, 1861, disd. Oct. 25, 1864, term
 ex., as Corp.

SIXTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

(THREE MONTHS.)

Company B.

McConnel, James, e, June 4, 1864.

Company F.

Devaughn, Emanuel, e. June 5, 1862.
 Eskridge, James T., e. June 2, 1862.
 Painter, James C., e. June 3, 1862.
 Vielgamore, Wm., e. June 5, 1862.

SIXTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

(THREE MONTHS.)

Company B.

PRIVATEES.

DeVot, Wm. G., e. June 15, 1862, m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Freeman, Chancy, e. June 4, 1862, m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Freeman, Charles C., e. June 4, 1862, m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Flechter, A. G., e. June 4, 1862, m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Helm, Chas. T., e. June 4, 1862, m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Jackson, R. J., e. June 4, 1862, m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Lake, Albert L., e. June 4, 1862, m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 North, Geo. B., e. June 4, 1862, recruit Sept. 27, 1862.

Company C.

Corporal Jos. Martin, e. June 4, 1862, m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.

PRIVATEES.

Buell, Freeman, e. June 4, 1862, m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Kauenbugery, John, e. June 4, 1862, m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Lyon, Geo., e. June 4, 1862, m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Malia, James, e. June 4, 1862, m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 McGuire, Bernard, e. June 4, 1862, m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Neely, Wm., e. June 4, 1862, m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Pletcher, Jos. B., e. June 4, 1862, m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Partridge, John, e. June 4, 1862, m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Spellman, Peter, e. June 4, 1862, m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Thomas, Charles, e. June 4, 1862, m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Waters, James, e. June 4, 1862, m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Waters, Amos C., e. June 4, 1862, m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.

RECRUITS.

Cory, Daniel, e. June 4, 1862, deserted to 65th Ill. June
 24, 1862.
 Millhyser, Peter, e. June 4, 1862, deserted to 65th Ill.
 June 24, 1862.
 Wood, L. A., e. June 4, 1862, m. o. Sept. 27, 1862.

SEVENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

(THREE YEARS.)

Company A.

Newell, John J., e. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. Aug. 7, 1865.

Company E.

Allen, Henry C., e. Aug. 4, 1862, disd. Feb. 11, 1863, disab.
 Colvin, Homer D., e. Aug. 4, 1862, m. o. Aug. 7, 1865, wd
 Todd, Lewis, e. Dec. 21, 1863, transferred to 33d Ill. Inf.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Baxter, Jos., e. Jan. 10, 1865.
 Dobbins, Wm., e. Jan. 10, 1865.
 Osborn, Charles, e. Jan. 12, 1865.

SEVENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

(THREE YEARS.)

Company B.

Low, Thos. H., e. July 21, 1862, m. o. June 11, 1865.

Company I.

First Lientenant John L. Badger, e. Aug. 21, 1862, re-
 signed Dec. 16, 1862.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Company I.

Follett, Robert, e. Aug. 14, 1862, transferred to Engineer
 Corps.

EIGHTIETH INFANTRY.

Company E.

Corporal James R. Ridgway, e. Aug. 5, 1862, m. o. June
 10, 1865.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Company K.

Cowdin, John T., e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. Dec. 15, 1862, disab.
 Corbin, Hiram D., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Nashville, Tenn.,
 Dec. 25, 1863.
 Devol, A. E. J., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died at Knoxville, Tenn.,
 Feb. 1, 1864.

EIGHTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

Company A.

Buck, Jacob, e. July 31, 1862, died at Chattanooga, Jan. 4,
 1864.
 Baughman, David, e. Aug. 1, 1862, killed at Pickett's
 Mills, Ga., May 27, 1864.
 Colman, A., e. Aug. 5, 1862, disd. May 16, 1863, disab.
 Hebb, Samuel, e. Aug. 4, 1862, m. o. June 19, 1865, as
 Corp., was pris.
 Rowley, Reuben, e. July 31, 1862, disd. Sept. 16, 1863,
 disab.
 Sterling, Henry, e. Aug. 7, 1862, kld. at Chickamauga,
 Sept. 19, 1863.
 Thomas, David M., e. Aug. 1, 1862, died at Canton, Ill.,
 March 12, 1863.

Company D.

Bower, William L., e. Sept. 1, 1863.

NINETIETH INFANTRY.

Quartermaster Sergeant John F. Hoben, e. as private,
 was promd. Aug. 6, 1862, as Com'y Sergt., and promd.
 to Q. M. Sergt. Aug. 6, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.

Company E.

Sergeant E. F. Scott, e. Aug. 15, 1862, absent sick at m. o.
 of Regt.
 Musician Michael Smith, e. Aug. 15, 1862, m. o. June 6,
 1865.

PRIVATEES.

Byrne, Peter J., e. Aug. 15, 1862, kld. at Mission Ridge
 Nov. 25, 1863.
 Dugdale, Thomas, e. Oct. 15, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865, as
 Corp., was pris.
 Lorden, Daniel, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Waukegan, Ill.,
 Sept., 1862.

Company H.

Brown, Oliver, e. Sept. 8, 1862.

NINETY-THIRD INFANTRY.**Company C.**

Sergeant Stephen A. Triplett, e. Aug. 10, 1862, disd. May 26, 1863, disab.

NINETY-FIFTH INFANTRY.**Company A.**

Inman, Parley, e. Dec. 29, 1863, trans. to Co. A, 47th I. I.

Company E.

Sandford, Newell D., e. Aug. 22, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. Sept. 30, 1864.

Company I.

Fowler, A. D., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. March 24, 1863, disab.
Hogan, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. March 2, 1863, disab.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD INFANTRY.**Company B.**

Corporal Edward Hancock, e. Aug. 20, 1862, m. o. June 1, 1865, as private.
Montgomery, George, e. Aug. 14, 1862, absent wd. at m. o.
Montgomery, Adam, e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865
Speer, John G., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died at Rome, Ga., July 10, 1864.
Whitney, J. A., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Jackson, Tenn., Feb. 2, 1863.
Whiting, S., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Nov. 5, 1863.

Company D.

Corporal C. B. Edmonson, e. Aug. 13, 1862, Sergt., trans. to V. R. C. April 10, 1864.
Ashern, R. C., e. Aug. 13, 1862, Sergt., absent wd. at m. o.
Cyphers, J. W., e. Aug. 13, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
Dykeman, Charles, e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. Sept. 20, 1864, as Corp., wd.
Kellogg, Samuel H., e. Aug. 13, 1862, kld. at Griswoldville, Ga., Nov. 22, 1864.
Roch, Phillip, e. Aug. 13, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

Company F.

Sergeant William Gribbsby, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Dec. 3, 1863, of wds.
Sergeant David Maxwell, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Dec. 18, 1864.
Corporal George W. Moss, e. Aug. 14, 1862, kld. June 27, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Andrew, D. D., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Feb. 24, 1863.
Degroff, Henry, e. Aug. 22, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.
Hoar, Wm. B., e. Aug. 20, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865, as Corp.
Moss, Jos. H., e. Aug. 14, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865, as First Sergt.
Spry, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862, absent sick at m. o.
Stephens, M., Aug. 20, 1862, disd. June 7, 1864, disab.
White, Elijah, e. Aug. 18, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865, as Corp.
Miller, Geo. E., recruit, disd. April 20, 1863, disab.

Company F.
(Consolidated.)

Captain Bernard Kelly, e. as First Lieutenant Oct. 2, 1862. Promoted Captain April 10, 1863. Was honorably discharged Oct. 13, 1864.

Company C.

Lazwell, Josiah, e. Aug. 22, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps Oct. 22, 1862.

Company H.

Wells, S. T., e. Aug. 22, 1862, musician; disd. Sept. 8, 1863.

Company I.

McMullin, Andrew, e. Aug. 14, 1862, deserted Feb., 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH INFANTRY.**Company K.**

Schaffer, David, e. Sept. 17, 1864, m. o. June 6, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH INFANTRY.**Company A.**

Myers, Phillip, e. Jan. 20, 1864, trans. to 65th Ill. Inf.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THIRD INFANTRY.**Company I.**

Ward, Wm., e. August, 1862, deserted Sept. 17, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Commissary Sergeant Wm. A. McFarland, e. Aug. 15, 1862, as Private. Promoted to Commissary Sergt. Mustered out June 5, 1865.

Company B.

Myers, John C., e. Aug. 11, 1862, deserted Oct. 10, 1862.

Company H.

Cockerton, B. F., e. Aug. 16, 1862, died at St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 14, 1863.
Collen, Jos. H., e. Aug. 16, 1862, disd. Jan. 6, 1864, disab.
Crawford, Thos., Oct. 24, 1862.
Gilligan, John, e. Aug. 16, 1862, kld. Aug. 13, 1864, wd. May 19, 1863.
Sabin, Z. S., e. Aug. 16, 1862, m. o. June 5, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

(100 Days.)

Company B.

Boynton, Edgar, e. May 10, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.
Jewett, A. H., e. May 13, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

(100 Days.)

Company D.

Corporal G. H. Currier, e. May 4, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 24, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Fengel, Charles P., e. May 4, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
Moss, Walter B., e. May 4, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
Ross, Felix W., e. May 4, 1864, m. o. Sept. 24, 1864.
Stanton, F. W., e. May 4, 1864, absent sick at m. o. of regt.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

(100 Days.)

Surgeon James J. Rowe, e. June 21, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 14, 1864.

Company C.

Second Lieutenant Wm. H. Rose, e. June 21, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 14, 1864.
Sergeant Silas N. Rose, e. May 2, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 14, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Barbour, Robert, e. May 2, 1864. m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Cutler, L. W., e. May 30, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Davis, Wm. H., e. May 12, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Hobbs, Simon, e. May 7, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Morris, Michael, e. May 7, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Parkins, Wm. H., e. May 5, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Rose, Birney, e. May 2, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Stevens, Chas., e. May 7, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Taylor, Benj., e. May 16, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Willis, John H., e. May 5, 1864, disd. Aug. 31, 1864, re-e.
Winchel, E. J., e. May 12, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Company E.

Bishop, Ira E., e. May 6, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Bishop, James, e. May 6, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.
Hartson, James, e. May 5, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

Company H.

Wood, Owen J., e. May 5, 1864, m. o. Oct. 14, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

(One Year Service.)

Company H.

First Lieutenant F. M. Porter, e. Oct. 1, 1864, as Second Lieut., promoted First Lieut. June 20, 1865. Mustered out July 14, 1865.
Brainard, Benj. A., e. Sept. 8, 1864, m. o. July 14, 1865.
Duenbostel, F., e. Sept. 26, 1864, m. o. July 14, 1865.
Frizey, H., e. Sept. 19, 1864, m. o. July 14, 1865.
Gruby, Otto, e. Sept. 19, 1864, m. o. July 14, 1865.
Henry, John, e. Sept. 24, 1864, deserted Feb. 12, 1865.
Hahneke, P. H., e. Sept. 17, 1864, m. o. July 14, 1865.
Kimball, C. C., e. Sept. 12, 1864, m. o. July 14, 1865.
Lowe, Peter, e. Sept. 17, 1864, m. o. July 14, 1865.
Loges, Peter, e. Sept. 24, 1864, m. o. July 14, 1865.
Merchant, C. W., e. Sept. 14, 1864, m. o. July 14, 1865, as Corporal.
Quintin, F., e. Sept. 26, 1864, m. o. July 14, 1865.
Reimers, John, e. Sept. 17, 1864, m. o. July 14, 1865.
Smith, John, e. Sept. 24, 1864, m. o. July 14, 1865.
Stamen, Peter, e. Sept. 17, 1864, died at Alton Jan. 12, 1865.

RECRUITS.

Moore, Sam'l, e. Oct. 3, 1864, m. o. July 14, 1865.
Myers, C. T., e. Oct. 3, 1864, m. o. July 14, 1865.
McLaughlin, Thos., e. Oct. 3, 1864, m. o. July 14, 1865.
Stephens, Alex., e. Oct. 4, 1864, m. o. July 14, 1865.
Truelock, James, e. Oct. 10, 1864, died at Alton Feb. 1, 1865.
Timothy, Patrick, e. Oct. 17, 1864, m. o. July 14, 1865.

Company I.

Kruser, John J., e. Sept. 30, 1864, m. o. July 14, 1865.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Leifeer, Henry, e. Oct. 25, 1864

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Quartermaster John Collins, e. Feb. 19, 1865, as Second Lieut. of Co. H., promoted to Quartermaster Oct. 4, 1865. Absent without leave at muster out of regt.

Company E.

egaster, John, e. Feb. 8, 1865, deserted Feb. 19, 1865.

Company F.

Knoll, Christian, e. Jan. 30, 1865, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Shea, Timothy, e. Jan. 31, 1865, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Shea, Jeremiah, e. Jan. 30, 1865, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.

Company G.

Sergeant Edgar Sodey, e. Feb. 9, 1865, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Corporal Wm. G. Campbell, e. Feb. 9, 1865, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866, as Sergt.

PRIVATES.

Campbell, Robert, e. Feb. 18, 1865, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Craltz, James H., e. Feb. 9, 1865, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Thorn, John C., e. Feb. 9, 1865, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Wright, W. F., e. Feb. 9, 1865, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.

Company H.

Benedict, Ira I., e. Feb. 3, 1865, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Campbell, Alfred, e. Feb. 1, 1865, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Freeman, Chauncey, e. Feb. 3, 1865, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Huneywell, L. R., e. Feb. 6, 1865, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.

Company I.

Captain John S. Pratt, e. as private Feb. 2, 1865, prmtd. to Capt. Feb. 18, 1865, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
First Lieutenant Albert Snow, e. as private Feb. 2, 1865, prmtd. to First Lieut. Feb. 18, 1865, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Second Lieutenant W. S. Van Horn, e. as private Feb. 3, 1865, prmtd. to Second Lieut. Feb. 18, 1865, m. o. Jan. 20, 1865.
First Sergeant Geo. Hipwell, e. Feb. 2, 1865, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Sergeant John Linders, e. Feb. 2, 1865, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Corporal James M. Clark, e. Feb. 2, 1865, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Corporal R. Shephard, e. Feb. 6, 1865, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Corporal Elias C. Belden, e. Feb. 2, 1865, m. o. Sept. 21, 1865.
Musician David McLain, e. Feb. 2, 1865, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Wagoner Geo. W. Oybin, e. Feb. 2, 1865, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.

PRIVATES.

Ames, Jonathan C., e. Feb. 11, 1865, m. o. at Savannah, Ga., Jan. 20, 1866.
Ames, Sam'l E., e. Feb. 11, 1865, m. o. at Savannah, Ga., Jan. 20, 1866.
Brace, L. H., e. Feb. 3, 1865, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Baird, Curtis, e. Feb. 6, 1865, died at Chattanooga, May 17, 1865.
Bundy, Geo. R., e. Feb. 3, 1865, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Coddling, I. C., e. Feb. 3, 1865, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Chambers, Wm., e. Feb. 6, 1865, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Carney, Michael, e. Jan. 27, 1865, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Dorathy, E. B., e. Feb. 6, 1862, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Ehlers, Henry, e. Feb. 10, 1862, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Hammon, Elan, e. Feb. 3, 1862, m. o. Oct. 30, 1865.
Hughes, H. F., e. Feb. 2, 1862, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Horan, John, e. Feb. 6, 1862, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Knopp, Phillip, e. Feb. 2, 1862, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Monagan, R. L., e. Feb. 2, 1862, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Maxwell, Alonzo, e. Feb. 2, 1862, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Meyer, Charles, e. Feb. 14, 1862, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Ost, Frederick, e. Feb. 10, 1862, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Palmetier, Stephen, e. Feb. 6, 1862, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866, as Corp.
Ragnet, Adam, e. Feb. 10, 1862, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Smith, Peter, e. Feb. 6, 1862, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Sibley, S. D., served one year, hon. disd., was also in 153d.
Tower, Emery, e. Feb. 6, 1862, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Webber, Mathias, e. Feb. 3, 1862, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Walton, John H., e. Feb. 2, 1862, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
Werts, Theo., e. Feb. 14, 1862, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

(One Year Service.)

Company B.

Corporal N. Spinney, e. Feb. 4, 1865, absent sick at m. o. of regt.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Company H.

Dixon, C. W., e. Feb. 9, 1865, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Freeman, Jesse, e. Feb. 9, 1865, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Launais, J. F., e. Feb. 9, 1865, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.

LAKE COUNTY CAVALRY.

SECOND CAVALRY.

Company B.

Noble, John S., e. Dec. 28, 1864, m. o. Jan. 26, 1866, to date Nov. 22, 1865.

Company H.

Kent, James, e. Aug. 6, 1861, died at Paducah, Ky., Nov. 11, 1861.

Company M.

Crawford, Jos. A., e. Dec. 9, 1861, re-e. as vet. March 14 1864, trans. to Co. A as consd., disab., Jan. 21, 1865.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Russell, Wm. D., e. Dec. 30, 1864.

THIRD CAVALRY.

Kerr, Thos. D., e. Dec. 1, 1863, trans. to Co. E as consd., m. o. Oct. 10, 1865, as Sergt.

THIRD CAVALRY.

(As Consolidated.)

Company C.

Putnam, Thos. A., e. Sept. 15, 1864, m. o. May 21, 1865.

FIFTH CAVALRY.

Company L.

Warren, Wm. M., e. Feb. 25, 1864, recruit m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

Company B.

Sergeant Charles E. Welty, e. Sept. 5, 1861, m. o. Oct. 15, 1864, as private.

EIGHTH CAVALRY.

(Three Years Service.)

Company A.

Corporal Geo. D. Cook, e. Sept. 8, 1861, deserted Sept. 1, 1862.

Corporal Peter Casper, e. Sept. 10, 1861, re-e. as vet. Nov. 30, 1863. Mustered out July 17, 1865, as Sergt.

PRIVATES.

Cossmann, Nicholas, e. Sept. 4, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.

Caffre, Edward, e. Sept. 6, 1861, re-e. as vet. Nov. 30, 1863, m. o. July 17, 1865.

RECRUITS.

Boogar, Henry, e. Feb. 24, 1864, vet., absent sick at m. o. of regt.

Boomer, Hermon K., e. Oct. 10, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.

Boomer, John B., e. Oct. 10, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.

Blarthewick, Chas. W., e. Feb. 12, 1864, m. o. June 16, 1865, pris. war.

Davis, Henry M., e. Feb. 5, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.

Davis, Melvin, e. April 22, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.

Flinn, John, e. Feb. 8, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.

Gorham, Charles, e. Feb. 12, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.

Harris, Wm., e. Oct. 10, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.

Harris, James, e. Feb. 9, 1864, m. o. June 22, 1865.

Hey, Gasper, e. Feb. 9, 1864, vet. m. o. July 17, 1865.

Jenks, Clarence, e. Feb. 9, 1864, died Washington, D. C., April 4, 1864.

Ladd, Henry, T., e. Feb. 9, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.

Monaghan, John, e. Jan. 28, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.

Monaghan, Thos., e. Feb. 12, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.

Nevills, James, e. Oct. 10, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.

Ordway, Lafayette, e. Feb. 12, 1864, died Andersonville prison July 28, 1864.

Tidmarsh, Wm., e. Oct. 10, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.

Winfield, Thos., e. Feb. 12, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.

Wetherby, Geo. L., e. Feb. 12, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.

Wamsley, John, e. Oct. 10, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.

Company E.

RECRUIT.

Howard, Benj., e. Jan. 29, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.

Company F.

Bartlett, Edward, e. Sept. 10, 1861, disd. March 1, 1863, disab.

Company G.

RECRUITS.

Hubbard, Isaac P., e. Feb. 4, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.

Neil, Dan'l, e. Feb. 4, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865, vet.

Company H.

PRIVATE.

Smith, Wm. C., e. Sept. 7, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.

RECRUITS.

Osman, James M., e. Oct. 10, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.

Raymond, Henry, e. Oct. 10, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.

Raymond, Andrew J., e. Oct. 10, 1864, m. o. July 17, 1865.

Company L.

Dickinson, Tyrus C., e. Feb. 19, 1864, detached at m. o. of regt.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Ryan, Michael, e. Feb. 24, 1864.

Wood, Francis, e. Dec. 26, 1864.

Company M.

Williams, John, e. Sept. 20, 1861, disd. Oct. 17, 1863, wd., lost an arm.

NINTH CAVALRY.

Company A.

Perry, Henry, e. Sept. 24, 1864, m. o. June 11, 1865.

Company C.

Howard, Chas. F., e. March 10, 1865, m. o. Oct. 31, 1865, as Bugler.

Company E.

RECRUITS.

Drury, Walter E., e. Feb. 8, 1865, m. o. Oct. 31, 1865.

Gould, Ralph H., e. Jan. 18, 1865, m. o. Oct. 31, 1865.

Huffman, C. H., e. Jan. 18, 1865, m. o. Oct. 31, 1865.

Hunt, Charles, e. Feb. 17, 1865, deserted Oct. 12, 1865.

Jefferson, John, e. Feb. 8, 1865, m. o. Oct. 31, 1865.

Mattice, M. P., e. Feb. 11, 1865, m. o. Oct. 31, 1865.

Rose, Francis, e. Jan. 18, 1865, m. o. Oct. 31, 1865, as Corp.

Company F.

Bohle, Henry, e. Sept. 17, 1864, m. o. June 17, 1865.

Company C.

Fiddler, Conroy, e. Feb. 22, 1865, died at Eastport, Miss., May 22, 1865, of accidental wds.
 Henry, James A., e. Feb. 16, 1865, m. o. Oct. 31, 1865.
 Hall, Stephen F., e. Feb. 22, 1865, deserted Oct. 18, 1865.

Company I.

Hartshorn, Wm., e. March 3, 1865, m. o. Sept. 25, 1865.
 House, Sam'l, e. March 3, 1865, died at Eastport, Miss., May 29, 1865.

Company M.

Hastings, Warren, e. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. Oct. 31, 1865, as Corp.
 Low, Jos. N., e. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. Dec. 10, 1864.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Drake, John, e. Sept. 17, 1864.
 Johnson, Jos., e. Sept. 17, 1864.
 Kensey, John, e. Dec. 27, 1864.
 Lock, Tophar, e. Sept. 16, 1864.
 Mooney, Edward, e. March 2, 1865.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY.**Company A.**

Weisensee, John P., e. Feb. 28, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.

Company C.

Robinson, Hamilton, e. April 11, 1865, trans. to Co. G, 5th Ill., m. o. Oct. 27, 1865.

Company G.

Gray, William O., e. Nov. 4, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 20, 1863, m. o. July 14, 1865, as Sergt.
 Spensey, George, e. Nov. 25, 1861, re-e. as vet. Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. July 14, 1865.

Company I.

Brant, Daniel S., e. Nov. 17, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 20, 1863, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865.
 Tourndot, Louis, e. Oct. 14, 1861, re-e. as vet. Dec. 20, 1863, m. o. Sept. 30, 1865, as Sergt.

TWELFTH CAVALRY.**Company C.****PRIVATES.**

Little, Murphy, e. Feb. 17, 1862, trans. to Invalid Corps.
 Tiner, J. L., e. Feb. 17, 1862, re-e. as vet. Feb. 28, 1864, trans. to Co. C as consd.
 Whittington, Lewis W., e. Feb. 17, 1862, re-e. as vet. Feb. 28, 1864, trans. to Co. C as consd.
 Wilkerson, James, e. Feb. 17, 1862, re-e. as vet. Feb. 28, 1864, disd. Feb. 9, 1864, disab.
 Wilkerson, John, e. Feb. 17, 1862, re-e. as vet. Feb. 28, 1863, trans. to Co. C as consd.

RECRUITS.

Moore, Elisha, trans. to Co. C as consd.

Company D.**PRIVATES.**

Allen, Elias, e. Feb. 1, 1862, deserted May 11, 1863.
 Boyles, William, e. Dec. 26, 1861, deserted May 10, 1862.

RECRUITS.

Allen, David, e. Jan. 27, 1862, trans. to Co. D as consd.

Company F.

Wilmington, William, e. Oct. 7, 1861, re-e. as vet. Nov. 10, 1863, trans. to Co. G as consd.

Company G.

Blacksmith Richard O'Connell, e. Feb., 1st 1862, disd. March 18, 1864, disab.

Company I.**RECRUITS.**

Barto, Harvey, e. Dec. 26, 1863.

Company K.**PRIVATES.**

Ames, Alvin W., e. Nov. 14, 1863, trans. to Co. F, as consd.
 Billinski, Charles, e. Oct. 27, 1863, trans. to Co. F, as consd.
 Corser, John, e. Nov. 20, 1863, trans. to 17th Cavalry.
 Crawford, Wm. J., e. Dec. 5, 1863, trans. to 17th Cavalry.
 Donnelly, John C., e. Oct. 15, 1863, trans. to Co. F, as consd.
 Druce, Charles, e. Nov. 20, 1863, trans. to 17th Cavalry.
 Dutcher, Richard, e. Nov. 12, 1863, died at Chicago.
 Gunn, Henry L., e. Oct. 12, 1863, trans. to 17th Cavalry.
 Parker, Chas., e. Oct. 2, 1863.
 Porter, Francis M., e. Oct. 12, 1863, trans. to 17th Cavalry.
 Stafford, Wm. L., e. Oct. 12, 1863, trans. to 17th Cavalry.
 Simons, Alfred S., e. Oct. 27, 1863, trans. to 17th Cavalry.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Craig, Edward D., e. Nov. 28, 1863, died at Chicago.
 McAllister, John, e. Dec. 16, 1863.

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY.

Batalion Adjutant Wm. Werther, e. as First Lieut. Dec. 31, 1861. Assigned Adjutant First Battalion Dec. 31, 1861. Resigned July 30, 1862.

Company A.

Captain Hugo Frederick, e. as Sergt. Sept. 14, 1861. Promoted to Captain Nov. 27, 1862. Trans. to Co. A, as consd., and mustered out Dec. 31, 1864.
 Farrier Adolph Matz, e. Oct. 7, 1861, disd. Oct. 2, 1862, disab.
 Oles, Oscar J., e. Dec. 2, 1861, discharged in 1863.

Company B.

Sergeant David Dawson, e. as private, promoted to Regimental Quartermaster Sergt. Mustered out July 5, 1865.
 Corporal Charles Mueller.
 Corporal Henry Krauss, disd. Aug. 1862, disab.

PRIVATES.

Dugan Michael.
 Hellmer, Herman.
 Krings, M. J.
 Kruhlin, Leopold, trans. to Co. B, consd. Sept. 28, 1861.
 Keil, Hubert.
 Lauback, Peter.
 Mueller, Johann, e. Sept. 28, Co. B, consd., m. o. Dec. 31, 1864.
 Mohrstadt, Charles.
 McAllister, Stephen.
 Platt, Francis.
 Roesse, Conrad.
 Schlerling, Balthasar.
 Steilen, M. J.

Company C.

Captain John E. Kimberly, e. Dec. 31, 1861, disd. (ill health) Nov. 22, 1862.
 Sergeant A. K. Kinniar, e. Sept. 28, 1861, disd. nt St. Louis.
 Corporal John Brady, e. Oct. 7, 1861.
 Farrier Gustav Krahm, e. Oct. 7, 1861, died Oct. 26, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Beebe, Nelson, e. Oct. 7, 1861, trans. to Co. C as consd.
 Clancy, John, e. Oct. 22, 1861.
 Duffey, John, e. Oct. 7, 1861.
 Landrum, John, e. Nov. 18, 1861, re-e. as recruit in Co. D.
 Murray, John, e. Oct. 7, 1861, trans. to Co. D. as consd.
 Monlev, Thomas, e. Nov. 18, 1861.
 McBride, John, e. Nov. 18, 1861.
 Roak, August, e. Oct. 15, 1861.
 Walkeley, A., e. Sept. 20, 1861.
 Winter, James Y., e. Dec. 6, 1861.

Company D.

Holland, John, e. Jan. 13, 1862, trans. to Co. A, as consd., Jan. 18, 1862, disd. July 15, 1863, disab.
 Linnan, Patrick, Jan. 13, 1862.
 Murray, John, e. Oct. 7, 1861, disd. Jan. 26, 1863, disab.
 McBride, John, e. Nov. 18, 1861, trans. to Co. A as consd.
 Northrop, L. L., e. Jan. 13, 1862.
 Shea, Michael, e. Jan. 13, 1862, trans. to Co. A as consd.

Company E.

Dusenbury, Henry, e. Oct. 17, 1861, trans. to Co. B as consd., re-e. as vet., trans. to Co. M.

Company G.

Littlefield, Henry, e. Dec. 1, 1861, disd. May 25, 1862, disab.
 Tebedo, George, e. Oct. 31, 1861.
 Tubbs, Ira, e. Dec. 1, 1861, disd. March 8, 1862, disab.

Company H.

Mack, John, e. Dec. 26, 1861.

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY.

(Consolidated.)

Company K.**RECRUITS.**

Benalker, F. A., e. Oct. 10, 1864, m. o. Aug. 31, 1865.
 Blatner, August, e. Oct. 10, 1864, m. o. Aug. 31, 1865.
 Shaffer, Bottis, e. Oct. 10, 1864, m. o. Aug. 31, 1865.
 Smithcamp, John, e. Oct. 10, 1864, m. o. Aug. 31, 1865.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Hopplehoff, Joseph, e. Oct. 10, 1864.

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY.**Company M.**

Wansell, William, e. Oct. 5, 1862, m. o. July 31, 1865.
 Welch, William J., e. Oct. 15, 1862, m. o. June 21, 1865.

FIFTEENTH CAVALRY.**Company G.**

Sergeant Geo. L. Davis, e. Sept. 6, 1861, disd. June 23, 1862.
 Sergeant Anson C. Davis, e. Sept. 6, 1861, died at Monterey, Tenn., May 31, 1862.
 Sergeant A. J. Mills, e. Sept. 6, 1861, m. o. Oct. 31, 1864.
 Corporal John S. Mulerts, e. Sept. 6, 1861, m. o. Oct. 31, '64.
 Corporal D. M. Webster, e. Sept. 6, 1861, m. o. Oct. 31, 1864, as First Sergt.

PRIVATES.

Clark, John, e. Sept. 6, 1861, disd. Nov. 6, 1862.
 Crossman, John, e. Sept. 6, 1861, m. o. Oct. 31, 1864.
 Fowler, Henry M., e. Sept. 6, 1861, m. o. Oct. 31, 1864, as Corp.
 Goyro, George W., e. Sept. 6, 1861, disd. March 4, 1862.
 Howard, William H., e. Sept. 6, 1861, m. o. Oct. 31, 1864.
 Howard, C. F., e. Sept. 6, 1861, m. o. Oct. 31, 1864.
 Hearsfield, Cuba, e. Sept. 6, 1861, m. o. Oct. 31, 1864.
 Hammond, G. W., e. Sept. 6, 1861, disd. June 7, 1862.
 Harmon, Elon, e. Sept. 6, 1861, trans. to Invalid Corps July 13, 1863.
 Jacobs, Alex, e. Sept. 6, 1861, disd. May 21, 1862.
 Jayne, George D., e. Sept. 6, 1861, disd. July 10, 1862.
 Jayne, William M., e. Sept. 6, 1861, disd. April 25, 1862.
 Mills, Thomas J., e. Sept. 6, 1861, disd. Feb. 3, 1862.
 Mulerts, C. H., e. Sept. 6, 1861, disd. July 10, 1862.
 McGrath, Chris., e. Sept. 6, 1861, m. o. Oct. 31, 1864.
 Nelson, D. H., e. Sept. 6, 1861, m. o. Oct. 31, 1864.
 Shufeldt, H. C., e. Sept. 6, 1861, m. o. Oct. 31, 1864.
 Seizer, James, e. Sept. 6, 1861, m. o. Oct. 31, 1864.
 Senn, C. G., e. Sept. 6, 1861, m. o. Oct. 31, 1864.
 Shields, John, e. Sept. 6, 1861, m. o. Oct. 31, 1864.
 Tascha, Garrett, e. Sept. 6, 1861, m. o. Oct. 31, 1864.

RECRUITS.

Evans, George W., e. Sept. 6, 1861, disd. June 7, 1862.
 Hammond, G. W., e. Feb. 14, 1864, vet. recruit, trans. Co. I.
 Mills, T. J., e. Feb. 3, 1864, trans. Co. I, disd. Aug. 22, 1864, disab.
 Ost, Conrad, e. Feb. 3, 1864, trans. Co. I, drowned June 13, 1865.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Deckey, John H., e. Jan. 28, 1863.
 Pyle, John T., e. March 25, 1864.

SIXTEENTH CAVALRY.**Company K.**

Corporal I. R. Carr, e. Dec. 16, 1862, m. o. July 8, 1865, was prisr.

UNASSIGNED RECRUIT.

Ewens, Alex., e. Dec. 27, 1864.

SEVENTEENTH CAVALRY.

(Three Years Service.)

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Quartermaster, Sergeant John J. Wiseman, e. Dec. 31, 1863, prmtd. to Regt. Q. M., m. o. Dec. 5, 1865.
 Sadler Sergeant Richard Hipwell, disd. Jan. 1, 1865, for promotion in 29th U. S. Col. Inf.

Company A.

Captain Edward P. Bartlett, e. as Q. M. Sergt., prmted. to Second Lieut. Nov. 17, 1864, to First Lieut. July 11, 1865, and to Capt. Dec. 5, 1865, m. o. Dec. 15, 1865.

Company E.**RECRUITS.**

Porter, Jarvis W., e. Jan. 1, 1864, deserted Sept. 11, 1864,
 Williams, Joseph H., e. Feb. 1, 1864, trans. to Co. L.

Company F.

First Lieutenant William W. Black, e. Jan. 8, 1864, m. o. Dec. 18, 1865.
 Corporal Samuel Mawney, e. Dec. 1, 1863, private, deserted Sept. 24, 1865.

PRIVATES.

Judd, James M., e. Dec. 1, 1863, m. o. Dec. 18, 1865.
 Judd, Ashley H., e. Jan. 13, 1864, m. o. Dec. 18, 1865, as Corp.
 Stambrough, Samuel, e. Dec. 31, 1863, m. o. Dec. 18, 1865.
 Teal, Eugene B., e. Dec. 15, 1863, m. o. Dec. 18, 1865.

Company G.

Captain Cyrus Hutchinson, e. as First Lient. Co. I, Jan. 10, 1864, prmtd. Capt. Co. G May 10, 1865, m. o. Dec. 18, 1865.
 Taylor, Samuel, e. Dec. 28, 1863, escaped from guard while in arrest for mutiny at Fort Leavenworth.

RECRUITS.

Gale, Cirenious, e. Feb. 1, 1864, deserted Dec. 18, 1865, as wagoner.
 McBride Patrick, e. Feb. 26, 1864.

Company H.**PRIVATES.**

Green, Henry, e. Jan. 4, 1864, absent sick at m. o. of regt.
 Hoynes, Charles M., e. Jan. 15, 1864, m. o. Dec. 15, 1865.

Company I.

Captain Nathaniel Vose, e. Jan. 19, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 23, 1865.
 First Lieutenant James S. Upham, e. Jan. 19, 1864, as Second Lieut. Promoted to First Lieut. May 10, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 23, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Henry H. Bulkley, e. Jan. 4, 1864, as Sergt. Promoted to Second Lieut. May 10, 1865. Mustered out Nov. 23, 1865.

First Sergeant Geo. H. Bartlett, e. Jan. 15, 1864. Discharged Feb. 1, 1865, for promotion in 8th U. S. Col. Heavy Art.

Quartermaster Sergeant Almon M. Benjamin, e. Jan. 2, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 23, 1865.

Commissary Sergeant Alanson E. Fowler, e. Nov. 18, 1863. Mustered out Nov. 23, 1865, as Sergt.

Sergeant Chas. P. Belden, e. Jan. 7, 1864. Detached at muster out of regt.

Sergeant Albert H. Minskey, e. Jan. 2, 1864. Died at Lexington, Mo., Oct. 21, 1864.

Sergeant Thomas J. Sizer, e. Jan. 5, 1864. Discharged Oct. 19, 1865, as First Sergt., disab.

Sergeant Wm. Sammons, e. Jan. 5, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 23, 1865, as Co. Com. Sergt.

Corporal H. D. Pierce, e. Dec. 19, 1863. Mustered out Nov. 23, 1865, as First Sergt.

Corporal Frank Hutchinson, e. Dec. 29, 1863. Mustered out Nov. 23, 1865, as Sergt.

Corporal E. R. Shapter, e. Jan. 18, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 23, 1865, as Sergt.

Corporal James E. Collier, e. Jan. 5, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 23, 1865, as Sergt.

Corporal Marcellas Lamb, e. Dec. 30, 1863. Died at home Aug. 10, 1864.

Corporal Thomas Jenkins, e. Dec. 28, 1863. Mustered out Nov. 23, 1865.

Corporal Jno. Gleason, e. Jan. 4, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 23, 1865, as Bugler.

Corporal Charles Mix, e. Jan. 15, 1864. Absent sick at muster out of regt.

Bugler Wm. L. Nichols, e. Jan. 5, 1864. Mustered out June 22, 1865.

Bugler Wm. H. Moore, e. Dec. 30, 1863. Mustered out Nov. 23, 1865.

Farrier Edward Richards, e. Jan. 2, 1864, as private. Deserted Feb. 6, 1864.

Saddler John Kinvade, e. Dec. 30, 1863. Mustered out Nov. 23, 1865.

Wagoner Benj. H. Cole, e. Nov. 26, 1863. Died at Alton, Ill., June 29, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Achenback, Louis, e. Dec. 29, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865, as Corp.

Boardman, Geo., e. Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.

Burgess, Wm. H., e. Jan. 2, 1864, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.

Bell, Alex., e. Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.

Brown, Geo. H., e. Dec. 31, 1863, detached at m. o. of regt.

Burford, James, e. Dec. 9, 1863, deserted April 20, 1864.

Bacon, James T., e. Jan. 14, 1864, absent sick at m. o. of regt.

Campbell, Alonzo A., e. Jan. 14, 1864, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865, as Farrier.

Crittenden, Chas., e. Dec. 29, 1863, absent sick at m. o. of regt.

Cronk, Wm., e. Jan. 4, 1864, died at St. Louis, Sept. 2, 1864.

Crane, Wm. H., e. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.

Collier, Chauncey M., e. Jan. 5, 1864, disd. May 6, 1865, disab.

Crafton, James, e. Jan. 14, 1864, deserted Sept. 4, 1864.

Cole, Evelin, e. Dec. 30, 1863, absent sick at m. o. of regt.

Church, Geo. H., e. Dec. 29, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.

Derby, Richard, e. Dec. 29, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865, as Wagoner.

Dill, James, e. Dec. 30, 1863, in confinement at m. o. of regt.

Douglas, Tracy, e. Dec. 29, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.

Dusenbery, Elmer, e. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865, as Farrier.

Dickinson, James L., e. Dec. 28, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865, on furlough.

Esty, Henry B., e. Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865, as Corp.

Flood, John S., e. Dec. 30, 1863, disd. Feb. 10, 1865, disab.

Gonyo, Louis, e. Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.

Greenleaf, Samuel F., e. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865, as Corp.

Howell, John B., e. Dec. 5, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.

Howe, John P., e. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. May 17, 1865.

Hughes, John W., e. Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.

Hutchinson, Geo. W., e. Jan. 4, 1864, detached at m. o. of regt.

Hickox, Frank M., e. Jan. 2, 1864, detached at m. o. of regt.

Hippwell, R. J., e. Jan. 18, 1864, promoted Saddler Sergt.

Howell, Eugene B., e. Jan. 16, 1864, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.

Howell, Wm. H., e. Jan. 16, 1864, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865, as Corp.

Howe, Oscar, e. Jan. 17, 1864, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.

Ingalls, Albert O., e. Jan. 2, 1864, disd. May 16, 1865, for promotion in 5th U. S. Inf.

Jones, Reuben C., e. Dec. 28, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.

Joslin, Geo. S., e. Jan. 14, 1864, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.

Kidder, Daniel D., e. Jan. 11, 1864, deserted Sept. 4, 1864.

Kelley, Mathew, e. Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. Nov. 23, 1864, as Corp.

King, Silas W., e. Jan. 15, 1864, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.

Kautenberger, John, e. Dec. 29, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.

Lampeere, Henry, e. Jan. 13, 1864, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.

Liphard, F. C., e. Dec. 31, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.

Monaque, John, e. Dec. 30, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.

McBride, Frank, e. Dec. 28, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.

Mix, Edward, e. Jan. 15, 1864, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.

Newell, Abram, e. Jan. 2, 1864, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.

Pratt, Hyram, e. Dec. 3, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.

Richards, Thos. C., e. Dec. 31, 1863, deserted Feb. 9, 1864.

Sneezeby, David, e. Dec. 30, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.

Smith, James E., e. Jan. 12, 1864, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.

Stearns, Geo. A., e. Dec. 30, 1863, m. o. Aug. 7, 1865.

Schwarm, Adolphus F., e. Dec. 30, 1863, disd. Feb. 7, 1865, Corp., disab.

Strobar, Fredk., e. Dec. 30, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.

Selkrey, Charles A., e. Dec. 30, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.

Shumeriskie, Jos. H., e. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.

Stevens, Oscar C., e. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.

Thwaites, Albert H., e. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.

Triggs, Albert, e. Jan. 14, 1864, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.

Triggs, Geo. H., e. Jan. 18, 1864, died at Benton Barracks Sept. 16, 1864.

Townsend John, R., e. Jan. 15, 1864, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865, as Corp. on furlough.

Van Horn, Richard, e. Dec. 30, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.

Vose, Henry F., e. Dec. 9, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.

Warner, J. S., e. Dec. 23, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.

Willson, Wm., e. Jan. 4, 1864, died at St. Charles, Ill., April 7, 1864.

Weatherby, E. A., e. Dec. 30, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.

White, Geo. W., e. Dec. 31, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.

Ward, Alonzo, e. Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.

Woodward, Wm. W., e. Dec. 30, 1863. Absent, sick at m. o. of regt.

Waters, Geo. E., e. Dec. 31, 1863, disd. Sept. 20, 1864, disab.

RECRUITS.

Filkins, James, e. Jan. 2, 1864, m. o. May 30, 1865.

Groff, Leonard, e. Dec. 26, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.

Jeffers, M. H., e. Jan. 2, 1864, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.

Look, Albert S., e. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.

Lamouby, John, e. Dec. 29, 1863, m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.

Olds, Oscar J., e. Dec. 31, 1863, disd. Aug. 1, 1865, disab.

Rodgers, J. B., m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.

Westlake, Wm., m. o. Nov. 23, 1865.

Company K.

Wagoner Hiram D. Foster, e. Jan. 4, 1864. Discharged Nov. 18, 1864, disab.

PRIVATES.

Grooro, Josiah, e. Jan. 4, 1864, trans. from 12th Ill. Cav. disd. Nov. 24, 1864, disab.

Lake, Nathaniel, e. Dec. 26, 1863, trans. from 12th Ill. Cav., trans. to Co. F.

Ward, Jos., e. Jan. 4, 1864, trans. from 12 Ill. Cav., m. o. May 26, 1865.

Warner, W. W., e. Jan. 4, 1864, trans. from 12th Ill. Cav., m. o. Dec. 22, 1865.

Company L.

Second Lieutenant Wm. L. Stafford, e. as Sergt. Oct. 12, 1863. Promoted to Second Lieut. Dec. 10, 1864. Mustered out Dec. 20, 1865.

Teamster Alfred S. Simons, e. Oct. 26, 1863. Mustered out Dec. 20, 1865, as private.

Williams, Jos. H., trans. from Co. E, discharged Jan., 1866.

PRIVATES.

Crawford, Wm. J., e. Dec. 5, 1863, trans. from 12th Ill. Cavalry, m. o. Dec. 20, 1865.

Corser, John, e. Nov. 26, 1863, trans. from 12th Ill. Cavalry, m. o. Dec. 20, 1865.

Druce, Charles, e. Nov. 20, 1863, trans. from 12th Ill. Cavalry, deserted Sept. 25, 1865.

Dean, Ira, e. Feb. 3, 1864, deserted Oct. 22, 1865.
 Gunn, Henry, e. Oct. 12, 1863, trans. from 12th Ill. Cavalry, m. o. Dec. 20, 1865 as Sergt.; absent sick.
 Porter, Francis M., e. as Sergt. Oct. 12, 1863, disd. for promotion in 144th Infantry Oct. 1, 1864.

RECRUITS.

Blackler, Edwin, e. Feb. 8, 1864, m. o. Dec. 20, 1865.
 Mix, Geo., e. Feb. 1, 1864, deserted Sept. 26, 1865.

FIRST ARTILLERY.**New Battery A.**

Hagarty, Thos., e. Jan. 3, 1865, m. o. May 26, 1865.

Battery B.

Otis, Charles, e. July 26, 1861, m. o. July 23, 1864.

Battery D.

Arbuckle, Daniel, e. Feb. 25, 1864, deserted.

Battery I.

First Lieutenant Elisha S. Russell, e. as Corp. Jan. 29, 1862. Re-e. as Vet. Jan. 30, 1864. Promoted to Second Lieut. Feb. 10, 1864; to First Lieut. Feb. 10, 1864. Mustered out July 26, 1865.
 Russell, Hiram W., e. Jan. 24, 1862, re-e. as Vet. Jan. 30, 1864, discharged June 3, 1865, disabled, as Sergt.

RECRUITS.

Hickox, Geo. M., e. Nov. 12, 1863, m. o. July 26, 1865.
 Higginbottom, Sam'l, e. Feb. 23, 1864, m. o. July 26, 1865.

Battery K.

Ebel, Chas., e. Feb. 17, 1865, m. o. July 15, 1865.
 Winters, F. W. A. C., e. Feb. 17, 1865, m. o. July 15, 1864.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Black, James S., e. Aug. 17, 1864, sub.
 Chester, Henry, e. Jan. 10, 1864.
 Patton, Albert, e. Aug. 17, 1864.
 Smith, Charles L., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Smith, Wm., e. Feb. 26, 1864.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE BATTERY.

Bettchen, David, e. Oct. 3, 1864, m. o. June 30, 1865.
 Collins, Robt., e. Jan. 3, 1865.
 McLane, John C., e. Oct. 3, 1864, m. o. June 30, 1865.
 Ragan, William, e. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. June 30, 1865.

CHICAGO MERCANTILE BATTERY.

White, Thomas, e. Dec. 16, 1863, m. o. July 10, 1865.

SECOND ARTILLERY.**Battery C.****RECRUITS.**

Bartley, Edward, e. Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. Aug. 3, 1865, as Corp.
 Buck, F., e. Feb. 8, 1864, m. o. Aug. 3, 1865.
 Beverly, Cassius, e. Feb. 15, 1864, died at Ft. Donelson Dec. 29, 1864.
 Henkle, X., e. Feb. 27, 1864, m. o. Aug. 3, 1865.

Howard, E. N., e. Feb. 6, 1864, m. o. Aug. 3, 1865.
 Leet, Geo. F., e. Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. Aug. 3, 1865.
 Leber, Geo., e. Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. Aug. 3, 1865.
 Landrum, John, e. Feb. 8, 1864, m. o. Aug. 3, 1865.
 Moulton, Ira, e. Feb. 8, 1864, m. o. Aug. 3, 1865.
 Moulton, Frederick, e. Feb. 15, 1864, m. o. Aug. 3, 1865.
 Neal, J. B., e. Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. Aug. 3, 1865.
 Neal, C. J., e. Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. Aug. 3, 1865.
 Nelson, W. R., e. Feb. 8, 1864, m. o. Aug. 3, 1864.
 Peck, A. E., e. Feb. 10, 1864, died at Ft. Donelson Feb. 20, 1865.
 Schell, John H., e. Feb. 8, 1864, m. o. Aug. 3, 1865.
 Schryver, Joseph A., e. Feb. 8, 1864, m. o. Aug. 3, 1865.
 Stebbins, J. W., e. Feb. 8, 1864, m. o. Aug. 3, 1865.
 Strong, Thos., e. Feb. 8, 1864, m. o. Aug. 3, 1865.
 Speiser, Jos., e. Feb. 27, 1864, m. o. Aug. 3, 1865.
 Waterbury, Peter, e. Feb. 15, 1864, m. o. Aug. 3, 1865.
 Waters, Charles, e. Feb. 8, 1864, m. o. Aug. 3, 1865.

Battery H.

Grover, John B., e. Oct. 11, 1864, died at Clarksville, Tenn. Jan. 8, 1865.
 Marsh, Charles, e. Feb. 8, 1864, m. o. July 29, 1865.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Brown, Oliver, e. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Darling, Wm. A., e. Jan. 4, 1864, died at Camp Butler Ill., March 13, 1864.
 Delano, D. H., e. Sept. 20, 1864.
 Gillett, Chas., e. Feb. 10, 1864.
 Mallory, H. W., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
 McNeary, Patrick, e. Jan. 25, 1864, died at Camp Butler, Ill., March 1, 1864.
 Putnam, James, e. Jan. 23, 1864.

FIRST ARMY CORPS.**Company No. 4.**

Whaples, James, e. Feb. 28, 1865, m. o. Feb. 28, 1866, as Corp.
 Thompson, F., e. March 3, 1865, m. o. March 3, 1866.

Company No. 8.

Kelly, D. R., e. March 31, 1865, m. o. March 30, 1866.
 Hill, John, e. March 31, 1865, m. o. March 30, 1866, as 1st Sergt.
 Henert, Jos., e. March 20, 1865, m. o. March 27, 1866.

Company No. 10.

Schrefeldt, Henry C., e. April 6, 1865, m. o. April 7, 1866, as Corp.

TWENTY-NINTH COLORED INFANTRY.**Company A.**

Burley, Elias, e. Nov. 3, 1864, m. o. Nov. 6, 1865.

Company B.

Green, Charles, e. Sept. 16, 1864, died at New Orleans Aug. 10, 1865.

Company F.

Jones, Parker, e. Jan. 6, 1865, m. o. Nov. 6, 1865.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Allen, Wm. G., e. Oct. 7, 1864, sub.
 January, Isaac, e. Oct. 1, 1864, sub.
 Wade, Booker, e. Oct. 1, 1864, sub.

LODGES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

MASONS.

Waukegan Lodge, No. 78, A. F. and A. M.—Officers: D. Brewster, W. M.; J. K. Bower, S. W.; E. A. Snyder, J. W., D. P. Miller, Treas.; George K. Adams, Sec.; J. K. Palmer, S. D.; Thomas Jenkinson, J. D.; L. A. Kidder, S. Steward; J. W. Swanbrough, J. Steward; E. M. Jones, Tyler. Number of members, 123.

Waukegan Chapter, No. 41, Royal Arch Masons.—W. A. Johnson, M. E. H. P.; H. Look, K.; E. A. Snyder, S.; O. T. Maxson, Chaplain; R. C. Green, C. H.; A. Z. Blodgett, P. S.; D. P. Miller, Treas.; W. C. Tiffany, Sec.; Joseph Palmer, R. A. C.; J. K. Palmer, G. M. 3d V.; R. C. Earll, G. M. 2d V.; P. M. Maynard, G. M. 1st V.; I. R. Lyon, G. S. Wheeler, D. Brewster, Stewards; E. M. Jones, Sentinel.

Waukegan Commandery, No. 12, Knights Templar.—Officers: Sir G. R. Lyon, E. C.; Sir J. F. Ingalls, Gen.; Sir A. Z. Blodgett, C. G.; Sir H. C. Hutchinson, Prelate; Sir J. Pridham, S. W.; Sir W. A. Johnson, J. W.; Sir G. S. Wheeler, Treas.; Sir W. C. Tiffany, Recorder; Sir P. M. Maynard, S. B.; Sir W. P. Yeoman, S. B.; Sir D. P. Miller, W.; Sir Joseph Palmer, Captain of Guard.

Rising Sun Lodge, No. 115, A. F. and A. M.—Officers: Dewitt L. Jones, W. M.; Emery J. Tower, S. W.; George Battershall, J. W.; John Read, Treas.; Frank Edic, Sec.; J. T. Devoe, S. D.; Dighton Granger, J. D.; L. C. Davis, Tyler.

Antioch Lodge, No. 127.—Officers: John Minto, W. M.; John Y. Smith, S. W.; Alex. Trotter, J. W.; Richard Pantall, Treas.; James Jamieson, Sec.; Benj. F. Yule, S. D.; Henry P. Miller, J. D.; Appolas P. Ames, Sen. Steward; Wm. E. Thayer, Jun. Steward; Samuel Leith, Tyler. The number of members at present is 44; the number of the Lodge is 127.

Wauconda Lodge, No. 298.—Officers: Albert Calkins, W. M.; David McLain, S. W.; George Mills, J. W.; Charles R. Wells, Treas.; Jos. E. Glynn, Sec'y; August Landwier, S. D.; Lorin Bundy, J. D.; John L. Ketchum, Tyler. Number of members, 63.

HIGHLAND PARK.

A. O. Fay Lodge, No. 676.—Officers: John C. Cushman, W. M.; Albert Dixon, S. W.; M. Moses, J. W.; Henry Obee, Treas.; A. J. Orr, Sec'y; O.

H. Morgan, S. D.; ———, J. D.; Wm. S. Downs, S. Steward; H. S. Basye, J. Steward; Lyman B. Savage, Tyler.

Libertyville Lodge, No. 492.—Officers: J. S. Gleason, W. M.; Frank Dymond, S. W.; David Gibson, J. W.; Edwin Osborn, Treas.; L. E. Penniman, Sec'y; Isaac Heath, S. D.; A. H. Webb, J. D.; C. P. Fisher, S. Steward; Frank Ray, J. Steward; A. G. Fisher, Tyler. Number of members, 53.

OLD SETTLERS' ORGANIZATION.

The Old Settlers' organization is in a very flourishing condition. Any one can become a member if he has resided in the county or country twenty-five years, and the annual gatherings are largely attended, and the Old Settlers have a grand holiday once a year. The following are the officers and members of the organization:

Officers: President, Hon. Richard Bishop; President at Large, John G. Ragan. Vice Presidents—Hiram Ferry, Benton; C. F. Heydecker, Newport; John H. Elliott, Antioch; Richard Compton, Grant; Albert Kapple, Avon; Nathaniel Vose, Warren; L. Hinkston, Waukegan; Thomas Dwyer, Shields; L. H. Penniman, Libertyville; Thomas H. Payne, Fremont; Justus Bangs, Wauconda; Lewis H. Bute, Cuba; John Robertson, Ela; Elisha Gridley, Vernon; Thomas Goodbody, Deerfield. Secretary—S. I. Bradbury. Asst. Secretary—Chas. A. Partridge. Corresponding Secretary—E. M. Dennis.

Members: Mrs. Anna J. Porter, Homer Cook, B. C. Luce, C. G. Buell, Mrs. J. S. Buell, R. C. Earll, Mrs. S. M. Earll, J. P. Norton, Mrs. F. Norton; T. W. Hangebranck, Mrs. Liddy Dusenbury, Elisha Gridley, Mrs. Nancy Compton, Geo. Vowler, B. F. Mason, Robert Lill, Miss Eliza Goodell, C. T. Minot, Amos S. Waterman, R. H. Trumbull, Mrs. A. E. Trumbull, Andrew Gartley, J. M. Brown, Rev. E. H. Curtiss, Dr. R. W. Clarkson, D. M. Clarkson, E. S. Russell, E. W. Erb, H. Look, Mrs. Laura Francis, Mrs. Sarah Buck, John S. Wheeler, Hiram C. Wheeler, Jacob Miller, Henry H. Miller, N. Landon, L. C. Baxter, Mrs. A. A. Russell, S. H. Coon, Charles Webb, A. J. Bodwell, Mrs. E. C. Bodwell, S. E. Pelton, William Sherman, Mrs. Geo. Vowler, Mrs. B. F. Mason, Chas. M. Case, Elihu Hubbard, H. H. Cronkhite, Mrs. Mary Cronkhite, E. W. Avery, M. K. Stanley, Herman L. Hagen, Calvin Truesdell, Mrs. H. C. Gale, Mrs. Polly M. Porter, E. C. Stevens, Mrs. Nancy Marsh, Dr. W. S. Pearce, Rufus Soule, Mrs. Ivah Compton, Robert Compton, Mrs. Ursula Soule, Mrs. Philenda Graves, Mrs. Mary Compton, Miss Elmira Soule, Mrs. Sarah Granger, A. V. Smith, H. W. Richmond, Miss Dorlisca Granger, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, Mrs. Richmond, T. W. Dwyer, John G. Ragan, Orren Noyes, D. Brewer, Mrs. Hepzibah Ragan, J. H. Eddy, Mrs. Elizabeth G. Ackley, Justus Bangs, Mrs. J. H. Eddy, Mrs. Serena D. Brewer, Mrs. Caroline Bangs, Lawrence Forver, I. R. Lyon, Lorenzo Hinkston, Mrs. Forver, Mrs. I. R. Lyon, Mrs. Ellen Hinkston, Levi Stafford, S. I. Bradbury, E. M. Dennis, Mrs. Sarah Stafford, Mrs. S. I. Bradbury, Mrs. S. L. Dennis, Mrs. Samuel Dowst, Andrew Benedict, Albert Kapple, Hiram Dwelley, A. R. Huntley, Mrs. Corena Kapple, William Tensler, Jehiel Compton, Michael Dulanty, Charles A. Partridge, Charles H. Miller, B. Tiernan, Charles J. Miller, E. D. Gunn, A. I. Seeber, Mrs. E. D. Gunn, Mrs. A. I. Seeber, George Ferguson, Mrs. R. S. Botsford, Mrs. Jennett Ferguson, E. S. Phillips, Mrs. E. S. Phillips.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF LAKE COUNTY,
NOVEMBER ELECTION, 1876.

	Hayes.	Tilden.	Cooper.	Total.
Benton.....	127	29	.....	156
Newport.....	163	86	12	261
Antioch.....	259	65	.....	324
Grant.....	34	59	5	98
Avon.....	215	34	.....	249
Warren.....	183	62	17	262
Waukegan	589	426	7	1,022
Shields.....	132	103	3	238
Libertyville.....	129	151	.....	280
Fremont.....	144	75	6	225
Wauconda.....	126	102	.....	228
Cuba.....	103	54	1	158
Ela.....	122	76	1	199
Vernon.....	105	120	1	226
Deerfield.....	188	205	2	395
	2,619	1,647	55	4,321

POPULATION OF LAKE COUNTY,
BY TOWNSHIPS.

TOWNS.	1870.			1860.
	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	White.
Antioch	1595	1248	347	1494
Avon.....	1005	791	214	1120
Benton	640	538	102	729
Cuba.....	970	667	303	872
Deerfield	1525	981	544	1022
Ela.....	1277	745	532	1228
Fremont	1015	760	255	1005
Grant.....	572	397	175	500
Libertyville ..	1236	945	291	1111
Newport	1289	957	332	1170
Shields	1262	868	394	671
Vernon.....	1259	803	456	1219
Warren.....	1235	1013	222	1124
Wauconda.....	1120	886	234	1045
Waukegan.....	507	376	131	505
Waukegan	4507	3321	1186	3433
First Ward.....	1013	678	335	.....
Second Ward.....	1772	1259	513	.....
Third Ward.....	1402	1160	242	.....
Fourth Ward.....	320	224	96	.....
	25521	18617	6904	.....

A TABULAR STATEMENT

SHOWING THE TOTALS OF THE FOOTINGS OF THE SEVERAL COLUMNS OF EACH OF THE ASSESSMENT BOOKS OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN THE COUNTY OF LAKE AND STATE OF ILLINOIS, AND THE GRAND

TOTALS OF SAID BOOKS FOR THE YEAR 1877.

	BENTON.	NEWPORT.	ANTIOCH.	GRANT.	AVON.	WARREN.	WAUKESGAN.	SHIELDS.	LIBERTYVILLE.	FREMONT.	WAUCONDA.	CUBA.	ELA.	VERNON.	DEERFIELD.
No. Acres.....	14,761	21,389	30,728	11,895	21,614	23,146	12,109	9,608	23,984	22,905	15,077	15,008	22,947	23,033	16,398
Value.....	214,799	281,126	326,735	123,180	247,359	346,100	224,810	147,960	355,690	325,719	181,529	228,542	334,774	328,555	262,474
No. Horses.....	273	489	598	215	448	576	472	257	560	618	367	427	689	555	381
Value.....	7,300	13,157	16,774	4,824	11,830	13,450	13,780	7,995	16,472	17,756	8,795	8,712	18,768	18,439	10,200
No. Cattle.....	838	1,783	1,884	756	1,397	1,493	572	631	1,506	1,515	1,203	1,881	2,270	1,517	639
Value.....	8,225	15,609	18,992	6,116	13,546	15,839	5,720	6,670	15,160	15,307	11,015	16,972	22,660	15,883	6,404
No. Mules and Asses.....	1	7	8	2	2	6	.....	.....	2	3	4	2	2	16	4
Value.....	20	205	205	50	65	185	.....	.....	70	80	90	80	40	528	110
No. Sheep.....	4,720	7,178	8,025	2,885	4,992	10,322	2,350	1,534	4,001	4,103	6,782	1,171	2,463	1,909	1,305
Value.....	4,730	5,572	6,382	2,885	5,017	8,306	2,540	2,316	3,750	4,916	6,782	1,238	2,681	1,986	1,307
No. Hogs.....	337	901	1,182	708	810	1,381	237	290	1,141	1,226	804	668	1,091	1,121	250
Value.....	656	1,333	3,362	817	2,391	2,636	430	590	2,011	1,874	1,014	1,367	2,182	1,917	782
No. Steam Engines.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Value.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	560	.....	125	.....	.....	50	.....	625	.....
No. Safes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	2	.....
Value.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	305	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	55	50	.....
No. Carriages and Wagons.....	99	231	297	133	179	185	334	136	254	268	142	217	341	247	188
Value.....	1,065	2,478	4,164	1,333	1,778	2,310	5,460	4,475	3,891	3,161	1,970	2,559	3,522	4,592	3,340
No. Watches and Clocks.....	44	180	269	77	62	89	82	88	44	28	25	203	255	228	93
Value.....	50	219	269	138	68	219	830	1,340	198	118	53	204	328	271	139
No. Sewing Machines.....	54	83	148	33	48	99	105	41	94	99	40	75	104	81	.....
Value.....	540	557	2,101	259	298	975	1,050	400	714	990	274	487	1,012	610	.....
No. Pianos.....	2	2	4	1	1	2	86	25	126	7	5	8	4	1	7
Value.....	40	90	140	80	20	200	4,060	2,125	670	255	155	317	215	20	350

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

	BENTON.	NEWPORT.	ANTIOCH.	GRANT.	AVON.	WARREN.	WAUKESGAN.	SHIELDS.	LIBERTYVILLE.	FREMONT.	WAUCONDA.	CUBA.	ELA.	VERNON.	DEERFIELD.
No. Melodeons	13	20	28	5	11	33	6	.....	20	24	24	9	17	9	2
Value.....	140	480	660	140	111	605	80	.....	477	260	620	221	255	175	45
No. Steamboats.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Value.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merchandise on hand.....	.....	1,475	1,635	.....	2,150	500	35,010	3,160	5,875	475	3,791	937	1,800	3,250	3,040
Manufactured Articles.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,270	.....	.....	.....	100	80	.....	40	1,605
Manufacturers' Tools.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220	.....	530	.....	120	75	.....	225	30	110	155
Agricultural Tools.....	440	1,761	3,008	799	1,061	1,630	570	645	1,746	2,885	640	2,066	2,770	2,715	.....
Gold and Silver Plate.....	.....	.....	.....	141	10	.....	90	450	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
Money of Banks, Brokers, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Credits of Banks, Brokers, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Money, other than Banks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Credits, other than Banks.....	12,600	10,600	10,935	483	14,800	10,070	65,500	.....	9,105	6,235	17,877	4,743	12,005	10,670	1,000
Shares of Capital Stock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Property of Companies.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	510	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	15	130
Property of Saloons.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Household Furniture.....	995	1,751	2,580	812	1,876	1,372	38,000	14,405	2,573	2,243	1,175	3,476	2,221	2,284	9,610
All other Property not Listed.....	.....	25	742	.....	.....	125	1,610	1,800	640	.....	.....	622	.....	428	.....
Shares of Stock of National Banks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. of Lots.....	40	8	.....	.....	37	.....	2,077	710	.....	.....	97	97	.....	.....	2,320
Value.....	200	940	.....	.....	2,331	.....	332,957	255,573	.....	.....	16,671	17,318	.....	.....	295,880
No. Billiard Tables.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	1
Value.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	5	55	10	10	50
Total value of Personal Property.....	36,801	55,712	72,749	19,022	55,241	58,512	192,365	46,371	63,597	56,630	54,431	44,449	70,554	64,618	38,267
Value of Land.....	214,799	281,126	326,735	123,180	247,359	346,100	224,810	147,960	355,690	325,719	181,529	228,542	334,774	328,555	262,474



